FAYETTEVILLE UTILITIES

June 12, 2024

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCEREPORT FOR 2023

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2023 we had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged, no public meetings are held, but if you would like to participate or comment please contact:

Village of Fayetteville Utilities

Andy Huber

81 West Pike Street

Fayetteville, OHIO 45118

Phone: 513 875 3535 EXT. 3

www.villageoffayetteville.org

The Village of Fayetteville PWS #OH0800411 has furnished this report to provide information to you, the consumer on the quality of our drinking water.

The Village of Fayetteville receives all its water from Western Water Company of Morrow with its plant at Little Miami Aquifer, Warren County. Western Water Company also uses water from The City of Circinnati Water Works and Brown County Rural Water.

Attached are copies of Western Water's report on the source of contamination to drinking water. Information on contaminants and the EPA Hotline for safe drinking water (800-426-4791.)

In addition to these reports The Village of Fayetteville takes daily chlorine samples and a monthly bacteria sample collected by a level 1 Certified Supervisor and sent to MASI Lab for testing.

Copies of all these reports are available by calling Fayetteville Utilities @ 513-875-3535 [XT 3

Village of Fayetteville Source Water Assessment Report is for review at 2023 SWR.pdf (fayettevilleoh.us)

Wester Water's Source Water Assessment Report is available for viewing at the following URL:http:// westernh2o.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/wwc-water-quality-report-2022.pdf

Lead and Copper Verification: July 20th 2023, Action level of 15 ug/L.

LC201-LC205 range between ND (<0.6 ug/L)-3.8 ug/L

Service Line Database available upon request. This Database is being updated weekly to be compliant with EPA in a timely manner.

	WESTERN	WATER CO.	2023 WAT	ER QUALIT	Y DATA SHEET		
CONTAMINANTS	YEAR	LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	RANGE OF	VIOLATION	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS
		INOR	GANIC (RE	GULATED)	CONTAMINANTS		
FLUORIDE	2023	1.01 mg/l	4.0 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	0.81-1.23 mg/l	NONE	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS. WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH. DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMNUM FACTORIES
NITRATES	2020	0.93 mg/l	10.0 mg/L	10.0 mg/L	n/a	NONE	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE: LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE: EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
BARIUM	2019	0.0479 MG/L	2 MG/L	2MG/L	N/A	NONE	Erosion of natural depositsdischargefrom dniling wastesand metal refineries
MICROBIOLOGICAL	CONTAMIN	IANTS					
E.coli (RTCR)	2023	1 sample	П	n/a	n/a	NONE	*** See below
RESIDUAL DISINFEC	TANTS						
TOTAL CHLORINE	2023	1.01 mg/l	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	.91-1.05 mg/l	NONE	WATER ADDATIVE TO CONTROL MICROBES
	×	ORG	ANIC CON	TAMINANT	'S (REGULATED)		
HALOACETIC ACID 5	2023	11.2 ug/l	90 ng/L	N/A	3.9-13.3 ug/l	NONE	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
TTHM'S	2023	44.375 ug/l	80 ug/L	N/A	15.4 - 68.8 ug/l	NONE	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
LEAD AND COPPER							
LEAD	2023	1.10 ug/l	AL=15.0 ug/l	Zero	<0.6 - 3.0 ug/L	NONE	CORROSION OF HOUSE-HOLD PLUMBING
	Zero out of	30 samples wa	as found to	have lead le	evels in excess of the	e lead actio	on level of 15 ug/L (80ug/L)
COPPER	2023	0.220 mg/l	AL=1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	.007 - 1.320 mg/L	NONE	CORROSION OF HOUSE-HOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
	One nut of	30 samples wa	as found to	have conne	r levels in excess of	the conner	artion level of 1.3 mn/l

*** One sample was found positive, four repeat samples were collected all were negative. In July 2023 *** Naturally present in the environment.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

MCI - MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL - THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF CONTAMINANT ALLOWED IN DRINKING WATER

MCLG - MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL - THE LEVEL OF CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER BELOW WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN RISK TO HEALTH

HEALTH MRDLG-MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL; THE LEVEL OF RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT BELOW WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN OR EXPECTED RISK TO HEALTH

MRDL-MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL; THE HIGHEST RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL ALLOWED

