Village of West Alexandria
Village Administrator's Office
1 Water St. West Alexandria, OH 45381

Office: (937) 839-4151
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2025 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Introduction

The Village of West Alexandria Public Water System (PWS) 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, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water systems contacts.

West Alexandria PWS had zero drinking water violations in 2025 and has a current, unconditional license to operate our system. West Alexandria collects all water samples required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) and has contracted with certified laboratories to have the majority of analysis performed. Daily monitoring requirements are performed in West Alexandria's Water Laboratory by trained analysts.

Source Water Information

The Village of West Alexandria PWS receives its drinking water from the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer (GMBVA). The GMBVA is classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) as a Sole Source Aquifer (SSA). GMBVA earned its status as a SSA because it serves as the principal drinking water source in our area. The GMBVA is a sand and gravel aquifer that can store up to 1.5 trillion gallons of high quality ground water. The Miami Conservancy District estimates that 97% or nearly 2.3 million people in the Great Miami River watershed rely on GMBVA for their drinking water. West Alexandria utilizes 3 production wells to pump water from the aquifer. Well water is pumped to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP), where it is then aerated, filtered to remove iron and manganese, and disinfected prior to being pumped to water customers in West Alexandria.

A Source Water Assessment was prepared for the Village of West Alexandria's water system by the OEPA. This assessment indicates that West Alexandria's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility. The confining aquifer layer is more than 100 feet thick and is composed of alternating layers of clay and silt, and isolated layers of sand and gravel. The topography is relatively flat and the soils are a clay loam, allowing for much of the precipitation to infiltrate into the aquifer instead of running off the ground surface. The aquifer is approximately 18 feet thick, and the depths of the wells are between 132 and 147 feet.

Copies of the Source Water Assessment prepared for the Village of West Alexandria are available by contacting Village Administrator, Austin Hutchison, by email ahutchison@westalexoh.com.

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.

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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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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).

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Table of Detected Contaminants

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure consumers receive safe drinking water. West Alexandria conducted sampling for bacterial, inorganic, volatile and synthetic organic contaminants and disinfection byproducts. The OEPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not frequently change. In those cases, the most recent sample results are included along with the year sampled.

Village of West Alexandria - 2024 - Water Quality Data Table

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.22	N/A	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.960	N/A	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.04	N/A	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	0.939	N/A	No	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	5.57	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.71	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.

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Disinfection By-products							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	46.3	8.80 - 46.3	No	2025	By-products from drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	33.7	16.2 - 33.7	No	2025	By-products from drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Contaminants (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.04	0.60 - 1.49	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90th Percentile	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	4.4	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels above the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0.278	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels above the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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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. West Alexandria PWS 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.

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 1 Water St. West Alexandria Ohio, 45381.

Public Participation and Contacts

Contact List

Position	Name	Phone	Email
Village Administrator	Austin Hutchison	(937) 839-4168	ahutchison@westalexoh.com
Assistant Village Administrator	Shaylie Hawkins	(937) 839-4168	shawkins@westalexoh.com
Utility Billing Clerk	Abby Gates	(937) 839-4168	utilityclerk@westalexoh.com

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Any person wishing to comment on the water quality or the water system is encouraged to do so by attending a Village Council Meeting. Council meetings are held the third Monday of each month at 7:00 pm, located at the EMS building 8 Marty ln.

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Definitions of terms used in 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): 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): 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