



## **Quincy Village Public Water System**

### **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2025**

#### ***Is my water safe?***

The Village of Quincy is pleased to present the Quincy Public Water System 2025 Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

#### ***Where does my water come from?***

The Village of Quincy obtains its public drinking water from three (3) wells that are drilled into buried sand and gravel aquifers located on Village property in the south end of the Village in Finrock Park. The Village currently uses the three (3) wells to draw water from the aquifers. Treatment consists of four pressure media filters to remove iron and manganese. The water is disinfected with chlorine and delivered to the water distribution system.

#### ***Water Source Susceptibility to Contamination.***

The aquifer that supplies water to the Village of Quincy has a moderate susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existence of several potential contaminant sources within the protected zone. This does not mean that the well field will become contaminated, only that the conditions are such that the ground could be impacted by several potential contaminant sources. Our utility staff are required to perform periodic testing to ensure that our drinking water is safe. Our water quality meets all the standards that are set forth by the State of Ohio and the United States Environmental Protection Agencies.

#### ***Source water assessment and its availability.***

The Village of Quincy developed a Wellhead protection plan which was approved by the Ohio EPA in August of 1998 and then updated in November of 2024 by Samantha Spence, Environmental Specialist, Division of Drinking and Ground Waters, Southwest District Office, Ohio EPA. The initial phase of this plan establishes a 5-year "time of travel" and a 1-year "time of travel" around the village well field. As part of this process, the Village has compiled an inventory of all potential sources that could contaminate the ground water within the "time of travel" zones around the well field. In the future as time and funds permit, we will develop a wellhead management plan to protect this valuable resource. Public information and communication will play a role in implementing the next phase. For a copy of the source water assessment report or for more information please call Village Administrator, Michael E. Weber at 937-585-5314.

#### ***Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?***

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### ***What are the 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 are: **(A)** microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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, septic systems; and 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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### ***Do I need to take special precautions?***

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### ***About your drinking water***

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Quincy Village Public Water System conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; and volatile organic chemicals during **2025**. Samples were collected for a total of sixteen (16) different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Quincy Village Public Water System water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

### ***Table of Detected Contaminants***

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Quincy Village Public Water System 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
<b>Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.86 ppm	0.67 – 1.02 ppm	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb	N / A	60	4.3 ppb	3.2 – 4.3 ppb	No	9/19/2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ppb	N / A	80	15.8 ppb	13.2 – 15.8 ppb	No	9/19/2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic	MCLG = 10	MCL = 10	0.6 ppb	0 – 0.6 ppb	No	1/9/2025 4/4/2025 7/24/2025 10/2/2025	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	MCLG = 2	MCL = 2	0.367 ppm	0.367 – 0.367 ppm	No	11/15/2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	MCLG = 2	MCL = 2	1 ppb	1 ppb – 1 ppb	No	11/15/2024	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	MCLG = 4	MCL = 4	0.49 ppm	0.49 – 0.49 ppm	No	11/15/2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	MCLG = 10	MCL = 10	0.0 ppm	0.0 – 0.0 ppm	No	6/12/2025	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
Gross Alpha	MCLG = 0	MCL = 15	1.96 pCi/l	1.96 – 1.96 pCi/l	No	9/9/2021	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90 <sup>TH</sup> Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	1.73 ppm	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 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	.350 ppm	No	2025	Erosion 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.						

**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 Quincy Village Public Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. 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>.

**Statement Regarding the 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 type(s) for your location, you can visit [quincyohio.com](http://quincyohio.com) or the inventory is publicly accessible to be viewed at 101 South Miami Street, Quincy Ohio, or at the Quincy Village Administration Building located at 115 N. Miami Street, Quincy Ohio by appointment. As time and funds become available, this information will be placed on the Village website.

**License to Operate (LTO) Status Information**

In 2025 the Village of Quincy had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

### ***Monitoring Violations***

The Village of Quincy Water Department was in violation for failing to collect a sample for inorganics analysis during the third quarter of 2024 monitoring period as required by the Ohio EPA. The Village of Quincy Water Department returned to compliance when inorganic samples were collected on November 15, 2024. Steps have been taken to ensure that all sampling will be conducted as required by enacting a more comprehensive management plan. This plan assigns responsibilities for sampling and contains contingency measures if the assigned Water Department personnel are absent. No monitoring violations were issued in 2025.

### ***How can I get involved?***

Issues or questions concerning the Village of Quincy's water quality may be expressed to the Quincy Village Council. Their meetings are at 7:30 PM on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesdays of each month. The meeting location is the Quincy Community Building located at 503 South Carlisle Street. Additional information may also be obtained from Michael E. Weber, Village Administrator, by calling 937.585.5314, or 937.570.5759, or by emailing Mr. Weber at [mike.weber214@gmail.com](mailto:mike.weber214@gmail.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.

### ***Terms used within the CCR.***

- **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.
- **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).
- **Microcystins:** Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- **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".

- **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.
- **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.
- **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).
- **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.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.

### ***Outside water Usage***

The Village of Quincy encourages people with irrigation systems or swimming pools to install a second meter for outside water usage. Once installed, the homeowner is billed monthly for the outside water used and is no longer charged the sewer fee on the outside water that passes through this additional meter.

### **Conservation Tips from the Quincy Water Department**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers: a 5- minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.

- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 500 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce net month's water bill?
- Visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.