AL - ACTION LEVEL - THE CONCENTRATION OF A CONTAMINANT WHICH TRIGGERS A TREATMENT OF OTHER

REQUIREMENT WHICH A WATER SYSTEM MUST FOLLOW

TT- TREATMENT TECHNIQUE-A REQUIRED PROCESS INTENDED TO REDUCE THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER

MG/L - MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (PPM)

UG/L - MICROGRAMS PER LITER (PPB)

N/R - NOT REGULATED

PCI/L - PICO CURIES PER LITER, A MEASURE OF RADIOACTIVITY IN WATER

MREM/YR. - MILLIREMS PER YEAR, A MEASURE OF RADIATION ABSORBED BY THE BODY

NA - NOT APPLICABLE ND - NOT DETECTABLE AT SAMPLE TIME

MRDL - MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL MRDLG - MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL GOAL

BROWN COUNTY RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2023

BCRWA has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. We are proud to report to you that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

BCRWA receives its drinking water from the Ohio River Valley Aquifer through 13 groundwater wells.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Brown County Rural Water Association source of drinking water to determine its susceptibility. According to this study, the aquifer (water saturated zone) that supplies drinking water to the Brown County Rural Water has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: the nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located, presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, the shallow depth (less than 40 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area, including periodic serious flooding of the Ohio River. This susceptibility rating means that under currently existing conditions, the potential of the aquifer to become contaminated is relatively high. This potential can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More detailed information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling BCRWA at (937) 375-4 .06 ext. 236.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial conta minants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, a gricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturallyoccurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urba n Strom water runoff, and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occur ing or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Holline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chem otherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. BCRWA cor ducted sampling for *{bacteria; inorganic; and disinfection byproducts}* during *2023*. Samples were collected for several different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the BCRWA water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, may be more than one year old.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Brown County Rural Water** Association drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.25	1.23 - 1.27	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.48	NA	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizers, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.0	0.74- 1.1	No	2023	Water additive required by State of Ohio E.P.A.
Antimony (ppm)	0.006	0.006	<0.003	NA	No	2023	Discharge from refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0065	NA	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppm)	0.05	0.05	< 0.003	NA	No	2023	Discharge from refineries and mines: erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium (ppm)	0.0005	0.002	<0.001	NA	No	2023	Discharge from factories
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	NA	No	2023	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace and defense industries
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	21.8	17.4 – 26.1	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	<6	ND	No	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	MCLG	AL	90 th percentile	# of sites found above the AL	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.0	0-30	ND – 3.3	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.009	0-30	ND- 0.019	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead Educational Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and comportents associated with service lines and home plumbing. BCRWA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned a bout lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. IN 2023 Brown County Rural Water Association participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Doug Kelsey at 937-375-4106 ext 236. There were no detections of any of the UCMR5 contaminants in our drinking water.

PFAS Information

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2023 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the annual **Board of Trustees** Meeting which is held on the fourth Friday of March each year. For more information on your drinking water contact:

> Doug Kelsey Brown County Rural Water Association (BCRWA) 3818 US 52 Ripley, Ohio 45167 Phone: (937) 375-4106 ext. 236 email: doug@bcrwa.org www.bcrwa.org

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (μ g/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

The "<"symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

2023 CCR Data for GCWW Wholesale Customers

					Miller Water				Bolton Water			Typical Source of Contamination
Substance	Unit	Maximum Allowed (MCL, AL, TT)'	MCLG.	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	
Fluoride	ppm	4.0	4.0	0.86	0.73-1.0	No	2023	0.88	0.75-0.95	No	2023	ddilive which promotes strong teeth. May come from erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	1.15	0.56-1.15	No	2023	1.37	nd - 1.37	No	2023	unoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits,
Turbidity	NTU	TT1 < 1 NTU Max and	na	0.09	0.04-0.09	No	2023	R	n	No	na	oil runoff
		TT2 < 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	na	100% < 0.3 NTU			2023					
Total Organic Carbon ³		ц	ßu	2.38	2.06-3.26	No	2023	'n	nr	No	ณ	aturally present in the environment.
Docim	ppm	2	2	0.03	naź	No	2023	0.020	² eu	No	2023	rosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries,

