FAYETTEVILLE UTILITIES
JUNE 2, 2025

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2024

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information
In 2024 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 #0800411 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 Cincinnati Water Works.

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, monthly bacteria sample, and yearly Lead and Copper, TTHM, and HAA5 samples collected by a level 1 Certified Supervisor and send to MASI Lab for testing.

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

Village of Fayetteville Source Water Assessment Report is for review @
2024 SWR.pdf(Fayettevilleoh.us)

Western Water's Source Water Assessment Report is available for review at the following
URL:http://western-h2o.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/wwc-water-quality-report-2024.pdf

Lead Verification: September 9th 2024, Action level of 5.0 ug/L
LC201-LC205 range between ND (<0.6 ug/L)- 0.9ug/L

Copper Verification: September 9th 2024
LC201-LC205 range between 14 ug/L-98ug/L

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

WESTERN WATER COMPANY
2024 WATER QUALITY REPORT

IS MY DRINKING WATER SAFE?

Water quality is the first priority at Western Water Company. Constant testing by the dedicated staff of certified operators and laboratory personnel ensure the highest standards for drinking water quality are being met at all times. The test results for 2024 show Western Water Company's water to be of the highest quality. If you have any questions about water quality, please contact Jim Swearingen at the Water Treatment Plant, weekdays at (513)722-1682 between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE OF MY WATER?

Western Water Company's water comes from an aquifer along the Little Miami River in Warren County. Western Water also purchases water from other water systems and then distributes the various supplies to their customers.

	Percent	Source
Western Water Company	51%	Little Miami River Aquifer Warren County
Cincinnati Water Works	49%	Ohio River, and Great Miami Aquifer

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTION TO DRINKING WATER?

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater 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 runoff and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS

One source of treated drinking water for Western Water Company is the Greater Cincinnati Water Works. Cincinnati has two sources of raw water, one being the Ohio River and the other is the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer.

As with all raw water sources, water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground. It dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. As with all surface waters the Ohio EPA has classified the Ohio River as highly susceptible to potential contamination. The Ohio EPA has also classified their portion of the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer as highly susceptible to contamination due to the lack of an overlaying protective clay layer, the presence of low levels of nitrates and the presence of nearby potential contamination sources.

DO I NEED 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 chemo therapy, 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 infections. 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 at (800)426-4791.

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OUR OPERATIONS?

In 2021, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the action level established by Ohio EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS, and to view our latest results, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

In 2024 Western Water Company had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

TURBIDITY

Western Water Company purchases water from other water systems as explained in the source water section. We are required to report on the turbidity as an indication of the effectiveness or their filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. The limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month, and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in GCWW's Data sheet provided with this CCR GCWW's highest recorded turbidity result for 2024 was .17 NTU at the Miller Water Plant and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

Our Water Officials will meet to answer questions each month at the Treatment Plant. Please feel free to participate. Call Jim Swearingen for dates and times at (513)722-1682.

LEAD CAN CAUSE SERIOUS HEALTH PROBLEMS

"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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Western Water Company 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 thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. 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 800-426-4719 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead".

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: historic records, visual inspections or other documentations that indicate the service line materials. If you would like any additional information, please call the office at (513)722-1682

"THIS INSTITUTION IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER"

