VILLAGE OF CLARKSBURG
2025
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION: The Village of Clarksburg Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water. In 2024, the Village of Clarksburg has an unconditioned license to operate the water plant. Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards.

WHAT'S THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER? The Village of Clarksburg Water Department drinking water source is received from two wells pumping from the same aquifer. The source is considered to be ground water and is located at the North end of Sixth Street in Clarksburg. This source doesn't require extensive treatment prior to being used for drinking water. The major treatment involves the removal of iron and manganese to prevent discolored water.

Protecting our drinking water source 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.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO 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 plant, 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 discharge, 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 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 gas production and mining activities.

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 Clarksburg is responsible for

providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in individual homes. 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 about lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. In 2017, the upgrade of the drinking water distribution system included replacement of all service lines with C-900 plastic pipe. Therefore, the Village of Clarksburg has no lead service lines.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Clarksburg'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 Clarksburg has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. The following determination is based on the following:

- Presence of moderately thick protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer,
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and
- Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Joe Allen (740) 207-6213..

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.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER: The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Clarksburg Water Department conducts sampling of its water supply for different parameters such as: Inorganics, asbestos, nitrate, nitrite, radiological, volatile organic chemicals (VOC), total trihalomethanes (TTHM), haloacetic acids (HAA5), synthetic organics chemicals (SOC) as well as lead and copper. The Village's testing requirements for the year 2024 were nitrate, SOC's-group 1, TTHM, HAA5, lead and copper. These tests were found to be in compliance with amounts below the EPA's maximum contaminant levels (MCL). This information is included in the water quality table attached with this report. The microbiological testing (total coliform) done for the year 2024 were also found to be in compliance with EPA standards. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the results on the attached table, though accurate, could be more than a year old. These older test results are included just for your information.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village Council, which meets the third Thursday of every month at 6:00 p.m.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON YOUR DRINKING WATER: Contact Mayor, Autumn Dunn, at 740-993-4300 office/ cell 740-804-7808.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITH 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of 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.

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

Parts per Million (ppm): Are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (ppb): Are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): unit for measuring radioactive concentrations.

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

N/A: Not applicable

Non-Detectable (nd): Concentrations below standard regulations

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

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

Lifetime Health Advisory (HA): concentration of a chemical in drinking water that is not expected to cause any adverse non-carcinogenic effects for a lifetime of exposure.

Contaminants Table 2024

WATER QUALITY

CONTAMINANTS (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Regulated Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.07	N/A	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.028	N/A	NO	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L) *see note below chart	0	5	0.486	N/A	NO	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	5.04	N/A	NO	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0142 90th percentile	Samples Over AL = 0	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm						
Lead (ppb)	15	AL=15	<1.00 90th percentile	Samples Over AL = 0	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have lead levels above the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Nitrate	10	10	<0.100	N/A	NO	2025	Discharge from fertilizer
Total Trihalomethanes (ppm)	N/A	80	0.005	0.005	NO	2025	Disinfection byproduct
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	2.85	2.17-2.85	NO	2024	Disinfection byproduct
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS							
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDLG-4	MRDL-4	1.4	0.6-2.2	NO	2024	Water additive used to control microbes

*MCL is combined Radium 226 & Radium 228

IF YOU HAVE A COMPLAINT, SUGGESTION OR REQUEST, YOU NEED TO SPEAK TO THE FOLLOWING VILLAGE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS:

MAYOR:

AUTUMN DUNN 740-993-4300 office/ cell 740-804-7808

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATOR-CHRIS SHOEMAKER (740) 701-2818

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

BARB CLEARY 740-993-4383

CATHERINE WILSON 740-993-2229

JULIE SPEAKMAN 740-993-4639/740-701-3616 cell

PAUL WOOD 740-993-4541

SCOTT PEECHER 740-649-4001

WILLIAM REES 614-286-4462

IF YOU HAVE A QUESTION ABOUT YOUR WATER/SEWER BILL OR WISH TO KNOW HOW YOUR LOCAL TAX AND UTILITY REVENUE DOLLARS ARE SPENT, CONTACT THE FISCAL OFFICER, LISA HOUSER, AT THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING, 740-993-4300. ALL VILLAGE RECORDS ARE KEPT AT THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by the CLARKSBURG VILLAGE PWS has a fluoride concentration of 2.07 mg/L as measured on January 5, 2022.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You also may want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please contact:

Autumn Dunn, Mayor, at 740-993-4300 or P.O. Box 187, Clarksburg, OH 43115.
name of contact phone number mailing address

Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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.

PWSID#: OH7100212 STUID#: 7157868 Date distributed: 2/14/2025