Village of Holgate, Ohio
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence
Report For 2025
PWS # OH3500512

The **Village of Holgate** has prepared the following report to provide information to you per the EPA, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contact us at 419-604-0145. The EPA also requires continuous ongoing education for operators to maintain their certifications. If you would like any additional information to what is included in this report, please contact us and we will be happy to assist you.

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.

In 2025, 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 Jason Michel at 419-604-0145

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 ground water 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 supplies our system comes from, identifying activities that have the potential to pollute ground water, 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 by the Village by the Ohio EPA) are available by calling the Village at (419)-604-0145.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS.

This assessment indicates that Village of Holgate's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination because: Depth to water in the bedrock aquifer averages 58 feet below ground surface. A confining layer of glacial till nearly 60 feet thick is present between the ground surface and the aquifer, offering significant protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer. The sporadic historical detections of total xylene isomers may be indicative of man made contamination, including leakage from underground fuel tanks, historical oil and gas development, or possibly the storage of paint and other solvent containing materials near the point of sample collection. This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

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, United States Enivironmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA (Food and Drug Administration) 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).

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.

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; synthetic organic; volatile organic** during **2025.** Samples were collected for a total of 24 bacteria, 1 inorganic, 1 synthetic organic, 1 volatile organic different contaminant. Some contaminants were detected in the water which are labeled in the table below. For bacteria samples 24 are supposed to be collected each year. 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.

The Village had a high reading of Fluoride for the 2024 testing samples which was pulled in February of 2024. Public notices are being sent with the CCR. For fluoride is the last page of this CCR. The levels of fluoride this action will be resolved when the Village is getting water from Napoleon.

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

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	0.0246	NA	No	2024	Erosion of Natural deposits

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	3.18	NA	no	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10		NA	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide, free (ppb)	200	200	5	NA	no	2024	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.79745	0.4233 – 1.91	no	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectant / Disinfection Byproducts contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	69.8	43.9-94.9	no	2025	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	NA	60	4.75	ND-7.2	no	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Results over the MCLG	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb) – 10 samples taken	15	0	0.0011	no	2025	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 15 ppb					
Copper (ppm) – 10 samples taken	1.3	0	0.1390	no	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preserves; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm					

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 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. "Per the Lead and Copper Rules, 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 Holgateohio.com and click on Lead Line Service Inventory under attention.**

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level or 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.

Definitions

- **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.
- **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.
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):** The government entity that sets rules and regulations for safe drinking water.
- **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**

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 2milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by the HOLGATE VILLAGE PWS has a fluoride concentration of 3.18 mg/Last measured on February 22, 2024.

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

For more information, please contact: Jason Michel, phone: 419-604-0145 or email at: jasonmichelholgate@yahoo.com

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

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