



# Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2025

## What is the source of your drinking water?

The City of Oxford (Oxford) has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of its 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, Oxford's Water Treatment Plant treated and pumped 797 million gallons of clean and safe drinking water. Oxford's water system receives its drinking water from wells located in a federally designated Sole Source Aquifer, the Greater Miami Buried Valley Aquifer. The well fields are developed north and east of Oxford. All of Oxford's water sources have been determined to have a high susceptibility to contamination, largely due to the shallow depth of the aquifer and the lack of a protective layer of clay overlying it. This does not mean the aquifer is contaminated only that it is vulnerable to contamination. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) Source Water Assessment Report for Oxford is available upon request by calling the Oxford Water Treatment Division at 1-513-523-1753

## What are possible 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; and (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, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Information Helpline (1-800-426-4791).

### **Health conditions may require special precautions**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 Information Helpline (1-800-426-4791).

### **What you should know about lead in water**

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 water service lines and home plumbing. Oxford 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 Information Helpline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **Lead Service Line Inventory is Available to the Public**

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:

<https://lead-service-line-inventory-5-oxfordohio.hub.arcgis.com/>

### **About Oxford's drinking water**

Oxford currently has an unconditional license issued by the OEPA to operate its water system. During the operational year 2024, Oxford's drinking water met all federal and state standards as established by the USEPA and the OEPA.

The OEPA requires regular sampling to ensure the safety of drinking water. At no time did testing find contaminants exceeding acceptable ranges. The following chart lists contaminants defined by the OEPA that were detected in Oxford's drinking water during 2024 or the most recent required analysis results. Samples were collected at the water plant tap and in the distribution system. The data is the result of this monitoring required by the OEPA, some of which is not required to be monitored every year.

Contaminant (Units)							
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.45	NA	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.01	0.87 - 1.01	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Lead and Copper</b>	MCLG	MCL	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	Individual Results Over the AL	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	2.4	0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<i>None of the 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb</i>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.18	0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>None of the 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm</i>							
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.12	1.08 - 1.32	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	NA	80	15.0	9.4 - 15	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	NA	60	2.3	1.4 - 2.3	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>MCL Maximum Contaminant Level</b> : 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.				<b>MRDLG Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</b> : 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.			
<b>MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</b> : 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.				<b>MRDL Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</b> : 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.			
<b>ppm</b> Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.				<b>AL Action Level</b> : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a public water system must follow			
<b>ppb</b> Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant.				<b>NA Not Applicable</b>			
<b>ppt</b> Parts per Trillion or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant.							
<b>PFAS</b> 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.							
<b>*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) Contaminants</b>	Site	Level Found (ppt)	Range of Detection (ppt)	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	Plant Tap	8.2 ppt	1.26 - 8.2	No	2026	(PFBS) is used in the manufacture of paints, cleaning agents, stain-repellent products and coatings.	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Plant tap	0.21 ppt	ND - 0.21	No	2026	(PFOA) is used in industrial manufacturing, firefighting foams (AFFF), and consumer products.	
A Health Based Water Concentration AKA MCLG of 2 ppb has been established by EPA.							
*As part of the federal 2024 PHAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PHAS by April 26, 2027. We completed our second sampling event on 3/30/2026, analyzing for the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. All results were non detects except the two listed in the chart above. For a copy of the analytical report please contact the Oxford Water Treatment Division.							

This report was prepared in accordance with the USEPA’s National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for the Consumer Confidence Reports. Additional reports are available upon Request. Visit the City of Oxford website: <https://www.cityofoxford.org>.



**City of Oxford**  
**15 S. College Ave.**  
**Oxford, Ohio 45056**



**Printed on Recycled Paper**

## **City of Oxford Drinking Water Quality Information Enclosed**

### **About Your Drinking Water**

The United States Environmental Protection Agency requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Water samples are analyzed for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, volatile organic, and disinfection by-product contaminants on a contaminant-specific monitoring schedule in accordance with the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Samples were collected for all regulated and many unregulated contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of Oxford (Oxford) water supply; those which were detected are listed in this document. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) requires that Oxford monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, as the concentrations of these possible contaminants do not change frequently. The Ohio EPA also conducts additional monitoring on untreated water at Oxford well sites. Information about source water protection and historic water monitoring analytical results may be obtained from <https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters>, or telephone 1-937-285-6357 between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays (excluding federal holidays), and requesting to be connected with a Drinking Water Representative. The Miami Conservancy District is another source of information, and may be contacted at telephone number 1-937-223-1271 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. weekdays (excluding federal holidays), or via the internet at <https://www.mcdwater.org/>. Internet access is available at most public libraries.

### **Public Participation**

The City of Oxford hosts meetings of the Oxford Environmental Commission on the first Wednesday of each month in the Oxford Municipal Building, 15 South College Avenue, Oxford, Ohio. During these meetings a variety of environmental concerns may be addressed, including drinking water quality. You may receive additional assistance by contacting Todd Kehr, Oxford's Water Treatment Division Manager, at telephone number 1-513-523-1753.