ROSEVILLE WATER DEPARTMENT
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For the Year 2025

The Village of Roseville Water Department 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 information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. The Village of Roseville drinking water has met all EPA primary standards for the year 2025.

Source Water Information

The Roseville Water Department's source of water changed October 1, 2020, to Muskingum County Water System. Copy of MCWD CCR can be viewed @ https://www. https://www.muskingumcountyoh.gov/Agencies/Utilities/Water/ .

The MCWD has implemented a program required by the EPA, called "THE WELLHEAD PROTECTION PLAN". The Ohio EPA has completed a study of Muskingum County's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to the MCWD has a high susceptibility to contamination. To date, no contamination event has occurred within the MCWD wellhead protection area. This determination is based on the following: (a) the lack of a protective layer of clay/shale/or other impervious materials overlying the aquifer, (b) a shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground) of the aquifer and the ground surface and any contaminants placed on the ground surface could move downward into the source of drinking water for MCWD. Through this study some potential sources of contamination have been identified; including agricultural, light industrial, septic systems and State Route 60. Because of these potential sources of contamination that exists within the wellhead/source water protection area, and the sensitive nature of the aquifer, the Muskingum County Water Department's wellfield is considered to be susceptible to contamination. Protective strategies have been implemented, and MCWD will work with all agencies to develop a zoning overlay that sets specific standards for chemical storage, handling of waste materials, and other source control strategies to reduce the risk of ground water contamination in the wellhead/source water protection area. For a copy of the source water assessment or for more information please call our office at 740-453-0678.

What are sources of contamination in drinking water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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 materials and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and 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 as a result of urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming; (C) **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential use; (D) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA promulgates regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the 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 at 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 individuals such as people undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS, lupus, 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 healthcare 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 at 1-800-426-4791.**

Lead Educational Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause 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 Roseville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been setting 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 **State Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

License to Operate

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling and testing to ensure drinking water safety. The Roseville Water Department conducted sampling and testing for bacteria, radiological, inorganic, synthetic organics, nitrate, volatile organic compounds, lead and copper contaminants for the years 2000 through 2025. Samples were collected according to proper sampling protocol for a total of 96 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Roseville water supply. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Monitoring and Reporting Violations for 2025 : The Village of Roseville PWS had a 2025 violation, Violations: September: We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminates on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water meets health standards. During September 2025 we did not monitor or test for total coliform bacteria 2x only once, therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of your water during that time. For more information about your drinking water contact the Water Department at 740-6977310 or The Operator of record Tim Adams 740-252-2262.

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

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants								
Chlorine	2025	1.65	0.20 - 1.65	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	ppm	N0	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	21.6	11.6 – 21.6	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	67.9	54.4 - 67.9	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lead and Copper		90th Percentile						
Copper	2025	0.221	NA	1.3	1.3	Ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion household plumbing
Lead	2025	2.5	NA	0	15	Ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion household plumbing

- 0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.
- 0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- " < " Less then

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. In 2025, MCWD conducted sampling for Inorganic and Volatile Organic Contaminants; Nitrates, Lead and Copper, and Trihalomethane and Haloacetic Acid contaminants. Contaminants detected can be found in the chart included in this report. The Ohio EPA requires MCWD to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The MCWD is required to conduct bacteria samples monthly. A minimum of 20 regular samples per month are required, totaling 240 Total Coliform Bacteria samples for the year. All routine samples collected were negative for bacteria. In addition to the required monthly and annual sampling, the water is tested daily for iron, manganese, fluoride and chlorine at the treatment plant and throughout the distribution system by state certified lab analysts to assure water quality

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Residual Disinfectants								
Chlorine	2025	1.70	1.09 - 1.70	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	ppm	N0	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	12.6	11.5 – 12.6	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	33.3	33.3 – 39.8	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2025	0.058	NA	2	2	PPM	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2025	0.173	NA	10	10	PPM	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2025	0.95	0.65 - 1.09	4	4	PPM	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2025	1.36	NA	50	50	PPB		Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper		90th Percentile						
Copper	2025	0.55	NA	1.3	1.3	Ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion household plumbing
Lead	2025	3.38	NA	0	15	Ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion household plumbing

- 0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.
- 0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.
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- Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
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- Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- " < " Less then

How can you participate in decisions concerning our drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Roseville Village Council, which meets on the third Tuesdays of each month, at 6:30 p.m., at the William H Barker Community Center 13047 Karl Brown Rd.

If you have any questions regarding this report, or any matter regarding our drinking water, please contact Tim Adams, Operator of Record at (740) 697-7310.