

Village of Williamsport Water System
PWS ID: OH6503012
2025 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

The Williamsport Water System 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.

The Village of Williamsport receives its drinking water from 2 ground water wells located on St. Rt. 56 in Jackson Township 2 miles northwest of US Hwy 22.

The Ohio EPA completed a study of the Villages source water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the village has low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

Due to the depth below ground surface.

Due to the presence of thick clay deposits above the aquifer that provide protection from contamination.

Lack of known water quality impacts.

Lack of significant potential contaminant sources within the required protection area.

This does not mean that this well field cannot be contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by contacting Tim Bush at 740-412-9110.

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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Williamsport Water System conducted sampling for a significant number of parameters during the prior year. 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Williamsport Water System drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

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	1.11	0.975-1.5	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	27.8	10-27.8	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	71.2	21.40-71.2	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	0		0.7	.7-.7	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards
Cyanide	200		0.714	.714-.714	No	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories. Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.33	.33-.33	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.585	.585-.585	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.212	0.212-0.212	No	2025	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
p-Dichlorobenzene	75		0.1	.1 - .1	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
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	2.8	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 5 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	0.09	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
0 out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

The Village of Williamsport PWS had the following violations in 2025.

In accordance with OAC 3745-85-01(B) and OAC 3745-85-01(E), community water plants must have a written contingency plan and exercise one or more of the emergency circumstances identified in the plan annually. This violation has been addressed.

OAC 3745-91-08(G) states that no person shall make any substantial change in a public water system which is not in accordance with plans approved by the director. The WVPWS relocated the chlorine chemical feed pump without submitting detail plans for approval. WVPWS has since submitted plans which have been approved. This work will be completed in the 3rd Quarter of 2026.

OAC 3745-83-01(H)(1) states that owners and operators shall ensure that all facilities and equipment necessary for the treatment and distribution of water shall be maintained. At the time of the survey, a large crack was present in the water treatment plant office's floor. The floor also serves as the roof of the clearwell. WVPWS has had the clearwell inspected and found there to be both significant cracks and sediment buildup inside the unit. The cracks in the clearwell have been repaired and the sediment has been removed.

In August 2025 WVPWS provided Ohio EPA with a sieve report on the condition of the filter media. The report found the filter media had degraded to the point that it has to be replaced in accordance with the approved specifications. This is set to be completed by the 3rd Quarter of 2026.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village Council which meets the 1st and 3rd Monday of every month at 107 Green Street. For more information on your drinking water contact Mayor Tim Bush at 740-412-9110.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025 the Village of Williamsport had an unconditioned license to operate the water plant.

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. Williamsport Water System 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>.

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 (µg/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 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.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.