The following chart contains information on detectable contaminants that were found in the Village of Rawson drinking water and their typical source:

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<2.0	<2.0-2.3	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb						
Copper (ppm)	0	AL=1.3	0.230	0.31-0.250	NO	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.29	N/A	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits discharged from fertilizer
Barium, Ba (ppm)	2	2	50	N/A	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	N/A	80.0	21.9	15.1-28.7	NO	2025	By-product of Chlorination
Total Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60.0	<6.0	<6.0	NO	2025	By-product of Chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha, total (pCi/l)	0	15	3.4	N/A	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.74	.39-1.36	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

- AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
- MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal. The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health.
- ppm: Parts per Million: 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.
- ppb: Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- "<" 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.
- pCi/l: Picocuries per liter (pCi/l): Units of measure for radiation for concentration of a contaminant.
- N/A: Not applicable.

VILLAGE OF RAWSON

Board of Public Affairs June 2026

DRINKING WATER

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

FOR 2025

As required by The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Drinking & Ground Water

Village Council

Mayor: Brad Woodruff

Clerk/Treasurer: Cindy McCrory

Email: fiscalofficer@rawsonvillage.org

Tel: 419-963-2760

Mailing Address: PO Box 525

Meeting Schedule: 2nd Monday of the month at 6:00 p.m. in the village meeting room at the fire station

Board of Public Affairs

Chairman: Dave Cramer

Members: Wyatt Ault, Sue Brown

Clerk: Stephanie Kettels

Operator of Record/Water Supt: Wayne Young

Tel: 419-963-4395, Cell 419-722-1801

Mailing Address: PO Box 369

Meeting Schedule: 1st Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the village meeting room at the fire station.

We Care About Your Water

The Village of Rawson has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system (LTO status). Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source water Information: The Village of Rawson receives its drinking water from two wells located in the village park. These wells are each 125 feet deep into the limestone aquifer. During 2025 those wells pumped an average of 27,737 gallons per day or 48.57 gallons per person per day (based on a population of 571).

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 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 contaminates 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 limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems (PWSs). 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 the 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 (1-800-420-4791).

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 Village of Rawson is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If you **soften your water** it will change the PH making it more acidic, potentially causing metal pipes (copper/galvanized) to deteriorate and leach lead into your drinking water. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for thirty seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. In accordance with **Ohio House Bill 512**, village service lines were inspected and no lead lines were located. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. 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 1-800-426-4719 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Rawson has a low susceptibility to contamination due to the low sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located. This does not mean that the well field cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling 419-722-1801.

All water systems are required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule that maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the rule there is no maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, they must be corrected by the PWS.

Who needs to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, a person who has undergone an organ transplant, 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. In accordance with the EPA's 2025 Chemical Monitoring Schedule, the Village of Rawson also conducted sampling for contaminants that had below required reportable results (for example: bacteria (non -detectable) and nitrates (less than public drinking water standards for Ohio). The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently, for example, lead and copper (well below the MCI (see chart below) was tested according to the EPA's 2025 schedule. Rawson has been approved for triennial monitoring for lead & copper.

Violations: In 2025 No Violations

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Rawson Board of Public Affairs which meets the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM in the town hall. For more information on your drinking water contact Wayne Young, Operator of Record, at 419-722-1801.

Payment Methods: The Village now accepts online payments as well as the usual drop-box and USPS. Go to the Village webpage at: https://rawsonvillage.org/

Electronic Version of CCR: An electronic version of this CCR is available on the Village webpage at:

https://rawsonvillage.org/water-quality-report

Revised 5/2026