Village of Phillipsburg
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2025

The Village of Phillipsburg 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 system contacts.

Source Water Information

The Village of Phillipsburg receives its drinking water from a limestone and dolomite aquifer through four wells, 2 next to the water tower and 2 near the government center**.** A Source Water Assessment Report was prepared for your water system by Ohio EPA. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Phillipsburg are available by contacting the village government center at (937) 884-5594

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 limits 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 Phillipsburg conducted sampling for bacteria***;*** inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 22 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Phillipsburg water supply. 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.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the board of public affairs which meets on the second Thursday of every month. For more information on your drinking water contact Derek Shell at (937) 884-5594

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

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 Phillipsburg 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.

In 2023, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water above the action level established by Ohio EPA. Follow up monitoring was conducted in 2022and samples indicated PFOS & PFBS. For more information about PFAS, and to view our latest results please visit pfas.ohio.gov

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.
- PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.
- 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.
- Not Detected (ND) The level of contaminant was below the level detectable with current testing technology
- N/A not applicable
- N/R not regulated

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ppb	N/A	60	4.9	ND-4.9	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as CL2) ppm	4.0 MRDLG= 4	40 MRDLG = 4	1.37	.51-2.10	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM) ppb	N/A	80	23	1.5-23	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Radium - 228	0	5 pCi/L	1.06	.865-1.06	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen) ppm	10	10	5.71	3.67-5.71	NO	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride ppm	4	4	0.2	.17- 0.2	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium ppm	2	2	0.0609	N/A	NO	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide ppb	200	200	6	N/A	NO	2024	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nickel ppb	N/R	N/R	2.8	N/A	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	3.05 ppb	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.1225 ppm	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

For more information please contact:
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10868 Brookville-Phillipsburg Rd.
PO Box 172
Phillipsburg, Ohio 45354
Phone: 937-884-5594

Revisions to the 2024 CCR

Required Lead Service Line Inventory Statement: The lead service line inventory can be requested at the Village office. It is located at 10868 Brookville-Phillipsburg Road Phillipsburg, OH 45354. The Village distribution system has one unknown lead status unknown service lines. This information has been collected from visual inspections, historic records and OPWC documentation.

Nitrate Educational Information
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The above lead service line inventory and nitrate educational information were not included in the 2024 CCR. They are now there.

In 2024 we had a current unconditioned license to operate. In the 2024 CCR this was referenced as 2023 and is now corrected.

The required table of detected containments was incomplete and inaccurate. Listed are below
Barium: the 2024 detection was 0.0609 ppm, cyanide 6ppb and Nickel 2.8 ppb were not included in the table. They are now there.

Data reported for fluoride in the 2024 CCR was incorrect.
The reported level found of 0.142ppm should have been reported as 0.2ppm. The reported range of detection should have been reported as 0.17-0.2 ppm. This has been corrected. The reported sample year was 2023 and it should have been 2024. This has been corrected.

Data reported for copper in the 2024 CCR was incorrect.
The reported 90th percentile for copper of 0.15 ppm should have been reported as 0.157ppm. This has been corrected.