	WESTERN WATER CO.	2024 WATER QUALITY DATA SHEET					
CONTAMINANTS	**YEAR SAMPLE**	**LEVEL DETECTED**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**RANGE OF DETECTION**	**VIOLATION**	**SOURCE OF CONTAMINANTS**
INORGANIC (REGULATED) CONTAMINANTS							
FLUORIDE	2024	1.05 mg/l	4.0 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	0.82-1.27 mg/l	NONE	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS. WATER ADDITIVE WHICH PROMOTES STRONG TEETH. DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM 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 deposits;discharge from drilling wastes;and metal refineries
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS							
TOTAL CHLORINE	2024	0.99 mg/l	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	.93-1.02 mg/l	NONE	WATER ADDATIVE TO CONTROL MICROBES
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (REGULATED)							
HALOACETIC ACID 5	2024	12.375 ug/l	60 ug/L	N/A	0-14.70 ug/l	NONE	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
TTHM'S	2024	45.475 ug/l	80 ug/L	N/A	10.7-81.9 ug/l	NONE	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION
LEAD AND COPPER							
LEAD	2024	2.0 ug/l	AL=15.0 ug/l	Zero	<0.30-2.70 ug/L	NONE	CORROSION OF HOUSE-HOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
	Zero out of 30 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ug/L (80ug/L)						
COPPER	2024	0.627 mg/l	AL=1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	0.016-1.60 mg/L	NONE	CORROSION OF HOUSE-HOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS
	One out of 30 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 mg/l						
			UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
	EPA required monitoring to determining where certain substances occur and and whether it needs to regulate them						
CHLOROFORM	2024	12.11 ug/l	na	70 ug/l	3.3-42.7 ug/l	na	
BROMOFORM	2024	6.60 ug/l	na	0	0.80-18.4 ug/l	na	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
BROMODICHLORO-METHANE	2024	10.29 ug/l	na	0	3.0-17.6 ug/l	na	
DIBROMOCHLORO-METHANE	2024	12.35 ug/l	na	60 ug/l	2.9-22.3 ug/l	na	

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

MCl - 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

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

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

ND - NOT DETECTABLE AT SAMPLE TIME

NA - NOT APPLICABLE

MRDL - MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL

MRDLG - MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL GOAL

2024 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	4	0.90	0.72-0.98	No	2024	0.86	0.72-1.00	No	2024	Additive which promotes strong teeth. May come from erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.96	0.47-0.96	No	2024	1.08	na[2]	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity	NTU	TT1 = 1 NTU Max and TT2 = 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	na na	0.17 100% = 0.3 NTU	0.04-0.17	No	2024	nr	nr	No	na	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon[3]	na	TT	na	3.11	2.05-3.22	No	2024	nr	nr	No	na	Naturally present in the environment.
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.04	na[2]	No	2024	0.02	na[2]	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.

			Miller Water				Bolton Water				Typical Source of Contamination
Substance	Unit	MCLG*	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	
Chloroform	ppb	70	2.4	na[2]	na	2024	0.7	na[2]	na	2024	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	3.4	na[2]	na	2024	2.2	na[2]	na	2024	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	60	3.8	na[2]	na	2024	8.4	na[2]	na	2024	
Bromoform	ppb	0	<0.5	na[2]	na	2024	6.3	na[2]	na	2024	
Sulfate	ppm	na	61	36 - 86	na	2024	42	na	na	2024	Erosion of natural deposits.

				Miller Water				Bolton Water				Typical Source of Contamination
Substance	Unit	MCL*	MRL*	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	4.0	2.0	nd	na	na	2024	3.9	2.3 - 5.0	na	2024	Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS compounds) are manmade chemicals that have been used in consumer products since the 1940s, usually in the manufacture of non-stick coatings, clothing, carpet, and food wrappers. Research into the harm that PFAS compounds may cause to human health is ongoing. GCWW meets all current EPA regulations. EPA established regulatory standards (MCL) for the group of PFAS compounds shown in this part of the table. The standards do not take effect for several years, but GCWW is working with the Ohio EPA to investigate source water quality and operational or treatment modifications to minimize PFAS levels in the drinking water. Please see GCWW's website for more information - https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/water/water-quality-and-treatment/water-your-health/pfas/
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppt	4.0	2.0	nd	na	na	2024	4.2	2.8 - 5.4	na	2024	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	10	2	nd	na	na	2024	3	nd - 4	na	2024	
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ppt	10	2	1	nd - 6	na	2024	nd	na	na	2024	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ppt	10	2	nd	na	na	2024	nd	na	na	2024	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	na	2	nd	na	na	2024	3	nd - 4	na	2024	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	na	5	nd	na	na	2024	nd	na	na	2024	

[1]Detected contaminants from that plant tap.
[2]GCWW collects one sample per year.
[3]The value reported under "Highest Compliance Level Detected" 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 ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms.
GCWW also tested for Crypto in the Ohio River surface water and it was detected in 1 of 4 samples during 2024. 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, filtration, and disinfection.

