Village of Fayette
Consumer Confidence Report
2024

The Village of Fayette
102 W. Main St., PO Box 87
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Produced for Residents and Water Customers

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www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

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Village of Fayette
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2024

Introduction

The Village of Fayette has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. The purpose of the Consumer Confidence Report is to share data that meets the standards established by regulatory agencies. The language in this document is a standard text endorsed by the regulatory agency. 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 past year, our drinking water has met all Ohio EPA standards. We take pride in this accomplishment. The Mayor, Council, Public Works Committee, and staff remain dedicated and will continue efforts to meet this goal. Feel free to contact the Village Staff, Council Members, or the appropriate agencies if you have any questions about water quality or process.

Source Water Information

The Fayette Water Department receives its drinking water from the Michindoh Aquifer located in the tri-state area of Northwest Ohio, Southern Michigan, and Northeast Indiana. The well field consists of two wells located on the north side of the village. The sand and gravel aquifer is a water rich zone covered by more than twenty feet of low-permeability material that provides significant protection from surface contamination and is the source of abundant high-quality water.

The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2009. It was determined that the aquifer supplying drinking water to the Village of Fayette Public Water System has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This conclusion is based on:

- the presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- the significant depth of the aquifer,
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities,
- the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

Please contact Bryan Stambaugh at 419-237-2116 if you would like more information about the assessment.

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 Strom 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 Federal 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 EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. During 2024, the Village of Fayette conducted sampling for Synthetic Organic Chemicals, five (HAA5), total trihalomethanes (TTHM), lead, copper, nitrate, and total coliform bacteria. 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. In the next section is a list of the different contaminants that were found in the Village of Fayette's drinking water. This list of contaminants reflects the most recent findings during the past five years of monitoring.

If a contaminant was not detected in the last monitoring period, it will not be included in this report. This report will only reflect contaminants found in the last monitoring period or up to five years since it was detected.

In 2024, zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. Zero out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Fayette drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
None Detected	N/A						
Radioactive Contaminants							

None Detected							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	2	2	0.0969	N/A	no	2023	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosions of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	4	4	0.94	N/A	no	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate							
	10	10	0.20	0.199-0.20	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
None Detected						2024	human-made, carbon-based compounds
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM, ppb	0	80	53.95	42.9-65.0	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
HAA5, ppb	0	60	8.85	8.7-9.0	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Ethylbenzene, ppb	700	700	0.04	N/A	No	2023	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine, ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.77	0.4-1.2	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper							
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	N/A		1.8	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	_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	N/A		.330	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	__0__ out of _10___ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Fayette 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Buildings in Ohio built prior to 1998 or that use plumbing material or solder manufactured before 1998 may have materials with greater than 8% lead and are at a higher risk of contributing lead to the drinking water than

materials manufactured after 1998. In addition, building built and plumbing material manufactured after 2014 were required to have less than 0.25% lead by weight and have the lowest risk for contributing lead to the drinking water. It should be noted however that, although prohibited, some use of leaded solder or leaded components may have occurred after the prohibitions became effective.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2024, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Fayette Village Council which meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 6 p.m. For more information on your drinking water contact the Village Department of Public Works Superintendent, Zachary Lester at (419) 237-2116.

Backflow Prevention

The Village of Fayette would like to remind citizens to please check around and in your home for any possible backflow connections. Any connection to the water system in your home that contains possible contaminant should be addressed with the proper backflow prevention device. If you have questions on identifying a backflow connection please contact the Village office at 419-237-2116. The Village has a brochure in the office and online at the Village of Fayette website, with more information.

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.
- 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.
- 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) 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 31.7 years.
- 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.