Village of Shreve PWS ID OH8503412
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2025

The Village of Shreve has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. 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 a snapshot of last year's water quality.
We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Source Water Information?
The Village of Shreve receives its drinking water from three wells, two are located on the Stewart Farm and one is on the Russell Berry Farm. Your water is treated by disinfection and filtration to remove or reduce contaminants that may come from the source water.

Susceptibility Analysis; The susceptibility of the aquifer to contamination was determined by evaluating:

1. Available site specific and regional information including aquifer material, topography, soils, rate of ground water recharge
2. Pollution potential rating of the drinking water sources that were identified within the drinking water source protection area
3. Available ground water quality data

The results of this evaluation, indicates that the aquifer within the protection area has a high susceptibility because of the following reasons:

1. Well log information suggests no significant low-permeability protection layer between the aquifer and the ground surface
2. The depth of the water table is only 21 feet below the surface, this indicates a shorter pathway for potential contamination
3. Potential significant contaminants exist within the protection area

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.
For more information on this report, contact Advanced Water and Wastewater Operations at (567-217-1267).

Source Water Protection Tips
Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

*Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
*Pick up after your pets,
*If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
*Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
*Volunteer in your community. Find a water shed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one.

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. Immune-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 Shreve 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.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Samples were collected for several different contaminants in 2025, most of which were not detected in the Village of Shreve'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 Shreve's drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.81	0.49-0.84	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.175	NA	NO	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from meta
Gross Alpha (PCI/l)	0	15	.154	NA	NO	2022	Erosion of natural
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	0	.0023	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Eros	
	_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	.152	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Eros	
	_0_ out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	20.5	17.9-23.1	NO	2025	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	5.94	4.26-7.62	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

DRINKING WATER

Service Line Inventory
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 https://www.shrevevillagehall.org/village-of-shreve-service-line-inventory-2024-update

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings at the Village Hall, which meet the first and third Mondays of the month at 7:00 pm. For more information on your drinking water contact Tom Abraham, of Advanced Water and Wastewater, Inc. at (330-466-5256).

For more information on your drinking water, contact Jed Hendershott, of Advanced Water and Wastewater, LLC. at (567) 217-1267.

Notice to water users having a need for continuous water supply:
Medical certification forms are available upon request by contacting Shreve Village Hall at 330-567-2600. 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.
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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.