Village of DeGraff
Water Quality Report for Year 2025

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report:

The Village of DeGraff has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source of our drinking water:

The Village of DeGraff receives its drinking water from a ground water supply. The village currently has two wells that consist of ten-inch casings with a depth of 235 feet into a water bearing formation of limestone. The water is treated by means of Iron Removal, Chlorination for disinfecting purposes and Phosphate for corrosion control. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the village has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the moderate sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existence of potential contaminate sources within the protection zone. This does not mean the wellfield will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by contaminate sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling 937-585-6632 Ext. 2.

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.

Contaminates that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminates, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
(B) Inorganic contaminates, 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 contaminates, 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, EPA Prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminates 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 contaminates. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 DeGraff 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 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. Our water distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: Historic records and visual inspections.

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates 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 contaminates are available from the Safe Drinking Water hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water:

In 2025 the Village of DeGraff had an unconditioned license to operate our water system. The Village of DeGraff conducted sampling for bacteria, synthetic organic, inorganic, Lead and copper and disinfection byproduct contaminants during 2025 as required by the EPA to ensure the safety of our drinking water. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminates less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminates do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of DeGraff drinking water.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.92	N/A	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic (pCi/L)	0	10	2.0	N/A	NO	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.265	N/A	NO	2024	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	0	15	N/A	1.8	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL= 1.3	N/A	0.491	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 MRDLG	4.0 MRDL	0.48	0.20-0.76	NO	2025	Water Additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	NA	80	41.9	38.4 – 41.9	NO	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	60	3.1	0.0 – 3.1	NO	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Synthetic Containminants							
Nitrate-Nitrite (PPM)	10	10	0.21	N/A	NO	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks/ sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Table of Detected Contaminates

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant level goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety**.**

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using best available treatment technology.

(PPM) Parts per Million or (mg/l) Milligrams per Liter: Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days**.**

(PPB) Parts per Billion or (ug/l) Micrograms per Liter: Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years**.**

(AL) Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow**.**

(pCi/l) Picocuries Per Liter: A common measure of radioactivity.

(MRDLG) Maximum Residual Detection Level Goal: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

(MRDL) Maximum Residual Detection Level: The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

(<): A symbol that 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.

(N/A): Not Applicable

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular Village of DeGraff Council Meetings. The regular meetings are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. and take place at 107 S. Main St., DeGraff. For more information about your drinking water contact the Village Administrator at 937-585-6632 Extension #2.

This Institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.