Sodium: GCWW has tested for sodium in treated water as it leaves the treatment plants and has found 28 mg (milligrams) per liter in the Miller water and 32 mg per liter in the Bolton water. There are approximately 4 cups in a liter.

Turbidity: We are required to report on the turbidity as an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month, and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in the table above, GCWW's highest recorded turbidity result for 2024 was 0.17 NTU (Miller Water) and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits 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 2024.

The Miller Treatment Plant uses the Ohio River as its source water. As with all surface waters, the Ohio EPA has classified the Ohio River as highly susceptible to contamination. The Ohio EPA has also classified the portion of the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer that supplies water to the well fields for the Bolton Treatment Plant as highly susceptible to contamination. It does not have an overlying protective clay layer, the ground water has low levels of nitrate, and there are potential sources of contamination nearby.

Abbreviations
ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter
na: not applicable
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure clarity in drinking water
nd: not detectable at testing limits
nr: not regulated

***Definitions**
Minimum Reporting Level or MRL: The level of a contaminant that can reliably be detected using the specified analytical method.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs for PFAS compounds will be effective in 2029.
Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers 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 lieu of establishing a maximum contaminant level.
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.

2024 CCR Data for GCWW Wholesale Customers

Regulated Contaminants[1], Contaminants subject to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Action Level (AL) or Treatment Technique (TT)

				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	4	0.90	0.72-0.96	No	2024	0.88	0.72-1.00	No	2024	Additive which promotes strong teeth. May come from erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.96	0.47-0.96	No	2024	1.08	na[2]	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity	NTU	TT1 < 1 NTU Max and TT2 < 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	na	0.17	0.04-0.17	No	2024	nr	nr	No	na	Soil runoff
			na	100% < 0.3 NTU								
Total Organic Carbon[3]	na	TT	na	3.11	2.05-3.22	No	2024	nr	nr	No	na	Naturally present in the environment.
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.04	na[2]	No	2024	0.02	na[2]	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.

Unregulated Contaminants for which EPA requires monitoring to determine where certain substances occur and whether it needs to regulate those substances

			Miller Water				Bolton Water				Typical Source of Contamination
Substance	Unit	MCLG*	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	
Chloroform	ppb	70	2.4	na[2]	na	2024	0.7	na[2]	na	2024	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	3.4	na[2]	na	2024	2.2	na[2]	na	2024	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	60	3.8	na[2]	na	2024	6.4	na[2]	na	2024	
Bromoform	ppb	0	<0.5	na[2]	na	2024	9.3	na[2]	na	2024	
Sulfate	ppm	na	61	38 - 86	na	2024	42	na	na	2024	Erosion of natural deposits.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (also known as Forever Chemicals)

For the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5), U.S. EPA issued a list of unregulated contaminants that may be present in drinking water but are not yet subject to U.S. EPA drinking water standards. In 2024, Greater Cincinnati Water Works finished sampling and analysis of Miller Water for the UCMR5. PFAS compounds were not detected in Miller water in the final round of monitoring. In addition to UCMR5 results, the contaminants listed below were analyzed during routine monitoring conducted by GCWW. Additional contaminants were monitored and not detected. If you would like additional information on the results of UCMR5 or routine PFAS monitoring, please call 513.591.7700.

				Miller Water				Bolton Water				Typical Source of Contamination
Substance	Unit	MCL*	MRL*	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	4.0	2.0	nd	na	na	2024	3.9	2.3 - 5.0	na	2024	Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS compounds) are manmade chemicals that have been used in consumer products since the 1940s, usually in the manufacture of non-stick coatings, clothing, carpet, and food wrappers. Research into the harm that PFAS compounds may cause to human health is ongoing. GCWW meets all current EPA regulations. EPA established regulatory standards (MCL) for the group of PFAS compounds shown in this part of the table. The standards do not take effect for several years, but GCWW is working with the Ohio EPA to investigate source water quality and operational or treatment modifications to minimize PFAS levels in the drinking water. Please see GCWW's website for more information - https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/water/water-quality-and-treatment/water-your-health/pfas/
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppt	4.0	2.0	nd	na	na	2024	4.2	2.8 - 5.4	na	2024	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ppt	10	2	nd	na	na	2024	3	nd - 4	na	2024	
Hexa Fluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA or GenX)	ppt	10	2	1	nd - 6	na	2024	nd	na	na	2024	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ppt	10	2	nd	na	na	2024	nd	na	na	2024	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ppt	na	2	nd	na	na	2024	3	nd - 4	na	2024	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	na	5	nd	na	na	2024	na	na	na	2024	

[1]Detected contaminants from the plant tap.
[2]GCWW collects one sample per year.
[3]The value reported under "Highest Compliance Level Detected" 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.

