

Village of Piketon, Ohio
Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
2025 Data

The Village of Piketon has prepared the following report to provide our customers with information on the quality of our drinking water. This report includes general health information, water quality test results, information on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contact information.

Source Water Information

The source of the drinking water for the Village of Piketon is groundwater from three wells located within the village at 224 West Second St. The average depth of the wells is 70 feet and the wells draw from the Teays River Valley Aquifer. The daily production in 2025 was approximately 503,000 gallons per day (gpd). The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Piketon has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this wellfield will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Richard Duncan, Utilities Director, at 740-289-8154.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Piketon are available by contacting Richard Duncan, Utilities Director, 740-289-8154.

The Village of Piketon also has an Emergency/ Back-up water connection with Pike Water, Inc. This emergency connection was used in 2025 to

supplement the Village's water supply with a total of 753,600 gallons of water in December. A copy of Pike Water, Inc.'s consumer confidence report (CCR) can be obtained by contacting Pike Water, Inc., (740) 947-2524. Due to recent upgrades made to the Village's water system, we do not expect to use water from Pike Water, Inc. in the future.

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; and (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 Piketon

conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2025. Samples were collected for these contaminants; most of them were not detected in the Village of Piketon water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less frequently 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. There were no violations for contaminant levels in the Village of Piketon water supply in 2025.

CCR Content Violations (2017-2020)

2017-In the 2017 CCR, we did not include a range for nitrate (1.12-1.32 ppm) and did not list the individual lead result (19.5 ppb) for the sample that had a result over the action level.

2018-In the 2018 CCR, we did not include public participation information and did not include definitions for all terms used in the report.

2020-In the 2020 CCR, we did not report the nitrate detection of 0.93 ppm.

Drinking Water Notification

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2020 annual time period we did not monitor for Disinfection By-Products (DBPs) 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 the Piketon Village PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of Disinfection By-Products, in the public drinking water system during the 2020 Annual time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions 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 that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. Subsequent samples have been collected and we have returned to compliance; results from 2025 sampling show water to be within drinking water standards.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting Piketon Village PWS, Richard Duncan, Utilities Director, 411 West St., Piketon Ohio 45661, 740-289-8154.

Please share this notice with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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 Village of Piketon** 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>.

“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 the Village of Piketon, 411 West Avenue, Piketon, Ohio.”

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025, the Village of Piketon had an unconditioned license to operate its 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 The Village Council of Piketon which meets on the First and Third Monday of each month at 7:00 pm. For more information contact the Village at 740-289-8154.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (2021-2025)

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Year(s)	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	10	0.6	0.6	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Industrial activity.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.14	0.14	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.118	0.122	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries and drilling wastes.
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.04	0.04	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use;
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.07	1.07	No	2025	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross alpha excluding uranium and radon (pCi/L)	0	15	4.07	4.07	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)							
Total chlorine (ppm)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	1.348	1.19-1.49	No	2024-2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids (HAA5) (ppb)	Not applicable	60	6.325*	0-18.0	No	2021-2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total tri-halo-methanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Not applicable	80	40.08*	3.9-88.3	No	2021-2025	

* Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) of samples taken in 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90th Percentile Value	Violation (Yes/No)	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0.90	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level (15 ppb)						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0.17	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives.
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level (1.3 ppm)						

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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

**PUBLIC POSTING LOCATIONS FOR
VILLAGE OF PIKETON
2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

**VILLAGE OF PIKETON
411 WEST STREET
PIKETON, OH 45661
(Paper copies are available at the village offices.)**

**PIKETON BRANCH LIBRARY
20 E. 2ND STREET
PIKETON, OH 45661**

**U.S. POST OFFICE
114 FORSYTH STREET
PIKETON, OH 45661**