2025

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Introduction

The Village of Yellow Springs 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.

Source Water Information

In 2017 The Village completed a new 1.0 Million Gallons a Day (MGD) iron and manganese removal groundwater treatment plant. The new treatment plant consist of two aerators, two pellet sand softeners and three gravity sand filters. The new plant has been online and producing water since December 2017. **The average water hardness in 2025 was 211 mg/l (12.33 gpg).**

Yellow Springs water is groundwater that is produced from 5 wells located along the Little Miami River near Jacoby Road. The wells vary in depth from 60´ to 130´. The raw water is pumped to the Water Treatment Plant, where it is aerated, softened, filtered, and disinfected prior to it being pumped to the water customers of the Village of Yellow Springs. **In 2023 and 2025 Yellow Springs competed in blind taste competitions at the Ohio Rural Water state conference. Yellow Springs won both competitions and was awarded the title of BEST TASTING WATER in OHIO!**

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).

The Ohio EPA has prepared a source water assessment plan for The Village of Yellow Springs. It states:
The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Yellow Springs wellfield is susceptible to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reasons:

- Samples of untreated water collected at Yellow Springs between 1991 and 1999 contained detectable levels of 1,1-dichloroethane;
- The sand and gravel aquifer has a shallow depth to water, less than 15 feet below the ground surface;
- The soils are primarily loams which allow for rapid infiltration;
- The topography ranges from relatively flat, allowing for most of the recharge to infiltrate into the ground instead of running off to steeply sloping with significant runoff;
- No confining layer exists which could act as a barrier between the ground surface and the aquifer; and
- Potential contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

Consequently the likelihood for contamination of the source water at Yellow Springs is high unless the potential contaminants are handled carefully by implementing appropriate protection strategies.
A copy of the full report is available. Contact **Kevin Martin at 767-7208** for a copy of the full report.

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. The Village of Yellow Springs conducted sampling for bacteria, lead and copper, nitrate, and disinfection by products (TTHM and total haloacetic acids(HAA5) during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 50 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Yellow Springs 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, are more than one year old.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium-228	0 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	1.3 pCi/L	None	None	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride	4.0 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	0.18 mg/l	0.18 mg/l	None	2023	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits;discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	0.0301 mg/l	0.0301 mg/l	None	2023	Discharge of drilling waste;discharge from metal refineries;erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants							
TTHM(total Trihalomethanes)	N/A	80 ppb	21.3 ppb	9.2 ppb-21.3 ppb	None	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	N/A	60 ppb	3.2 ppb	0 ppb-3.2 ppb	None	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	0.9575 ppm	0.6 ppm-1.1 ppm	None	2025	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	2	9.14 ug/l	None	2025	Corrosion of houshold plumbing systems;Erosion of natural deposits	
	2 out of 21 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.110 mg/l	None	2025	Erosion of natural deposits;leaching from wood preservitives;corrosion of houshold plumbing systems	
	0 out of 21 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

1,1-Dichloroethane: 1,1-Dichloroethane was detected in raw well #1(which produces 75 gpm and is only used as monitoring well not a production well) at a level of 0.810 ppb. The MCL of 1,1-Dichloroethane is 5.0 ppb.

Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) was detected in raw well #2(9.67 ng/L(ppt)),well #3(1.9 ng/L(ppt))(which both are production wells) U.S. EPA set new MCL's at 4 ppt, which are inforcable starting in 2029.

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) was detected in raw well #5(2.0 ng/L(ppt) (which is a production well) U.S. EPA set new MCL's at 4 ppt, which are inforcable starting in 2029.

Unregulated Contaminents

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023 Yellow Springs PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Kevin Martin at 937-767-7208 .

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections
PFOS (ppb)	2023	0.0092	0.0092

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 Yellow Springs 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.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit the John Bryan Center, 100 Dayton Street Yellow Springs, OH 45387, and ask for Ben Sparks.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

Reporting Requirement Not Met for Yellow Springs Village PWS

We were required to report a copy of the notice and materials sent to persons served by known or potential service lines containing lead to the State.

Our system failed to demonstrate to the State that it delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required by July 1, 2025. Although the failure to comply with the reporting requirement does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for consumers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basicinformation-about-lead-drinking-water and http://www.epa.gov/lead.

What is being done?
While we did not certify and notify the State as quickly as we should have, we provided the required notifications to persons served, as well as the missing information to the State on December 18, 2025. We are no longer in violation.

For more information, please contact Ben Sparks at 937-767-7202 or Visiting the John Bryan Center, 100 Dayton St. Yellow Springs, OH 45387.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation Information/ Contacts

Village Manager: Johnnie Burns,767-3402
Water Treatment Plant Superintendent: 767-7208
Village Billing Office: 767-7202
Water Treatment Plant: 767-7208

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
VILLAGE COUNCIL MEETINGS - Any person wishing to comment on the water quality or the water system is encouraged to do so by attending the Village Council Meetings held the first and third Monday of each month in the Council Chambers on the second floor of the Bryan Community Center, beginning at 7:00 p.m. Information about council meetings can be obtained by contacting the Clerk of Council at 767-9126.

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.

- 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.

- Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): a common measure of radioactivity.

- 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.

- Grains per Gallon (gpg): A unit of water hardness that most home softener systems use to adjust proper salt feed.

- 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.

- **PFAS:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

- N/A: Not Avaliable