Cedarville University Water System

Consumer Confidence Report For 2025

The Cedarville University Water System (OH2903612) has prepared the following report to inform you, the consumer, of the quality of our drinking water. This report includes general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

In 2025 the Cedarville University Water System treated 47.65 million gallons of water at an average production of 130,656 gallons per day.

We experienced one disruption of service throughout the year. A 4" line, which supplies Apple Resource Center and Patterson Hall, was cut during construction. The line was isolated immediately, and pressure was maintained in the remainder of the distribution system. A boil alert was issued for the affected buildings, and two Total Coliform tests were taken in Apple. The tests were submitted to the Greene County Environmental Lab. Both samples passed, showing the absence of E-Coli and Total Coliform. A notice was sent out ending the boil alert and a notice of disruption of service was submitted to the OEPA.

2025 Projects

To continue providing quality drinking water to the population of Cedarville University, the following projects have taken place over the past year and are planned for the coming year...

- Our wells are maintained under a long-term preventive maintenance program consisting of scheduled inspections, routine mechanical assessments, and periodic cleaning to ensure optimal performance and operational reliability.
    - PW-09 was rehabilitated by performing thorough cleaning, followed by the installation of a new pump and electrical wiring.
    - PW-13 was rehabilitated through thorough cleaning, and the existing pump, wiring, and piping were reinstalled following completion of the work.
    - PW-11 required the installation of a new pump and wiring due to the failure of the existing pump.
    - PW-09, PW-10, PW-11, PW-12, PW-13 – Replaced old flush valves and sample ports at the wellhead.
    - PW09 – The wellhead elevation was raised by four feet to support the planned campus expansion on the east side of Route 72 and, most importantly, to provide

added protection for our groundwater supply. This improvement helps ensure the wellfield remains safe and protected from potential sources of contamination, reinforcing our ongoing commitment to delivering clean, reliable water to the Cedarville University community.

- Phase I of the conceptual site survey has been completed in collaboration with local experts in hydrology, geology, and water treatment systems. The results of this assessment will guide long-term planning efforts, including future wellfield expansion and improved utilization of existing groundwater resources.
- We are in the early stages of planning to evaluate the potential need for additional elevated water storage within our system. This effort is currently in the assessment phase as we review options and long-term needs.
- Our water tower is scheduled for cleaning and inspection in the spring of 2026.

Source Water Information

Cedarville University's water system receives its drinking water from wells located east and north of the intramural fields, east of State Route 72. Seven supply wells draw water from both the upper and lower bedrock aquifers. The well fields are situated within the Till Plains section of the Central Lowlands physiographic province and are supplied by two bedrock aquifers within the Sub-Lockport Group.

The aquifer supplying drinking water to Cedarville University's East Wellfield has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This rating is based on the aquifer's moderate sensitivity and the presence of potential contaminant sources in the area. A moderate susceptibility does not mean the wellfield is currently contaminated or will become contaminated. Rather, it indicates that groundwater could be impacted under certain conditions.

To help prevent future contamination, protective measures outlined in our Wellhead Protection Plan are actively implemented. Copies of the Source Water Assessment Report for Cedarville University and the Wellhead Protection Plan are available by contacting the Operations Center at (937) 766-7772.

The Cedarville University Water System also maintains an emergency interconnection with the Village of Cedarville and the Greene County Water System. This connection is reserved for emergency use and is not utilized during normal operations. In 2025, no water was received through this emergency connection.

This report does not include water quality data from the Village of Cedarville or the Greene County Water System. A copy of their Consumer Confidence Report may be obtained by contacting the Greene County Engineer's Office at (937) 562-7450.

What are some of 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 it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Cedarville University Water System conducted sampling for Bacteria, Chlorine, Arsenic, Nitrates, Disinfection Byproducts, and Lead & Copper during 2025. 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. The results of these monitoring events can be found in the Table of Detected Contaminants.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

The Cedarville University Water System was in violation for failing to collect a sample for arsenic analysis during the third quarter of 2025, as required by the Ohio EPA. The Water Department returned to compliance when samples were collected for Arsenic and results were found to be within acceptable standards. 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Cedarville University 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	1.74	1.12 - 1.74	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	3.7	3.7 - 8.7	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	16	16.0 - 28.8	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppm)	0	10	1	0 - 1	No	2025	Leaching from natural mineral deposits in the ground
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0328	0.0328 - 0.0328	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	1	1-Jan	No	2023	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and feftilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	No	2023	Erosion of natrual deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands
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	3.39	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
_0_ out of _21_ 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	0.2227	No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
_0_ out of _21_ sampleswere found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							

PFAS Educational Information

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the Sate of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov

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 2025, the Cedarville University Water System participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). All analyzed contaminants were below detectable limits. For a copy of the results, please call the Cedarville University Operations Center at 937-766-7772.

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 typically comes from materials and components associated with service lines and household plumbing. The Cedarville University Water System is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing systems.. 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.

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 residence or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit https://cuwebstoragelibrary.blob.core.windows.net/documents-prod/docs/default-source/media/files/pdf/physical-plant/service-line-inventory-project.pdf.

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?

While we do not hold regular meetings, public participation and comments are encouraged. To participate or for more information on your drinking water, contact the Cedarville University Operations Center at 937-766-7772.

Monitoring requirements not met for CEDARVILLE UNIVERSITY

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants regularly. Results from regular monitoring indicate whether our drinking water meets health standards. During the Third Quarter of 2025, we did not monitor for Arsenic and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that CEDARVILLE UNIVERSITY did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the Third Quarter of 2025, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any action in response to this notice.

What Is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above-mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure adequate monitoring is performed in the future.

A sample was collected on 11/11/25.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting Cedarville University at:
      Contact Person: Bryan Fox
      Phone Number: (937) 766 - 7222
      Mailing Address: 251 N. Main St., Cedarville, Ohio 45314

Please share this information with everyone who drinks this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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.