

Loudonville Village
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence
Report For 2025

The **Village of Loudonville** 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.

On November 16, 2021 the Village of Loudonville received a notice of endorsement and approval from the Ohio EPA for the recently developed Loudonville Drinking Water Source Protection Plan. This plan was prepared by Arcadis, Inc. on behalf of the Village of Loudonville, and completed with the assistance of the Village of Loudonville Source Water Protection Team.

Actions already implemented as part of the plan include the posting of signage on the perimeter of the designated Source Water Protection Area, and informational placards on storm water inflows that are in direct connection with the Black Fork of the Mohican River in the vicinity of the Water Treatment Plant and wellfields, and annual source water well testing. More information will follow in the "Source Water Information" report section

Source Water Information

The **Village of Loudonville** receives its drinking water from wells, which draw from a ground water source known as the Blackfork Mohican River Aquifer.

The following paragraphs are excerpted from a Source Water Susceptibility Analysis published by the Ohio EPA in 2003:

The aquifer that supplies the drinking water to the Village of Loudonville's wellfield has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reasons:

- < The depth to water in the sand and gravel aquifer is less than 10 ft below the ground surface;
- < The sand and gravel aquifer material is continuous to the surface
- < The topography is relatively flat, allowing for a significant amount of precipitation to infiltrate into the ground instead of running off; and
- < Potential contamination sources exist in the protection area.

Water quality data collected to meet public water supply requirements provide a direct measurement for the presence of contamination in drinking water. Water quality data were evaluated using the drinking water compliance database of the Ohio EPA. The available water quality data do not indicate

that contamination has impacted the aquifer. Because the compliance sampling requirements are for treated water, the lack of water quality impacts is not a certain indication of the lack of contamination. The determination is limited by the sampling that is performed in the water system.

The Village of Loudonville has identified six potential contamination sources that lie within the wellhead/source water protection area for the wellfield, five of which lie within the inner management zone, or one-year time of travel zone. The sources include leaky underground storage tanks, roadways, and a river.

Consequently, the likelihood that the Village of Loudonville's source of drinking water could become contaminated is high and it is critical that potential contaminant sources are handled carefully with the implementation of appropriate protective strategies.

Instructions to access maps and additional source water protection information are available from the Ohio EPA Source Water Protection website page at:

[https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/source-water-protection-and-underground-injection-control-\(UIC\)/source-water-assessment-and-protection-program](https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/source-water-protection-and-underground-injection-control-(UIC)/source-water-assessment-and-protection-program)

Consumers may also follow the direct link to the Village of Loudonville Source Water Assessment Information report at

<http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH0301012.pdf/>

A Source Water Protection Information Page has been published on the Village of Loudonville website at:

<https://loudonville-oh.us/loudonville-source-water-protection-information/>

Additional questions concerning the Loudonville Source Water Protection Plan can be directed to the Loudonville Village Administrator at (419) 994-3214, or by email @ g.dewitt@loudonville-oh.us.

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, 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).

Section 6: About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Loudonville Village water system** conducted sampling for **bacteria, arsenic, nitrate, inorganic contaminants, disinfection byproducts, synthetic organic chemicals, volatile organic chemicals, residual disinfectants, and lead and copper** during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 21 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Loudonville Village** 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.

Section 7: Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

NONE

Table of Detected Contaminants

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

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	<3.0	<3.0/	NO	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Nitrate (ppb)	10	10	0.460	N/A	NO	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Antimony (ppb)	N/A	.006	<.004	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes
Barium (ppb)	N/A	2.0	.038	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes
Beryllium (ppb)	N/A	.004	<.001	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes

Cadmium (ppb)	N/A	.005	<.001	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes
Chromium (ppb)	N/A	0.1	<.01	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes
Cyanide (ppm)	N/A	0.2	<.02	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes
Fluoride (ppm)	N/A	4.0	.016	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes
Mercury (ppb)	N/A	.002	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	<.02	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing

Selenium (ppb)	N/A	.05	.005	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes
Thallium (ppb)	N/A	.002	<.0015	N/A	NO	2023	Enters drinking water systems through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes
Synthetic Organic Contaminants, including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Alachlor (ppb)	N/A	.002	.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Agricultural runoff, artificial recharge, or effluent from wastewater treatment plants
Atrazine (ppb)	N/A	.003	.0007	N/A	NO	2023	Agricultural runoff, artificial recharge, or effluent from wastewater treatment plants
Simazine (ppb)	N/A	.004	.001	N/A	NO	2023	Agricultural runoff, artificial recharge, or effluent from wastewater treatment plants
Volatile Organic Contaminants							

Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N/A	.002	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Benzene (ppb)	N/A	.005	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	N/A	.005	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N/A	.075	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
1,2-Dichloroethene (ppb)	N/A	.005	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N/A	.007	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N/A	.005	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N/A	0.6	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N/A	.07	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal

Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N/A	0.1	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N/A	.005	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Dichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	.005	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N/A	0.7	<.0005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Monochlorobenzene (ppb)	N/A	0.1	<.005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Styrene (ppb)	N/A	0.1	<.005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N/A	.005	<.005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Toluene (ppb)	N/A	1.0	<.005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N/A	.07	<.005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N/A	.005					Enter drinking water supplies

(ppb)			<.005	N/A	NO	2023	through spills and improper disposal
Xylenes (total) (ppb)	N/A	10	<.005	N/A	NO	2023	Enter drinking water supplies through spills and improper disposal
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHMs (ppb)	N/A	80	18.7	14.3/18.7	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	.6	.6/.8	NO	2025	Water additive to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of the test levels were less than	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	<5	NO	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	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	1.3 ppm	0	.01	NO	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Section 10: Violations

No MCL, TT, filtration, or disinfection (CT) violation or action level exceedance occurred in 2025.

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. Loudonville Village 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>.

Lead 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 types for your location you can visit the village office at 156 N. Water St. Loudonville Ohio 44842 or call the Village Administrator/Utilities Supt. At 419-994-3214.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

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

Section 20: Public Participation and Contact Information {Mandatory Information}

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of **Loudonville Village Council** which meets **on the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 P.M. on the second floor of the Loudonville Village Hall, 156 N. Water Street, Loudonville, OH 44842.** Council meetings are advertised on the Village of Loudonville website at www.loudonville-oh.us. For more information on your drinking water contact Village Administrator/Utilities Supt. **Garret DeWitt** by phone at **(419) 994-3214**, or by email at g.dewitt@loudonville-oh.us.

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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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.

- **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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)** 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.