

# **Village of Danville Water Works PWS ID# 4200112**

## **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**

### **For 2025**

**The Village of Danville Water Works** 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. This report is required now by the Ohio EPA and you will be receiving one each year. **We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system for 2025.**

#### **Source Water Information**

The Village of Danville Water Works currently receives its drinking water from the well field developed in 2006, just west of Rodmick Street. The new water plant was completed and put online in August of 2009.

Protecting our drinking water sources from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Danville's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Danville has a high susceptibility to contamination.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the potential of the aquifer becoming contaminated exists. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriated protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling McGhee's Technical Water Services, Inc. at (419) 886-4716.

#### **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 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, 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.

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).

### **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 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### **Lead Education**

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 Danville 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>.

### **Lead Service Line Inventory Statement**

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 and visual inspections. A copy of the lead service line inventory is available for your review by contacting your water provider or Holly McGhee of MTWSi at 419-886-4716.

### **About your drinking water**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Samples were collected for several different contaminants during 2025, most of which were not detected in the Village of Danville's 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, is more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Danville Water Work's drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	NO	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0126	0.0126 – 0.0126	NO	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02 – 0.02	NO	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.12	0.12 – 0.12	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	1.4	1.4 -1.4	NO	2024	Discharge from pigment manufacturing processes and tanneries
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
TTHM (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	NA	80	6.6	2.7 – 6.6	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	1.4	1.1 – 1.6	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	_0_ out of _10_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.449	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	_0_ out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Danville Village Council. Meetings are held the first and third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Village of Danville's Municipal Building, council chambers. For more information, call (740) 599-6888 Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

**For more information** on your drinking water contact Lonnie or Holly McGhee of McGhee's Technical Water Services, Inc. at (419) 886-4716.

**Notice to water users having a need for continuous water supply:**

Medical certification forms are available upon request by contacting the Village of Danville at (740) 599-6888. This form is used to verify that discontinuation of your water service or being without water service for any length of time would make the operation of necessary medical equipment impossible or impractical, or such discontinuation of water service would otherwise be life threatening or dangerous to the health and welfare of individual person(s) residing in your household.

**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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Not applicable: (NA)

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means ‘less than’. A result of “<5” means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in the sample was not detected.