

The Village of Thornville Drinking Water Report

Annual Consumer Confidence Report

March 2026

The Village of Thornville is pleased to present this year's 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. Should you have any further questions or concerns feel free to contact the Village offices at (740)246-6020, or attend a Village Council meeting, which are held on the 2nd & 4th Monday of every month at the Thornville Village Office at 7:00 P.M.

About Your Water System

The Village of Thornville receives its drinking water from two drilled wells located at 112 West Columbus Street. The wells draw water from a sandstone bedrock aquifer system. The aquifer (water-rich zone) is covered by permeable material, which provides minimal protection from contamination. The depth to water in this aquifer is approximately 30 feet below the ground surface. The wells are located in well houses where the water is treated with a form of chlorine much like the type of chlorine bleach found in your home and polyphosphate to seal the minerals in the water. From there, the water is pumped to the water tower in the Village through the entire system. The Village water tower has a storage capacity of 400,000 gallons. The Village of Thornville pumped an average of 198,000 gallons of water per day for the year 2025.

The system supplies water to approximately 484 customers in Thornville. The Village also sells water to the Northern Perry County Water District so that they may serve areas such as Sheridan High School, Glenford Elementary School, Robinwood, Heron Bay, Thornport, and the Village of Glenford.

The state of Ohio completes water source assessments of public water systems. According to the state water source assessment, The Village of Thornville's source of drinking water has a MODERATE susceptibility to contamination because:

- The wells have a depth between 116 and 120 feet and the aquifer has a depth to water of approximately 30 feet below the surface;
- The presence of permeable material over the aquifer allows for only limited protection from contaminants entering the aquifer;
- Water quality results do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer;
- Potentially significant contaminant sources exist but are primarily non-pint sources associated with farming and sewage collection.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for The Village of Thornville are available by contacting the water/sewer clerk via email clerk@thornville.gov or phone 740-240-6020.

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 Thornville conducted sampling for bacteria during 2024. Samples were collected for a total of five (5) different contaminants. 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
Village of Thornville

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	9/9/2025	30.8	26.7-30.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	9/9/2025	16.8	9.12-16.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	1/1/2025-12/31/2025	2	.20-2.00	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Synthetic Organics Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alachlor	10/5/2023	< 0.20	< 0.20	No goal for the total	2	ppb	No	Runoff from Herbicide used on row crops

Atrazine	10/5/2023	< 0.30	< 0.30	No goal for the total	3	ppb	No	Runoff from Herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	10/5/2023	< 0.35	< 0.35	No goal for the total	4	ppb	No	Runoff from Herbicide used on row crops
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	3/8/2022	1.66	1.66	0	15 pCi/L	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	3/8/2022	0.153	0.153	0	5 pCi/L	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	6/10/2025	0.294	NA	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	6/18/2025-8/12/2026	1060	10	1.3	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	6/18/2025 - 8/12/2025	3.07	0	0	15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

NOTICE: GROSS ALPHA AND RADIUM CONTAMINANT RESULTS ARE THE MISSING RESULTS FROM THE 2022 CCR.

The 2022 CCR also misreported the 90th percentile for lead as 0.00182 ppb. The correct 90th percentile for lead in 2022 was 1.82 ppb which is below action level.

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. {Name of 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>.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: historic records, visual inspections or other documentations that indicate the service line materials.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

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

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Village of Thornville Council which meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of every month at the at the Thornville Village Office at 7:00 P.M.

For more information on your drinking water contact the water clerk at 740-246-6020.

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.
- **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.