Village of Cleves Water Works

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
for **2025**

The Village of Cleves Water Works 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The Village of Cleves Water Works receives its drinking water from three large wells drilled 120-ft deep into the Whitewater Aquifer. These wells were placed into service in April 2001, at 4545 Kilby Road in Whitewater Township, Ohio.

A Source Water Assessment Report was prepared for your water system by the Ohio EPA. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Cleves Water Works are available by contacting the Village of Cleves Water Works at 513-941-3490.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS. This assessment indicates that the Village of Cleves's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer;
- presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; and
- the presence of manmade contaminants in treated water

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

The Village of Cleves Water Works also has three Backup connections with the Greater Cincinnati Water Works (St Rt128, Bridgetown Rd, Aston Oaks Dr). During 2025 these connections were not used.

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 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 Cleves Water Works conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; synthetic organic; disinfection byproducts; chlorine; lead and copper during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 36 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Cleves Water Works 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.

Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the month of December 2025, Village of Cleves Water Works failed to include certain sections and/or specific language in the CY2024 Consumer Confidence Report. Information that was inadvertently left out of the previous year's Report has been added or revised in this 2025 Consumer Confidence Report. There are no other Actions required for the Reporting Violation.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Cleves Water Works drinking water.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0539	N/A	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.90	0.80-1.20	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.07	N/A	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants, including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	400	400	0.33	N/A	No	2023	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	6	0	0.33	N/A	No	2023	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 6	1.1	1.1-1.3	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	N/A	80	3.25	3.0-3.5	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Lead and Copper - 2025							
Contaminant (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over AL**	**90TH Percentile Value**	**Violation?**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0	< 0.04 (ND)	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3	0	0.022	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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 Cleves Water Works 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 Cleves Water Administration Office at 92 E Cleves Ave, Cleves OH, 45002.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

As part of PFAS Initial Monitoring required by the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, all affected PWSs are required to monitor PFAS in their finished water and report results to Ohio EPA by April 26, 2027. Additionally, all Community PWSs are required to share the results in CCRs delivered by July 1, 2027. To meet the sampling requirements, PWSs collected new samples and/or substituted existing samples, such as those from the Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR 5).

As part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. The Village of Cleves Water Works completed this monitoring by participating in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) program,

which monitored multiple contaminants, including the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. All samples were below the Minimum Residual Levels for the six regulated PFAS contaminants listed above.

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 2024 the Village of Cleves Water Works participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). There were no detections found in all samples during the UCMR5 Sampling Events. For a copy of the results please call the Village of Cleves Water Works at 513-941-3490.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025 the Village of Cleves Water Works 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, customers are encouraged to participate by contacting the Village of Cleves Water Works at 513-941-3490.

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.
- **Less Than "<" 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.
- **Not Applicable (N/A) –** Abbreviation meaning that this does not apply to our report.
- **Not Detected (ND) –** Abbreviation meaning a contaminant was not detected in drinking water sample(s).
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.