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Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs for PFAS compounds will be effective in 2029.
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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.

andy.huber@villageoffayetteville.org

From: Hayley.Zimmerman@epa.ohio.gov
Sent: Monday, March 24, 2025 11:10 AM
To: andy.huber@fayettevilleoh.us
Cc: jeffery.stark@epa.ohio.gov; ccr@epa.ohio.gov
Subject: Fayetteville Village (OH0800411) - CCR Information

Good Morning,

Ohio EPA is working through old violation data and noticed that your public water system has a few outstanding violations that have not yet been resolved.

As we approach the July 1, 2025 due date for this system's 2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and to help resolve violations that remain outstanding, Ohio EPA is providing drafted language, which if included in your report, will resolve the specific violations listed. Because you are already required to issue a 2024 CCR, this is a very efficient/cost-effective way to resolve these public notice/CCR violations and **is highly recommended by Ohio EPA**.

If you have any questions, please submit those to CCR@epa.ohio.gov.

Sincerely,
Hayley Zimmerman

CCR Violations:

- **2014**: In our 2014 CCR, we did not include the table of detected contaminants for our water system and instead only provided information from our wholesaler. The license to operate status was also not included.
- **2016**: In our 2016 CCR, we did not include the table of detected contaminants for our water system and instead only provided information from our wholesaler. We also did not include the license to operate status and public participation information.
- **2017**: In our 2017 CCR, we did not include the table of detected contaminants for our water system and instead only provided information from our wholesaler.
- **2018**: We failed to generate and/or and deliver an annual CCR report for 2018. If you would like information that would have been covered for the 2018 calendar year, please contact us.
- **2019**: In our 2019 CCR, we did not include the table of detected contaminants for our water system and instead only provided information from our wholesaler. We also failed to include portions of the required source water information, susceptibility rating, and mandatory language for lead education.
- **2021**: In our 2021 CCR, the link provided for the CCR was not direct, and we did not include the required source water information, definitions of terms, our table of detected contaminants (only provided wholesaler data), and other mandatory language.
- **2022**: In our 2022 CCR, we did not include the table of detected contaminants for our water system and instead only provided information from our wholesaler. We also failed to provide information about the March 2022 total coliform monitoring violation.
- **2023**: In 2023, we did not include the table of detected contaminants for our water system and instead only provided information from our wholesaler.

For more information on any of the above information, please contact us.

2022 Public Notice for Monitoring Violation: We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During **March 2022, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for total coliform bacteria,** and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. **What should I do?** This notice is to inform you that Fayetteville Village did not monitor and report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during the March 2022 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. **What is being done?** Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. **Please share this information** with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Hayley Zimmerman
Environmental Specialist
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Phone: (614) 974-2112
Hayley.Zimmerman@EPA.Ohio.Gov

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

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MASI LABORATORIES

CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS

Microbiological/Inorganic Certification - 877

Organic Certification - 4100

Fayetteville Water Treatment Plant
Andy Huber
81 North Main Street
Fayetteville, OH 45118

Client #: 5196
PO Number:
Date Received: 9/3/24 10:04
Ohio EPA Analyzed Date: 9/12/24 12:34

Notes and Definitions

Item	Definition
mg/kg Dry	Sample results reported on a dry weight basis
ug/L	ppb/Part per Billion
mg/L	ppm/Part per Million
ng/L	ppt/Part per Trillion
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit (MDL)
!	Analyte is at or above the Maximum Contaminate Level
MDL	Method Detection Limit
CFU	Colony Forming Units
MPN	Most Probable Number
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter
SVI	Sludge Volume Index
%	Percent
GPD	Gallons per Day
su	Standard Units

Notes:

1. Calculated analytes are based on raw data and may not reflect the rounding of the individual compounds.
2. Samples are analyzed using the information received on the request sheet and may not be analyzed when the parameters fall outside required guidelines.

