

Welcome to our annual Water Quality Report. Its purpose is to provide you with information about your drinking water as required by the Environmental Protection Agency. The quality of your drinking water is monitored every day by a state certified operator. Operators are dedicated to providing you with an ample supply of safe drinking water. The EPA also requires continuous ongoing education for operators to maintain their certifications. If you would like any information additional to what is included in this report, please contact us, and we will be happy to assist you.

Consumer Confidence Report

2022 Monitoring Data

In 2022, we had a conditioned license to operate our public water system. The conditions require us to address ongoing violations. For more information on these violations, contact Jessi Randall at 419-264-4395).

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is encouraged at regular meetings of the Village Council on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month. Meetings are held in the Council Chambers at 327 Railway Ave. and begin at 7:00 p.m.

THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER

Your Village of Holgate drinking water is produced from groundwater wells. We have four wells providing our raw water. We are extremely dependent on our groundwater supply and therefore must protect it from contamination. To do this, we have prepared a Well Head Protection Plan. Preparation of this plan included determining where the groundwater that supplies our system comes from, identifying activities that have the potential to pollute the groundwater, and developing a management strategy to protect the area from contamination. The Village of Holgate's drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. Copies of the Source Water Assessment report (prepared for the Village by the Ohio EPA) are available by calling the Village Administrator at (419) 264-4395.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; (d) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which shall 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

VILLAGE SERVICES INFORMATION

METER TAMPERING:

The State of Ohio has established laws ORC 4933.18-20 and 4933.22, which makes tampering with Village meters or equipment illegal and establishes penalties for such violations. Penalties are prescribed for the following illegal acts:

- Interfering with or bypassing a water meter or attachment to impede or reduce correct registration of the meter
- Knowingly consuming any water which has not been correctly registered on the meter due to tampering and/or has been unlawfully reconnected
- Reconnecting water service that has been disconnected or shut-off due to non-payment or other reasons

The punishment for such illegal acts is defined in ORC 4933.99 as a Fourth Degree Misdemeanor. The offender is also responsible for the cost of the water stolen and for any damaged equipment. Proof that a meter, pipe, valve or other attachment has been tampered with or reconnected is presumptive evidence that the customer or user has caused the tampering or reconnecting. It is no longer necessary to catch the person in the act of tampering or reconnection.

VIOLATIONS

The Holgate Village water system had Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations throughout 2022 for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) during the first, second, third and fourth quarters of the year. Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Exceedance: Holgate Village was in violation of exceeding the MCL of 80 ppb during TTHM during 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of 2022; the levels found during 2022 ranged from 90-110 ppb. You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. The levels detected do not pose an immediate risk to your health. Some people who drink the water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Holgate Village has been working with consultants and the Ohio EPA to address and resolve the MCL violations.

Holgate Village also had a few CCR content deficiencies in 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020, which are summarized below. If you have detailed questions regarding this information, please contact us.

2020- In the 2020 CCR, the Village failed to report the detection for gross alpha from 2018 of 4.4 pCi/L and we included a direct link to the SWAP reports which is no longer available online.

2019- In the 2019 CCR, the Village did not include 4Q2019 DBP MCL violation information. The table of detected contaminants was missing a detect (beta photon emitters), included a non-detect (E.coli), was missing the MCL, MCLG, and source for gross alpha, and the MRDLG and MRDL headings for chlorine were not included, and the number of results over the action level for lead was missing (there were zero lead samples over the action level). All required definitions and terms were not included and defined.

2018 – In the 2018 CCR, the Village did not include information regarding the Source Water Area Protection (SWAP) report or the availability of the report and failed to include the required language regarding pesticides. The table of detected contaminants was missing detects (barium, copper) and the information reported for DBPs was incorrect.

2017 – In the 2017 CCR, the Village did not include information regarding the SWAP report or the availability of the report. We failed to include information regarding detections for barium, fluoride, copper, and radiological contaminants. The information reported for DBPs was incorrect in the table of detected contaminants. The references to sampling conducted in the report were not updated to reflect the calendar year of 2017.

DRINKING WATER NOTICE: Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected—This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by the Holgate Village Public Water System. Has a fluoride concentration of 2.69mg/L as measured on March 29, 2021.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You also may want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4mg/L of fluoride (the US Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, contact Jessi Randall, Village Administrator, at 419-264-4395 or by mail at PO Box 217, Holgate, OH 43527.

Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses).

You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWS ID# OH3500512

Date Distributed: 6/30/2023

*For more information on your drinking water,
contact the Village Administrator at (419) 264-4395 or visit our web site at www.HolgateOhio.com*

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE (RTCR)

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which include E. Coli bacteria. The USEPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires public water systems (PWS) that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

WATER QUALITY TESTING & TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The Environmental Protection Agency requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Holgate Water Department conducted all required sampling for safe drinking water. The following chart contains information on contaminants that were found in Holgate's drinking water. Some contaminants are monitored less than once per year because their concentration does not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data may be more than one year old. Also, Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

DEFINITIONS FOR TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS (NEXT PAGE)

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water which below there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. NA in this column denotes the contaminant is not yet fully regulated.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is the highest level allowed.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is the level at which below there is no known or expected risk to health.

ppm - Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to 1 second in a little more than 11.5 days.

ppb - Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to 1 second in 31.7 years.

AL - Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a watersystem must follow.

NA - Not Applicable

< - A symbol which means "less than". A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected by current laboratory technology

***Lead**

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 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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

******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, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. 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 (800) 426-4791.**

WATER QUALITY TESTING

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02	NA	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.69	NA	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	3.0	0.3-3.0	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectant / Disinfection Byproducts Rule contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	182.4	42.1-182.4	Yes	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	29.5	0-29.5	No	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb) - 10 samples taken	15	None	0	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15ppb						
Copper (ppm) - 10 samples taken	1.3	None	0.14	No	2022	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
1 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3ppm						

Infants and children who drink water containing **lead** in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing **alpha emitters** in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing **barium** in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Some people who drink water containing **fluoride** in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

Some people who drink water containing **haloacetic acids** in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing **trihalomethanes** in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who use water containing **chlorine** well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in the excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.