

NASHVILLE VILLAGE

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2025

The **NASHVILLE VILLAGE** 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 **NASHVILLE VILLAGE** receives its drinking water from 2 wells within the corporation limits. The location is at 226 East Church St.

Source water assessment and its availability

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Nashville's source of drinking water to identify contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting our drinking water source. The susceptibility of the aquifer (source of drinking water) to contamination was determined by evaluating:

(1) available site-specific and regional information (i.e., aquifer material, topography, soils, rate of ground water recharge, etc.), (2) pollution potential rating of the drinking water source protection area, (3) available ground water quality data, and (4) potential contaminant sources that were identified within the drinking water source protection area. The results of this evaluation indicate that the aquifer within the protection area has a high susceptibility because of the following reasons:

- Well log information from the facility suggests no significant low-permeability protective layer between the aquifer and the ground surface, which if present, could provide protection from contamination;
- The depths of aquifer is at the ground surface, which is shallow; indicating a shorter pathway for potential contamination; and
- Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

A high susceptibility rating of the aquifer does not imply that the wellfield will become contaminated. It only means that the existing/known aquifer conditions are such that ground water within the aquifer could become impacted if the potential contaminant sources are not appropriately managed.

More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Mike Judson 330-231-1380.

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. **NASHVILLE VILLAGE** conducted sampling for **bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic; disinfection byproducts; chlorine; lead and copper** during **2025**. Samples were collected for a total of **7** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **NASHVILLE VILLAGE** 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **NASHVILLE VILLAGE** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.074	.074-.074	NO	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	7.07	7.07-7.07	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards,
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.339	NA	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants, including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.1	.8-1.1	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)(ppb)		80	2.3	2.3-2.3	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over AL	90 TH Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0.00	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	1.3	0	.087	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 lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

*Include the following if Beta was detected: EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

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. **Nashville Village** 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>.*

Required Statement Regarding the Lead Service Line Inventory

If your PWS has lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown line materials reported, the following language is suggested.

"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 (Insert a link to the website or physical address where the inventory is publicly accessible to be viewed)."

Nashville Village had a service lines inventory violation in 2024. The violation was a Tier 2 and 3 where the inventory was not completed. The inventory list was completed in 2025 and will be posted on the website.

Ground Water Rule Information and Significant Deficiencies

Significant Deficiencies

Nashville Village has several Outstanding Significant Deficiencies. These deficiencies come from the December 13, 2019 Sanitary Survey. The following 5 deficiencies are still outstanding :

- 1) Treatment Detention Tank- Construction starts June 2025- completed 2026
- 2) Storage Pressure Tank- Construction starts June 2025- completed 2026
- 3) Written Backflow Prevention Program- In process
- 4) Management and Operations: Detailed Plan Approval- Finished Water Storage- Plans have been approved

The village is in the process of correcting these. In the summer of 2023 the village has create a valve exercise program and also a Backflow and Cross Connection Program. The other 3 deficiencies listed will be addressed in the future with plans to correct by the completion of a new water plant and 2 new wells. The water plant and 2 new wells has been in service since April 2026.

The Village of Nashville received violations regarding the content of our 2017 and 2019 Consumer Confidence Reports. The 2017 report did not contain a list of definitions for terms used in the report. The 2019 CCR report did not provide contact information for inquiries about our Sources Water Assessment. The 2019 report was also missing a detection of gross alpha radioactivity that occurred in 2015, and the table of detected contaminants listed results for contaminants that had been tested for, but were not detected in our water (nitrate, TTHM, HAA5).

- a) You received content violations for the 2017 and 2019 reports.
- b) The 2017 report was missing definitions.
- c) The 2019 report didn't tell people how to get more information about the Source Water Assessment.
- d) The 2019 report was missing a gross alpha result.
- e) 2019 table made it appear that TTHM, HAA and Nitrate were detected, but they were not found in your water.
- f) 2020- We failed to prepare or deliver the final 2020 CCR by July 1st of the following year. If you have questions regarding the data that data that would have been in these report please contact Mike Judson 330-231-1380.
- g) 2024- In the 2024 CCR, we didn't include adequate information on public participation, did not include Barium in the Table, did not specify how many lead\copper samples were above the action level, and did not include information about the significant deficiency.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

- In 2025 we had an unconditioned license to operate our 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 **NASHVILLE VILLAGE** which meets on the 2nd Thursday of every month. For more information on your drinking water contact MIKE JUDSON at 330-231-1380 .