MASI LABORATORIES

CERTIFICATE of ANALYSIS

Microbiological/Inorganic Certification - 877

Organic Certification - 4100

Fayetteville Water Treatment Plant
Andy Huber
81 North Main Street
Fayetteville, OH 45118

Client #: 5196
PO Number:
Date Received: 9/3/24 10:04
Ohio EPA Analyzed Date: 9/12/24 12:34

Sampler Name: Andy Huber Mike Spitznager
Sample Date/Time: 9/3/24 08:00
Sample Monitoring Point: DS201
Sample Type: RT
Sample Tap/Address: Bathroom First Floor 282 East Pike St

PWSID: OH0800411 Facility ID: DS1
Repeat Sample #:
Total Chlorine (mg/L):
Free Chlorine (mg/L):
Combined Chlorine (mg/L):

Sample ID: 896437

Lab Sample # : 4I00057-01 (Potable)

Analyte	Result	Units	Qual	Reporting Limit	MDL	Date/Time Prepared	Date/Time Analyzed	Analyst	Method
Disinfection Byproducts (DBP)									
Monochloroacetic Acid	ND	ug/L		2.0	0.8	09/06/24 08:55	09/09/24 18:24	JRK	EPA Method 552.3
Dichloroacetic Acid	**1.6**	ug/L		1.0	0.4	09/06/24 08:55	09/09/24 18:24	JRK	EPA Method 552.3
Trichloroacetic Acid	**1.5**	ug/L		1.0	0.3	09/06/24 08:55	09/09/24 18:24	JRK	EPA Method 552.3
Monobromoacetic Acid	ND	ug/L		1.0	0.5	09/06/24 08:55	09/09/24 18:24	JRK	EPA Method 552.3
Dibromoacetic Acid	**3.2**	ug/L		1.0	0.5	09/06/24 08:55	09/09/24 18:24	JRK	EPA Method 552.3
HAA 5 Total	**6.3**	ug/L		6.0	2.4	09/06/24 08:55	09/09/24 18:24	JRK	EPA Method 552.3
Surrogate: 2-Bromopropanoic Acid			*105%*			*70-130*			*EPA Method 552.3*
Chloroform	**10.9**	ug/L		0.5	0.07	09/10/24 22:17	09/10/24 22:17	DTS	EPA Method 524.2
Bromoform	**7.7**	ug/L		0.5	0.1	09/10/24 22:17	09/10/24 22:17	DTS	EPA Method 524.2
Bromodichloromethane	**11.5**	ug/L		0.5	0.05	09/10/24 22:17	09/10/24 22:17	DTS	EPA Method 524.2
Dibromochloromethane	**13.7**	ug/L		0.5	0.08	09/10/24 22:17	09/10/24 22:17	DTS	EPA Method 524.2
Total THM	**43.9**	ug/L		2.0	0.2	09/10/24 22:17	09/10/24 22:17	DTS	EPA Method 524.2
Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene			*82%*			*70-130*			*EPA Method 524.2*
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichlorobenzene-d4			*77%*			*70-130*			*EPA Method 524.2*

MASI LABORATORIES

7940 Memorial Drive Plain City, Ohio 43064 (614) 873-4654

Date: September 12, 2024

Fayetteville Water Treatment Plant (5196)
Attn: Andy Huber
81 North Main Street
Fayetteville, OH 45118

RE: Certificate of Analysis for Project - Public Drinking Water

The following report contains analytical results for samples submitted on the chain of custody dated September 03, 2024.

I have reviewed the validity of the analytical data generated. All data is reported in accordance to our laboratory QA/QC plan. Any exceptions are noted in the Case Narrative or with qualifiers in the report.

If you have any questions or need additional documentation, please contact our Office.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Rex

Cheryl Rex
MASI Laboratories
QA/QC Officer
cheryl@masilabs.com
(614) 873-4654