				WINEL MATER				Bolto	I VV ALET		i ypical source of contamination	
Substance	Unit	MCLG.	Level	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled		
Chloroform	ppb	70	4.03	na ²	na	2023	0.9	na ²	na	2023		
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	4.94	na²	na	2023	2.06	na²	na	2023		
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	60	3.99	na ²	na	2023	4.82	na²	na	2023	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection.	
Bromoform	ppb	0	nd	na ²	na	2023	4.45	na²	na	2023		
Sulfate	ppm	na	57	44 - 72	na	2023	46	45 - 46	na	2023		
in 2023, Greater Cinchnatt	Water W	forks participated in the fifth rou	nd of the Unregu	lated Contaminant	Monitorin	g Rule (UCK/	IRS). U.S. EPA Is	sues a list of un	regulated contamina	nts that may	be present in drinking water but are not yet subject to U.S. EPA drinking	
water standards. The conta	minants	listed in this section of Table B w	ere analyzed dur	ing UCMR5 monito	ring. Addit	ional contar	ninants were m	unitored during	UCMR5 and not dete	acted. For m	ore information on UCMR5 results, please call513.591.7700.	
				Miller Water				Bolto	n Water		Typical Source of Contamination	
Substance	Unit	UCMR5 MRL.	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled		
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	4	nd	na	na	2023	nd	na	na	2023	Perfluoralkyl and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS compounds) are manmade chemicals that have been used in consumer products since the 1940s, usually in	

Perflourooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or acid (PFBS) Perfluorobutanoic acid SenX. butanesulfonic pp ppt ppt ppt S ω თ 4 Ы Я Б Ы na na na na na na na na 2023 2023 2023 2023 5.2 5.2 3.9 nd 5.1-5.2 3.7-4.1 4.2-6.1 na na na na na 2023 2023 2023 2023 the manufacture of non-stick coatings, clothing carpet, and food wrappers. Research into the harm that PFAS compounds may cause to human health is CCVWV is already working with the Ohio EPA to investigate source water quality and operational or treatment nodifications to minimize PFAS levels in the diminity water, Please see CCWWV worksite for one information -mutus News cincinnati-oh.gov/water/water-quality-and-treatment/water-your-health/plas/ ingoing.

Abbreviations

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter na: not applicable

GCWW collects one sample per year.

¹The value reported under "Highest Compliance Level Delected" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Results of GCWW Voluntary Monitoring for Cryptosporidium :

GCWW has tested for Cryptosporidium (Crypto) in treated waters and has never detected it.

Crypto is a microscopic microorganism that when ngested can result in darinea, fever and other gastronatismal symptoms. GCWW also tested for Crypto in the Oho River surface water and it was detected in 1 of 4 samples during 2023. The organism is found in surface waters and comes from animal and human wastes which enter the watershed. Crypto is eliminated by an effective combination of treatment including sedimentation, fatration, and disinfection.

Sodium: GCWW has tested for sodium in treated water as it leaves the treatment plants and has found 25 mg (milligrams) per liter in the Miller water and 36 mg per liter in the Bolton water. There are approximately 4 cups in a liter.

Turbidity. We are equired to report on the turbidity as an indication of the effectiveness of our fitnation system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudness of water. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed earning month, and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in the table above. GCWW's highest recorded turbidity result for 2023 was 0.09 NTU (Miller Water) and the lowest monthy percantage of samples meeting the turbidity timits was 100%.

GCWW has a current unconditioned license to operate our water system. GCWW was in compliance with all state primary drinking water rules during 2023.

The Mate Treatment Plant uses the Oho Rever as its source water. As with all surface waters, the Oho Enex has backfield the portion of the Cean Mann Buried Valley Aquifer that supplies user to the weat rots the Bolton The Bolton Teamment Plant as highly susceptible to contamination. The Oho EPA has also disastified the portion of the Cean Mann Buried Valley Aquifer that supplies water to the weat rots the Bolton The Bolton Teamment Plant as highly susceptible to contamination. It does not have an overlying protective day, layer, the ground water has low treats of Initiate, and there are potential sources of contamination nearby.

available treatment lechnology. Action Level or AL: The cocentration of a cuntaminant, which, if exceeded, finggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow. Treatment Technique or TT: A method for treating water to achieve acceptable levels of the contaminants in life of establishing a maskinum contaminant level. The < symbol: A symbol wich means less than. A result of < means that the bwest level that could be detected was S and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

the quality of the data reported for UCMR5. Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking Minimum Reporting Level or MRL: The level of a contaminant that can reliably be detected using the specified analytical method. This level was established by EPA to ensure consistency in

Definitions

nr: not regulated nd: not detectable at testing limits NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure darity in dinking water

water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin

allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is

of safety.