2019
Annual Drinking water
Quality Report

Village of Holgate water Treatment Plant PWS#OH3500512

Introduction

The ***Village of Holgate*** 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.

Source Water Information

The ***Village of Holgate*** receives its drinking water from four wells. They are located along the abandoned Nickel Plate RR, starting at the water plant running northeast.

Village of Holgate's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination***.*** Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for ***Village of Holgate*** are available by contacting Rob Nagel at 419-264-4395.

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 Village of Holgate conducted sampling for ***{bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic}*** during ***2019***. Samples were collected for a total of ***{number of different contaminants for which samples were collected}*** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the ***Village of Holgate*** 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **{Village of Holgate *}** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Bacteriological							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross alpa radioactivity pci/l			4.4	NA	no	2018	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4mg/l	4mg/l	2.59	NA	No	2018	Naturally occurring
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.021	NA	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TTHM (ppb)	na	80	75.3	28.4to161	no	2019	Chlorination byproduct
HAA5 (ppb)	na	60	11.47	9.6to11.9	no	2019	Chlorination byproduct
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine-(ppm)	4mg/l	4mg/l	.9	.6to1.7	no	2019	Disinfectant
Lead and Copper							

Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb			no	2019	House hold plumming
	__0__ out of __10___ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.095	no	2019	House hold plumming
	__0__ out of 10____ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 p					

Village of holgate did not meet the monitoring requirements and reporting requirements

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During April 1 to June 30 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time :Disinfection By-Products

What should I do?

You do not need to take any action in response to this notice.

What is being done ?

Upon being notified of this violation, the Village of Holgate was directed to perform monitoring and reporting of Disinfection By-Products as required. We are taking appropriate steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will resume as soon possible. For more information please contact the water department at 419-264-4395.

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. ***Village of Holgate*** 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Value	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Fecal indicator (E. coli)	**NA**	**TT**	**Positive (E. coli)**	**NA**	**No**	**2019**	Naturally present in the environment

License to Operate

In ***{2019}*** the Village of Holgate has a unconditioned license to operate our public water system."

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of ***Village of Holgate*** which meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday every month at 327 Railway meetings start at 7 pm. For more information on

your drinking water contact Rob Nagel At 419-264-4395.

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.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR.

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).

  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.

- The "<" 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.

- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.