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.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR.

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Contact Time (CT)** means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).
- **Cyanobacteria:** Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.
- **Cyanotoxin:** Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as "algal toxin".
- **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.
- **Level 1 Assessment** is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

- **Master Meter (MM):** A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).
- **Microcystins:** Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** A measurement of the clarity of water. It is used to assess water quality by indicating the cloudiness of the water, which can be an indicator of the presence of contaminants.
- **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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)** 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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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NASHVILLE VILLAGE
WATER DEPT.
330-231-1380

Notification of Lead Status Unknown (Unknown) Service Line

Dear Consumer:

NASHVILLE VILLAGE WATER DEPT. is the public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water to this location. **This notification is being sent because this home or building has a lead status unknown service line.** This means that your service line material is unknown and may be lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or a non-lead material. A service line is a pipe that connects the water main to the building.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires us to notify water consumers who are served by a lead status unknown service line. A lead status unknown service line is where the service line material is not known to be lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or a non-lead service line, and there is no documented evidence supporting the material classification.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?

- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Flush your tap if it has been unused for 6 or more hours.** Lead levels increase over time as water sits in lead-containing plumbing materials. Regular water usage in your home or building can reduce lead levels in drinking water. When water has not been used for 6 hours or more, homes and buildings served by lead or a galvanized requiring replacement service lines should be flushed until you note a temperature change, then flush for one more minute.
- **Use cold water for cooking, drinking, and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink, or make baby formula from your hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water. Always use cold water and heat if needed.
- **Use an ANSI certified lead filter.** Filters certified to the ANSI/NSF 53 standard for lead removal can be effective at reducing lead levels in water.
- **Regularly clean your faucet aerators.** Over time, particles containing lead can build up on the inside of aerator screens. Cleaning aerators regularly will help eliminate this source of lead.

- **For pregnant persons, infants, and young children.** Some populations such as pregnant persons, infants, and young children may be more at risk from the harmful effects of lead. These populations may consider taking extra precautions if their home is served by a lead or galvanized requiring replacement service line. These extra precautions may include having their drinking water analyzed for lead, using an alternative source of water (such as bottled water), or utilizing a filter certified to ANSI/NSF 53 standard for lead removal.
- **Replace lead containing plumbing fixtures.** Many old faucets, valves and other plumbing fixtures may contain lead. Identify if your building's plumbing fixtures contain lead, and replace them when appropriate.
- **You may wish to have your child's blood tested for lead.** Contact your child's healthcare provider for information regarding blood lead level testing. For additional information about childhood lead poisoning, please visit the Ohio Department of Health's Healthy Homes and Lead Poisoning Prevention Program website: <https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning>, or contact them at 1-877-LEADSAFE (532-3723) or lead.testing@odh.ohio.gov.
- You may wish to test your water for lead. To request this, contact VILLAGE OF Nashville WATER DEPT for more information.

What Can You do About Your Lead Status Unknown Service Line?

If the Unknown material is on the customer owned side: "To limit cost and disruption to residents, we need your help identifying your home's service line. Please use the (QR code or attached survey) or contact us for a paper copy to complete a short questionnaire." If unsure or no opportunities to provide: "As your PWS, we are required to provide you with information regarding opportunities to determine the material of the service line. Currently, we do not have any planned opportunities. Once available, you will be notified."

For More Information, Please Contact: NASHVILLE VILLAGE WATER DEPT AT 330-231-1380, visit U.S. EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, or visit Ohio EPA's [Learn About Lead | Ohio Environmental Protection Agency](#) website. For information about other lead exposure, please visit the Ohio Department of Health's [Childhood Lead Poisoning](#) website.

