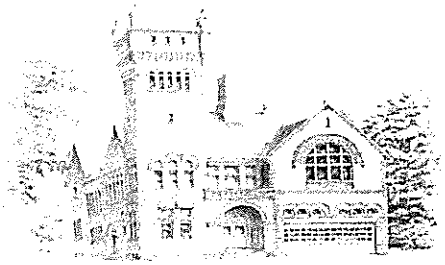

VILLAGE OF MILLERSBURG

6 North Washington Street
Millersburg, Ohio 44654
FAX (330) 674-9044
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Village Offices (330) 674-1886
Income Tax (330) 674-6891
Police Department (330) 674-5931

June 2026

Dear Millersburg Resident:

The Village of Millersburg is required to make the following Consumer Confidence Report for our water system available to all residents by July 1st of each year. We are pleased to report that the water serving the residents of the Village continues to be safe based on the requirements of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. Our staff makes every effort to keep our water supply and distribution systems in a safe and working order.

We encourage you to review the report and direct any questions you may have to Village Administrator Nathan Troyer at 330-674-1886 or nathan.troyer@millersburgohio.com or Utility Superintendent Nathan Skolmutch at 330-674-2525 or nathan.skolmutch@millersburgohio.com.

Sincerely,
The Village of Millersburg

Mayor Kelly Hoffee

Village Of Millersburg
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
for 2025

Introduction

The **Village of Millersburg** 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.

Source Water Information

The **Village of Millersburg** receives its drinking water from 2 ground water production wells located in the big engine aquifer of the Killbuck Valley Watershed District. The Ohio EPA performed an assessment of our source water in 2002 and was updated in 2012 & 2022. It was determined that the aquifer supplying drinking water to The **Village of Millersburg** source of drinking water has HIGH susceptibility to contamination due to the sand and gravel aquifer have a depth to water of 3 feet below the surface; there is no significant contamination sources exist within the protection area. Copies of the source water assessments report prepared for the Village of Millersburg are available by contacting the Village of Millersburg Offices at 330-674-1886

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 **Village of Millersburg** conducted sampling for **{bacteria; nitrate; disinfection byproducts; chlorine; lead and copper}** during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 6 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Millersburg 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of Millersburg** 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
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha pCi/L	15	0	0.23+\-1.03	n/a	no	2021	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 pCi/L	5	0	0.21+\-0.49	n/a	no	2021	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.896	n/a	no	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(ppb)	50	50	3.04	n/a	No	2024	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Nickel (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2.56	n/a	No	2024	Some groundwater sources may naturally contain nickel due to geological conditions.
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG=4	0.64	0.49-0.80	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	80	N/A	9.33	6.10-9.33	No	2025	By-product of drinking

							water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	4.17	3.06-4.17	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over AL**	**90TH Percentile Value**	**Violation?**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0	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 lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0.649	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	_0_ out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

*Include the following if Beta was detected: EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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 Millersburg** 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.

Required Statement Regarding the Lead Service Line Inventory

If your PWS has lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown line materials reported, the following language is suggested.

> *"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 Village of Millersburg office located at 6 North Washington Street Millersburg, Ohio 44654."*

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

> *As part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. We completed this monitoring by participating in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) program, which monitored multiple contaminants, including the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. For the results, refer to the next section titled "Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling".*

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

> *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 2023* ***Village of Millersburg*** *participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Nathan Skolmutch Utilities Superintendent at 330-674-2525 or Nathan Troyer Village Administratior at 330-674-1886.*

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

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

Section 22: 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 **Village of Millersburg Council** which meets **2nd and 4th Monday of each month September-May and the 2nd Monday of each month June-August at 7:00 P.M. at 6 North Washington Street.** For more information on your drinking water contact **Nathan Skolmutch, Utility Superintendent** at **330-674-2525 or** nathan.skolmutch@millersburgohio.com**; or Nathan Troyer, Village Administrator at 330-674-1886 or nathan.troyer@millersburgohio.com.**

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.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR. {Required if used within CCR}

- **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.