

Village of

Alexandria
Ohio

Division of Water
2025 Water Quality Report

Consumer Information for users of water from
The Village of Alexandria Water System

Included in this Report:

- *General Health Information*
- *Water Quality Test Results*
- *Water System Contacts*
- *How to get involved*

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 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 water 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, 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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 chemotherapy, 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).*

Where does my water come from?

The Village of Granville supplies water to the Village of Alexandria through a master meter on Raccoon Rd. Granville's water supply is designated as a ground water supply and comes from a well field near Raccoon Creek adjacent to the treatment plant, on a 20 acre site owned by the Village of Granville. Currently the Village operates three wells. There is an Ohio EPA superfund Site near the Village's well field that the EPA has been monitoring for at least 15 years. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Granville has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitivity of the aquifer, the number and types of potential contaminant sources, and historical detections of soil and ground water

contamination. This does not mean that the Granville well field will become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively high. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. In case of an emergency, the Village of Granville has connections to the City of Newark's water mains at two locations. These emergency connections have never been used to supply Granville with water. For more information contact Water Plant Supervisor at 1-740-587-0165.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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, are more than one year old.

Contaminants (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.92 (avg.)	0.77 – 1.45	NO	2025	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits The water source is from the Village of Granville.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0000042	NA	NO	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. The water source is from Village of Granville
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.59	NA	NO	2025	Run-off from fertilizer. The water source is from Village of Granville
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	0.94	NA	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits. The water source is from the Village of Granville
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb0)	80	NA	42.1	42.1	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Copper (ppm)	0	1.3	0.11	NA	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	90% of samples were < 1.1 ppb	1.1 ppb	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	60	NA	5.6 ppb	5.6 ppb	NO	2025	By product of drinking water chlorination
Contaminants (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant

Residual Disinfection

Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.12	0.70 – 1.6	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
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Zero out of twenty samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb
Zero out of twenty samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.350 ppb

Units Description

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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 (µg/L): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in a little over 31.7 years.

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

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

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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): Sum of the concentrations of chloroform, bromdichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. The Village of Alexandria 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 about 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>

License to Operate Status

Currently we have an unconditioned license to operate our water system

This consumer confidence report is an annual report required by EPA regulations and is designed to provide consumers of community water systems information on their drinking water.

For Comments or Questions about your water bill call the Utility Clerk's Office: (740) 967-ALEX (2539)

How to get involved

For comments or questions regarding future system plans, or how to participate in discussions regarding your drinking water call Water Superintendent Jack Liggett at: **(740) 924-ALEX (2539)** Village Council Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month at 7:00 pm at 4 W. Main Street. For minutes and agendas, contact the Village Clerk at **(740) 924-ALEX (2539)**