Please share this information with all the other people in this home or building, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand Failure to Certify Notification to Persons Served by Known or Potential Service Line Containing Lead– Template 3b

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for NASHVILLE VILLAGE WATER

Nashville Village had a service lines inventory violation in 2024. The violation was a Tier 2 and 3 where the inventory was not completed. The inventory list was completed in 2025 and will be posted on the website.

Our system failed to demonstrate to the State that it delivered annual notifications and information to affected consumers with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines as required by July 1, 2025. Although the failure to comply with the reporting requirement does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

It is important for consumers to know if the water they are receiving has been delivered through a lead, galvanized requiring replacement (GRR), or lead status unknown service line so they can make decisions on whether and what actions to take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water> and <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

What is being done?

A service line inventory has been created and is for viewing. "While we did not certify and notify the State as quickly as we should have, we provided the required notifications to persons served, as well as the missing information to the State on November 2025. We are no longer in violation.

For more information, please contact MIKE JUDSON 330-231-1380.

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

This notice is being sent to you by NASHVILLE VILLAGE WATER . Public Water System ID# 3801012.

Failure to Develop Initial Inventory or make publicly accessible for Service Line Materials or Make Publicly Accessible - Template 2

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

NASHVILLE VILLAGE WATER DEPT. Failed to Develop an Initial Service Line Inventory

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. “Our system failed to submit this initial inventory of service lines to the OHIO EPA by October 16, 2024.” The inventory must identify the service line materials as lead galvanized requiring replacement (GRR)¹, lead-status unknown/unknown, or non-lead. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

There is the potential your service line could be made of lead or contain lead. People living in homes with service lines that are made of or contain lead have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

**Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. **

What should I do?

Listed below are some steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead:

- **Learn what your service line material is.** Contact us at **330-231-1380** or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is the EPA's online step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home (www.epa.gov/pyt).
- **Learn about construction in your neighborhood.** Unless your service line is not made of lead or galvanized you should be aware of any nearby construction or maintenance work that could disturb the line. Ground tremors from construction may suddenly cause more lead to be released from lead or galvanized service lines in the area.
- **Use your filter properly.** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, make sure you use a filter certified to remove lead. Read the directions to learn how to properly install and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.
- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- **Use cold water.** Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

¹ A galvanized requiring replacement service line is a galvanized service line that is or was potentially downstream of a lead service line.

- **Run your water.** The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, and the length of the lead service line. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.
- **Have your water tested.** Contact your water utility to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water.

What does this mean?

Service line inventories are the foundation from which water systems take action to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. Establishing an inventory of service line materials and identifying the location of lead and GRR service lines is a key step in getting them replaced and protecting public health. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead pipes, brass faucets, plumbing with leaded solder, and other plumbing components containing lead. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead services lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986. Service lines made of galvanized iron or steel that are (or were previously) downstream of lead service lines are classified as galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) because galvanized service lines that are or ever were downstream from an LSL can adsorb lead and contribute to lead in drinking water. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

What is being done?

NASHVILLE VILLAGE IS DEVELOPING A SERVICE LINE INVENTORY.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/lead> or contact your health care provider.

For more information, please contact MIKE JUDSON at 330-231-1380.

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

This notice is being sent to you by NASHVILLE VILLE WATER DEPT. Public Water System ID#: OH3801012.

Date distributed: **JUNE 2025**

If a potential or actual cross-connection contamination hazard is identified, the customer will be required to eliminate the hazard and/or install an appropriate backflow preventer at the service connection and/or at the hazard.

Special Conditions

Auxiliary Water Systems

What is an auxiliary water system?

It is any water system on or available to your property other than the public water system. Used water or water from wells, cisterns or open reservoirs that are equipped with pumps or other sources of pressure, including gravity are examples.

What protection is required?

- The auxiliary water system must be completely separated from water supply plumbing served by a public water system; and
- An approved backflow preventer must be installed at the service connection (where the public water system connects to the customer's plumbing system).

OR

- The auxiliary water system must be eliminated.

Are there exceptions?

