

VILLAGE OF BUCKEYE LAKE, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2025

The Buckeye Lake Water System 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.

The Village of Buckeye Lake purchases water from the Millersport Water Treatment Facility which receives its drinking water from four water wells located at Deep Cut Road and Refugee Street in Millersport, Ohio. The water treatment plant process includes gravity iron and manganese filtration, ion exchange water softening and chlorination to protect against possible contamination from outside influence. The water treatment plant can produce one million gallons per day and provides quality and environmentally compliant drinking water.

The Ohio EPA completed a study of Millersport's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. The aquifer that supplies drinking water (source water) to the water treatment facility has a low susceptibility to contamination due to the depth to water in the aquifer of 75 feet below ground surface and the presence of approximately 70 feet of clay, sand and gravel above the aquifer providing significant protection from contamination movement between the ground and the aquifer. A complete copy of the source water susceptibility report is available by contacting John Wood, Village of Millersport Water Superintendent at 740-467-2374.

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Buckeye Lake Water System conducted sampling for total coliform bacteria; chlorine; Orthophosphate; PH; total alkalinity; total trihalomethanes and total Haloacetic acids during 2024. Millersport collected samples for a total of 16 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Millersport Water System drinking water. 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.

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. Buckeye Lake Water system 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 our 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/>

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement:

“The Buckeye Lake Water Distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following method to determine the material of your service line. Buckeye lake System was installed in 2009 and went online in 2010, during this time and moving forward all service lines that were installed were Plastic, and were field verified by Water Department visual inspections. You may publicly view the service line inventory at the Village of Buckeye Lake Municipal Offices, located at 5192 Walnut Rd SE, Millersport, Ohio

As part of the federal 2024 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. Since Village of Millersport is our finished water supplier, they completed their first (1) sampling event on November 4th, 2025, analyzing for the six regulated PFAS. All results were non-detections. For more information contact the Millersport Water Department at 740-467-2374.

In 2025, Buckeye Lake Water System had a current, unconditioned “license to operate” our water system.

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Buckeye Lake Council which meets monthly on the 2nd and 4th Monday at Village Hall at 7:00 PM. For more information on your drinking water contact Toby Miller at (740) 928-7100

Sampling results and any additional information may be obtained by contacting the Buckeye Lake Water Department at:
Contact Person: Toby Miller
Phone Number: (740)928-7100
Mailing Address: PO Box 2480 Buckeye Lake, Oh 43008

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Millersport Water System and Buckeye Lake Water System drinking water for reporting year 2024

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL Or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants (Millersport Source Water) Data provided by Millersport Water Dept.							
Gross Alpha	0	15	4.50 pCi/L	4.50 pCi/L	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants (Millersport Source Water) Data provided by Millersport Water Dept.							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02 ppm	1.02-1.02 ppm	No	2023	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.187 ppm	0.187-0.187 ppm	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	<1.0 ppb	<0.0 -1.0 ppb	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Organic Contaminants (Millersport Source Water) Data provided by Millersport Water Dept.							
Tolulene (ppm)	1	1	0.0001 ppm	.0001-.0001 ppm	No	2023	Discharge from Petroleum Factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.205 ppm	.171-.205 ppm	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of naturals deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0.17 ppm	.01-.17 ppm	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of naturals deposits
Disinfection By-Products (Buckeye Lake System)							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	75.30 ppb	49.20 – 73.7 ppb	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	14.30 ppb	6.4 – 19 ppb	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants (Buckeye Lake System)							
	MRDLG	MRDL					
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.95 ppm	0.60 - 1.2 ppm	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper (Buckeye Lake System)							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15.5 ppb	0 ppb	None	1.4 ppb	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15.5 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1350 ppb	1350 ppb	None	471 ppb	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1350 ppb.						

2024 Corrected Information: These Items were inadvertently missing in the 2024 CCR.

- Consumer Confidence Report Paper copy are available on request for any given year by contacting our main office 740-928-7100.
Electronic versions for past years are also available on our web site www.buckeyelakevillage.com
- Missing Definitions on 2024 CCR
 - **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 Of Some Terms Contained in 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.
- **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).
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.