VILLAGE OF RUSSELLS POINT
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Monitoring Year 2025

The Village of Russells Point has prepared the following report to provide information to you on the quality of your drinking water.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION:
The Village of Russells Point receives its drinking water from 3 active ground water wells (#3, #4, and #5) located North and East of the water treatment plant. Wells #1 and #2 are abandoned.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY:
The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has established an aquifer susceptibility rating for the water supply of the Village of Russells Point, and that rating is – MODERATE. This determination is based on the following information; potential contamination sources exist within the protection area.

This susceptibility does not mean that the well field is or will be contaminated, only that under currently existing conditions the water supply could be impacted by potential contaminate sources within the protection area. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment of what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the village office at 937-843-2245. The Village of Russells Point has implemented and is continuing to implement protective strategies to protect the Village's source of drinking water from contamination.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER:
The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or from human activity.

CONTAMINATES 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 run-off, 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 run-off 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 run-off, 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, the 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 that 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 at 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, persons 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 at 800-426-4791.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS: MONITORING YEAR 2024

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products:							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.12	0.08-1.68	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	44.52	54.3-110	NO	2025	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	13.9	6.4-32.4	NO	2025	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.79	0.79– 0.79	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.935	.935– .935	NO	2024	Discharge from drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.33	1.33-1.33	NO	2025	Run-off from fertilizer use, leaching of septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper:						
Contaminant (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90th Percentile**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1.2	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	.671	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits and leaching from wood preservatives.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Radioactive Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Excluding radon and uranium	0	15	5.7	5.7-5.7	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

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 Russells Point 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 1-800-426-4791.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: Visual Inspection, Historic Records, Construction and Plumbing Codes and other documentations that indicate the service line materials.

LICENSE TO OPERATE STATUS:

In 2025 the Village of Russells Point had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Russells Point which meets the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Municipal Building located at 433 St. Rt. 708. For any information and/or questions concerning your drinking water please contact the village office at 937-843-2245.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT:

MCLG **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** The level of 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 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.
ppm	**Parts Per Million:** Unit of measure for concentration of contaminant. A part per million corresponds to 1 sec. in 11.5 days.
ppb	**Parts Per Billion:** Unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to 1 sec. in 31.7 years.
MRDLG	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The highest level of 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.