At their discretion, the water supplier may waive the requirement for a backflow preventer at the service connection if all the following conditions are met:

- All components of the auxiliary water system, including pumps, pressure tanks and piping, are removed from the premises, which are defined as all buildings, dwellings, structures or areas with water supply plumbing connected to the public water system.

- The possibility of connecting the auxiliary water system to the water supply plumbing is determined by the water supplier to be extremely low.
- No other hazards exist.
- The customer enters into a contract with the water supplier, as described below.

The contract will require the customer:

- To understand the potential hazard of a cross-connection.
- To never create a cross-connection between the auxiliary water system and the public water system.
- To allow an inspector to survey their property for hazards as long as the contract is in effect.
- To face loss of service and other penalties if the contract is violated.

The water supplier must perform an annual inspection of the customer's contract-regulated property to verify the conditions have not changed, which would warrant installation of a backflow preventer. The water supplier must, by law, do everything reasonably possible to protect the water system from contamination.

Booster Pumps

What is the concern?

Booster pumps connected to plumbing systems or water mains can cause backsiphonage by reducing the water mains. The following requirements are in place to help prevent backsiphonage:

- Booster pumps, not used for fire suppression, must be equipped with a low suction cut-off switch that is tested and certified every year;
- Alternately, when a booster pump is necessary for one-, two- and three-family dwellings, it is preferred that the booster pump draw from a surge tank filled through an air gap; and

- Booster pumps, used in a fire suppression system, must be equipped with either a low suction throttling valve on the discharge side or be equipped with a variable speed suction limiting control system. Low-pressure cut-off devices will suffice for fire pumps installed prior to August 8, 2008, until a significant modification is warranted, at which point the minimum pressure sustaining method must be updated. Each of these methods must be tested and certified each year.

Contacts

Need more information?

Questions concerning backflow prevention and cross-connection control may be directed to your local water department or to your local Ohio EPA District Office at the following numbers:

Northwest District	(419) 352-8461
Northeast District	(330) 963-1200
Southwest District	(937) 285-6357
Southeast District	(740) 385-8501
Central District	(614) 728-3778

Questions regarding internal plumbing in the home may be directed to your local plumbing authority or to the Ohio Department of Commerce, Plumbing Administrator, at (614) 644-3153.

John Kasich, Governor
Craig W. Butler, Director

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Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

Protecting our Public Water System

August 2015



Division of Drinking and Ground Waters
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
(614) 644-2752
www.epa.ohio.gov

What is a cross-connection?

Any physical connection created between a possible source of contamination and any drinking water system piping.

What is backflow?

It is the flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system. It occurs when a cross-connection is created and a pressure reversal, either as backsiphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

Why be concerned?

- ALL cross-connections pose a potential health risk.
- Backflow can be a health hazard for your family or other consumers if contaminated water enters your water supply plumbing system and is used for drinking, cooking or bathing. Chemical burns, fires, explosions, poisonings, illness and death have all been caused by backflow through cross-connections.
- Backflow occurs more often than you think.
- You are legally responsible for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow that may contaminate drinking water, either your own or someone else's. This includes complying with the plumbing code and not creating cross-connections.

What causes backsiphonage?

Backsiphonage occurs when there is a loss of pressure in a piping system. This can occur if the water supply pressure is lost or falls to a level lower than the source of contamination. This condition, which is similar to drinking from a glass with a straw, allows liquids to be siphoned back into the distribution system.

What causes backpressure?

Backpressure occurs when a higher opposing pressure is applied against the public water system's pressure. This condition allows undesirable gases or liquids from another system to enter the drinking water supply. Any pumping system (such as a well pump) or pressurized system (such as steam or hot water boilers) can exert backpressure when cross-connected with the public water system.

What can I do?

- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections.
- Maintain air gaps. Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers on fixtures (hose connections in the basement, laundry room and outside).
- Install approved, testable backflow preventers on lawn irrigation systems.
- Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system (well, cistern, body of water) and the water supply plumbing.

What must be done to protect the public water system?

The public water supplier must determine potential and actual hazards. If a hazard exists at a customer's public water supply service connection, the customer will be required to install and maintain an appropriate backflow preventer* at the meter and/or at the source of the hazard.

