

Village of Felicity
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
for **2025**

Introduction

The Felicity Water Department personnel 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. We are proud to report that our water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

Source Water Information

The Village of Felicity receives its drinking water from the Ohio River Valley Aquifer (a shallow sand and gravel aquifer) located southeast of the intersection of US 52 and SR 133.

Ohio EPA completed a study of the drinking water wells to determine its susceptibility. According to this study, the aquifer (water saturated zone) that supplies drinking water for the village has a high susceptibility to contamination.

We have identified a ground water protection area around the wellfield and ten potential sources within the area. Most of the sources are agricultural, commercial, and some are residential (septic systems, fuel storage tanks). The production aquifer is shallow and the permeable nature of the soil and earth material above the aquifer in combination with the presence of potential contaminant sources make the wells susceptible to contamination. However, our water supply has never shown evidence of contamination above federally mandated drinking water standards. We are placing a priority on protecting our source of drinking water to minimize the risk of contamination to the aquifer. A copy of the source water susceptibility report is available by calling our office at 513-876-2013.

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 Agencies Safe Drinking Water hot line (1-800-426-4791).

The Village of Felicity also has an Auxiliary / Emergency / Back-up connection with Tate-Monroe Water Association. During 2025 we used 7,473,600 gallons from this connection over 31 days. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from Tate-Monroe Water Association, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Tate-Monroe Water Association at 513-734-2236.

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.

Who needs to take special precautions? {Mandatory Language}

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 2025, from January 1 to December 31st***, the Felicity Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic;

volatile organic contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Felicity Village Water Supply. Listed in the table below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Felicity Village Water. 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR REPORTING YEAR 2025

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.73	.43 - 1.21	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	0.225	0 - .45	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	12.8	10 - 15.6	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	NA	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0399	NA	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.956	NA	No	2025	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	0.5	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	4	13.9	Yes	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	4 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Table of unregulated contaminants				
Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average	Range of Levels Detected	Units
Dibromoacetic Acid	2025	1.7	1.2 - 2.2	ug/L
Dichloroacetic Acid	2025	1.15	nd - 2.3	ug/L
Bromodichloromethane	2025	3.85	3.1 - 4.6	ug/L
Bromoform	2025	1.8	1.2 - 2.4	ug/L
Chloroform	2025	2.2	2.1 - 2.3	ug/L
Dibromochloromethane	2025	4.9	3.6 - 6.2	ug/L

During the year 2024, **Felicity Village PWS** failed to report on the CCR that a lead service line inventory was conducted for the distribution system. The village completed and submitted the information to the Ohio EPA.

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 Felicity Village Department office at 415 Walnut Street, Felicity, Ohio 45130

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: construction and plumbing codes, permits, historic records, visual inspections.

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. **Felicity Village PWS** 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

During the year 2025 **Felicity Village PWS** had several mistakes on the CCR report. The following mistakes have been corrected and added to the table below. The water system remained in violation until this new report was submitted to the Ohio EPA. The village will take the steps to prevent future violations by submitting the correct information to the Ohio EPA.

<i>This table is an update to the 2024 CCR</i>							
Inorganic Contaminants		2024					
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	NA	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0399	NA	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper		2024					
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	1.2	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	4	0.953	Yes	2024	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Felicity Village PWS** drinking water.

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 2025 Felicity Village PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call our office at 513-876-3400.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

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

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public Participation and any concerns about water department policies and procedures are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village Board of Public Affairs held at 415 Walnut Street on the second Thursday of each month at 5:30 p.m.

For more information on your drinking water contact our office at 513-876-2013 you can leave a message at this number 24 hours a day.

- **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.
- **Contact Time (CT)** means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).
- **Cyanobacteria:** Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.
- **Cyanotoxin:** Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.

- **Less Than “<” 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.
- **Level 1 Assessment** is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **Master Meter (MM):** A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).
- **Microcystins:** Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measurement of the clarity of water. It is used to assess water quality by indicating the cloudiness of the water, which can be an indicator of the presence of contaminants.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Abbreviation meaning that this does not apply to our report.
- **Not Detected (ND)** – Abbreviation meaning a contaminant was not detected in drinking water sample(s).
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.