City of St. Clairsville Public Water System
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence
Report For 2025

The City of St. Clairsville 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.

In 2025, we treated 146,967,000 gallons of water.

Source Water Information

The City of St. Clairsville receives its drinking water from the main reservoir located on Reservoir Rd. and the Provident reservoir located on Vineyard Rd.

For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens with relatively short travel times from source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the City of St. Clairsville drinking water source protection area is susceptible to agricultural runoff, failing septic systems, and contamination through motor vehicle accidents or spills at sites where roads pass near the reservoirs.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for the City of St. Clairsville is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the St. Clairsville Public Water System (PWS) has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

Copies of the source water assessment report for the City of St. Clairsville are available by contacting (740) 695-1410.

The City of St. Clairsville also has a back-up connection with the Belmont County Water and Sewer District. During 2025 we used 25,437,000 gallons from this connection over 115 days. On average, this connection is used for approximately 12 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Belmont County Water and Sewer District, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the Belmont County Water Office at 740-695-3144.

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 City of St. Clairsville conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganics, synthetic organics, and volatile organics during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 83 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of St. Clairsville's 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 City of St. Clairsville's 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
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	12.83	0.04-12.83	Yes	2025	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	N/A	TT	97%	N/A	No	2025	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.05	N/A	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.03	N/A	No	2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.75	N/A	No	2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.64	0.14-1.64	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.41	0.55-1.41	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	55.78	30.70-73.5	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	52.83	46.7-59.3	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.38	1.13-1.74	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90TH Percentile Value**	**Violation?**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0	No	2024	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	0	0	0.406	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
MCL (Units)	**Level Found**	**Range of Monthly Ratios**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
TT (ppm)	0.81	0.81-1.42	Yes	2025	Naturally present in the environment

The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent of TOC removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

TABLE OF DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	7.99	N/A	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	8.56	N/A	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	4.95	N/A	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.30	N/A	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	22.7	N/A	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity Information

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the City of St. Clairsville's highest recorded turbidity result for 2025 was 12.83 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 97%.

Violations

The City of St. Clairsville had a TT (Treatment Technique) violation for failing to provide adequate filtration of the water during the months of October and December, 2025. An underdrain failure in our second filter caused elevated levels of turbidity that exceeded 1 NTU (nephelometric turbidity unit). Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

The City of St. Clairsville is taking the following steps to correct this violation and prevent future violations from occurring:

The filter has been removed from service, and the failed underdrain system will be replaced, allowing the filter to produce water that meets the turbidity standard. We are also installing pressure gages to monitor backwash pressures.

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 City of St. Clairsville 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.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: visual inspections of service lines by James White Construction as the distribution system replacement project progressed, visual inspections of service lines by city workers, and surveys which were sent to the residents.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025 we had a conditional license to operate our public water system. The conditions require us to address ongoing violations. For more information on these violations, contact Ryan Denham, Operator of Responsible Charge (ORC) at 740-695-1161.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

The City Council meets twice a month to receive Committee reports and vote on any pending legislation. Members of the public may address City Council by making arrangements at least one business day in advance of the Council Meeting with the Council President Jim Velas, who can be reached by calling (740) 695-1324 or by sending an email to jvelas@stclairsville.com.

While we do not hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to contact Ryan Denham, ORC at 740-695-1161 or the service director's office at 740-695-0156.

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.

- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

- **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).

- **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.