*Check with your water supplier to verify which backflow preventer is required before purchase or installation.

Who is responsible?

In Ohio, the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings while Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection.

Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for properly maintaining their plumbing systems. It is the homeowner's or other customer's responsibility to ensure that cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow preventers are tested yearly and are in operable condition.

What is the law?

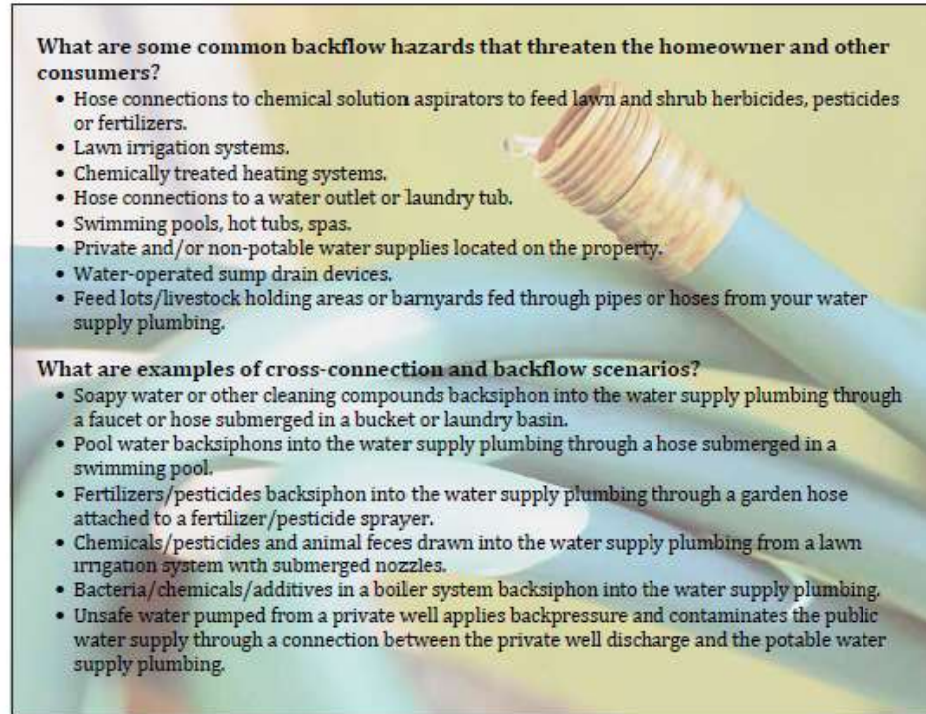
Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95 requires the public water supplier to protect the public water system from cross-connections and prevent backflow situations. The public water supplier must conduct cross-connection control inspections of their water customers' property to evaluate hazards. Local ordinances or water department regulations may also exist and must be followed in addition to state regulations.

What are some common backflow hazards that threaten the homeowner and other consumers?

- Hose connections to chemical solution aspirators to feed lawn and shrub herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers.
- Lawn irrigation systems.
- Chemically treated heating systems.
- Hose connections to a water outlet or laundry tub.
- Swimming pools, hot tubs, spas.
- Private and/or non-potable water supplies located on the property.
- Water-operated sump drain devices.
- Feed lots/livestock holding areas or barnyards fed through pipes or hoses from your water supply plumbing.

What are examples of cross-connection and backflow scenarios?

- Soapy water or other cleaning compounds backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a faucet or hose submerged in a bucket or laundry basin.
- Pool water backsiphons into the water supply plumbing through a hose submerged in a swimming pool.
- Fertilizers/pesticides backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a garden hose attached to a fertilizer/pesticide sprayer.
- Chemicals/pesticides and animal feces drawn into the water supply plumbing from a lawn irrigation system with submerged nozzles.
- Bacteria/chemicals/additives in a boiler system backsiphon into the water supply plumbing.
- Unsafe water pumped from a private well applies backpressure and contaminates the public water supply through a connection between the private well discharge and the potable water supply plumbing.



DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Nashville Village PWS

Significant Deficiency/Treatment Technique Requirements

The Ohio EPA has identified, through the sanitary site visits on November 13, 2019 and June 27, 2023, significant deficiencies associated with the water treatment system. The Nashville Village PWS did not provide inspection reports for the 5,000-gallon detention tank or the 1,500-gallon pressure tank or documentation regarding the condition of the tanks and any maintenance that has been performed in response. Additionally, the PWS has not provided evidence that an adequate Backflow Prevention Program is being implemented. The PWS submitted detail plans for review on September 18, 2024. These plans are under review with Ohio EPA's Drinking and Ground Waters Engineering Department and will need to be approved before the violation is resolved.

What should I do?

- There is nothing for you to do at this time.

What does this mean?

- This situation does not require that you take immediate action. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

What happened? What is being done?

- We are investigating and taking the necessary steps to correct the problem as soon as possible.
- New water storage tanks are expected to be in service within 365 days and the existing water storage tanks to be removed from service.

For more information, please contact Marlin Miller at (330) 763-0422 and/or
P.O. Box 417, Nashville Ohio 44661
name of contact phone number mailing address

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

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

PWSID#: OH3801012 Date distributed: 03/06/2025

Tier 2: Treatment Technique Violation (Significant Deficiency type 45/FC)

VILLAGE OF Nashville

OHIO

The Village has received a notice of Violation from the Ohio EPA for failing to implement a Backflow Prevention Program and for failing to have the water storage tanks inspected.

We take this notice of Violation seriously. We have taken immediate steps to have the Backflow Prevention Program implemented which primarily consists of posting the information to the Village website. We anticipate having this fully implemented within 30 days. The exact web address where this information can be found is: <https://nashvillevlg.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Ohio-EPA-Backflow-Prevention-Brochure-PWS-02-003-brochure.pdf>

The Violation for not having the water tanks inspected is a considerably more complicated matter. While the Village acknowledges that the EPA is requiring an inspection, we firmly believe the risk to the public greatly outweighs any potential benefit. Foremost, the Village concedes that the tanks would fail the inspection. The tanks are in very poor condition and severely rusted in several areas. It is our firm belief that if we opened the tanks for inspection they could not be re-sealed, resulting in a complete shutdown of the water system that could not be readily remedied. The poor condition of the tanks was identified over 5 years ago and significant steps have been taken to correct the problem.

In June 2020 we applied for and were awarded \$142,400 in grant funds for a new 2,000-gallon Clearwell

In August 2021 we applied for and were awarded \$1,350,162 in grant funds for a new 97,000-gallon ground storage tank, 2 new water wells, and a booster pumping station.

The new storage tank was too large for the existing water treatment plant so in 2023 property was acquired with additional grant funds to accommodate the storage tank, 2 new wells, Clearwell, and booster station.

While we have worked diligently since 2019 to progress the project there have been significant challenges we have had to work through such as EPA permits, site surveys, archaeological study, easements, variances, plan approvals, etc. We are, however, excited that we have reached the construction phase and the entire project is currently under contract with an anticipated completion date of early 2026. The 2 new wells have already been established and the contractor is anticipating actual construction to start in June of 2025.

While we normally would take all necessary steps to comply with EPA requirements, we have made the decision not to have the tanks inspected and will therefore remain in violation until the new system is in operation. Since we will remain in violation, we are required to repeat the public notification every 90 days until the violation is remedied. We have and will continue to keep the EPA apprised of the status and any changes to the project or anticipated completion date.

We will open the water house to the public on Saturday, March 1st from 4 pm to 6 pm for anyone who would like to see the tanks. As always, we encourage anyone with questions or concerns to attend a council meeting.

Village Council Meetings are every 2nd Thursday of the month at 7 PM, Public is welcome. The next council meeting is March 13th.

925.17 BACKFLOW PREVENTION.

(a) If in the judgment of the Water Superintendent an approved backflow prevention device is necessary for the safety of the public water system, the Water Superintendent will give notice to the water consumer to install such an approved device immediately. The water consumer shall, at their own expense, install such an approved device at a location and in a manner approved by the Water Superintendent and shall have inspections and tests made of such approved devices at the time of installation, repair, and at least once every twelve months.

(Ord. 2019-106. Passed 9-23-19.)

(b) No person, firm or corporation shall establish or permit to be established or maintain or permit to be maintained any connection whereby a private, auxiliary or emergency water supply other than the regular public water supply of the Village may enter the supply or distributing system of the Village, unless such private, auxiliary or emergency water supply and the method of connection and use of such supply shall have been approved by the Water Superintendent and by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

(Ord. 2010-107. Passed 1-24-11.)

(c) It shall be the duty of the Water Superintendent or a duly authorized representative to cause surveys and investigations to be made every five years of properties served by the public water supply where actual or potential hazards to the public water supply may exist. Such surveys and investigations shall be made a matter of public record and shall be repeated as often as the Water Superintendent shall deem necessary.

(Ord. 2019-106. Passed 9-23-19.)

(d) The Water Superintendent or a duly authorized representative shall have the right to enter at any reasonable time any property served by a connection to the public water supply or distribution system of the Village for the purpose of inspecting the piping system or systems thereof. On demand the owner, lessees or occupants of any property so served shall furnish to the Water Superintendent any information which he may request regarding the piping system or systems or water use on such property. The refusal of such information, when demanded, shall, within the discretion of the Water Superintendent, be deemed evidence of the presence of improper connections as provided in this section.

(Ord. 2010-107. Passed 1-24-11.)

(e) The Water Superintendent is hereby authorized and directed to discontinue, after reasonable notice to the occupant thereof, the water service to any property wherein any connection in violation of the provisions of this section is known to exist, and to take such other precautionary measures as he may deem necessary to eliminate any danger of contamination of the public water supply distribution mains. Water service to such property shall not be restored until such conditions shall have been eliminated or corrected in compliance with the provisions of this section.

(Ord. 2010-107. Passed 1-24-11.)

(f) All customers who have a required backflow device must have the unit tested once every twelve months by a technician certified by the State of Ohio to inspect and test backflow devices. The results of said testing shall be submitted to the Village no later than ten days after the date of installation, repair or testing unless other arrangements are made with the Village. (Ord. 2019-106. Passed 9-23-19.)



You have a lead pipe if...



The Scratch Test
...the scraped area is shiny and silver.



The Magnet Test
...the magnet will not stick to the pipe.



You have a copper pipe if..



The Scratch Test
...the scraped area is copper in color, like a penny.



The Magnet Test
...the magnet will not stick to the pipe.



You have a galvanized pipe if...



The Scratch Test
...the scraped area remains a dull gray.



The Magnet Test
...the magnet sticks to the pipe.

Plastic



White, rigid pipe that is joined to water supply piping with a clamp.



The Scratch Test
No metallic scratch.



The Magnet Test
...the magnet will not stick to the pipe.

Other Characteristics:
Plastic pipes are typically smooth and come in various colors.



To complete this survey, you will need a coin, a key or another tool, and a magnet.

Question 1: Customer Contact information (write in)

- Account number:
- Name:
- Address:
- Email address:

Question 2: Locate the water service line coming into your home/building.

The service line comes into your building from the street. It is typically located in a utility room on the lowest level of the building or in a crawl space. Identify a test area on the pipe between the point where it enters the building and the inlet valve/meter. If the pipe is covered or wrapped, expose a small area of metal.

- Were you able to find your drinking water service line?
 Yes
 No

Question 3: Were you able to perform a scratch test?

Scratch test instructions: Use the coin, key, or another tool to carefully scratch the pipe (like you would a lottery ticket). If your line is painted, you may need sandpaper to clear a small area.

- Yes
- No

Question 4: What was the color result after the scratch test?

- Shiny and silver – Lead
- Copper colored (like a penny) – Copper
- Dull and gray – Galvanized
- Visibly plastic (White, Black, or Blue and rigid) – Plastic

Question 5: Were you able to perform a magnet test?

Magnet test instructions: Place the magnet on the pipe.

- Yes
- No

