Village of Bolivar

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

We're very pleased to *provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). In* 1996, *Congress passed amendments* to *the Safe Water Drinking Act that require drinking water providers* to *give their customers important information about their water, including where it comes from, what is in the water, and haw our water quality compares with federal standards. This report satisfies that requirement, and we want to keep you informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide* to *you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.*

Where does my water come from?

The Village of Bolivar operates one water well located at Waterworks Park. The Village of Bolivar has a current unconditioned license to operate a public water system.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Village of Bolivar has completed a source water protection plan. The Village of Bolivars' source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to lack of protective layer of clay, shale or other relatively impermeable material overlying the aquifer, shallow depth to water (30-50 feet below ground surface), and the presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection area. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Bolivar are available by contacting the Village Administrator at 330-874-3717; ext. 2.

How can I get involved?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular Village of Bolivar Council meetings which are held the first Thursday of each month @ 7:00PM; at the former Legion Hall, 121 Canal St NE, Bolivar, OH 44612. Please contact the Village Administrator at 330-874-3717; ext. 2 if you would like more information.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. Additionally, a few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report.

The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year. Or the system is

not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old.

In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided an *Important Drinking Water Definitions* table on the back of the last page of this report.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sample	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDlG =4	MRDl= 4	1.29	0.67 Low – 2.20 High	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TIHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	8.07	7.95 Low – 8.18 High	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	N/A	80	4.76	4.36 – 5.15	No	2024	By-Products of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants (Units)	I MCLG	IMCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.296	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha pCi/L	0	15	0.522	N/A	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.46	N/A	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action level (Al)	MClG	Individual Results over the AL	90 of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	0.274	No	2024	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0– out of samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Atrazine		ppb	0.11	NA	No	2024	Herbicide from Agriculture run off
Simazine		ppb	0.13	NA	No	2024	Herbicide from Agriculture run off

As of 11/13/2024, the Village of Bolivar started purchasing water from the Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District (TCMSD).

The following table shows the results of the TCMSD testing.

Regulated Substances

Substance (unit of measure)	Year Sampled	MCL (MRDL)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Range (Low-High)		Violatin	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2022	15	0	-1.04[2]	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	10	0	NA	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2022	2	2	0.0715	NA		No	Discharge of drilling wastes;Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	2024	{4}	{4}	1.02	0.89-1.17		No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2022	5	0	0.232[4]	NA		No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	4	4	1.12	0.20-1.18		No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HHAs)- Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	60	NA	8.49	4.77-12.2		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	2.09	NA		No	Runoff from fertiziler use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion fo natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	2022	50	50	ND	NA		No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes Stage 2 (ppb)	2024	80	NA	20.0	18.8-21.2		No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead & Copper (Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from sample sites throughout the communities we serve)

Substance (unit of measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Range (Low-High)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violatin	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.3	1.3	0.841	0-1.93	1/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024 2nd Round			NA	NA	NA	No	
Lead (ppb)	2024	15	0	ND	ND-1.66	0/20	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits.
	2024 2nd Round			NA	NA	NA	NA	

Unregulated Substances

Substance (unit of measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range High-Low					Typical Source
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2024	8.64	7.14-8.64					N/A
Chloroform (ppb)	2024	10.7	9.03-10.7					N/A
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2024	1.44	0.88-1.44					N/A
Nickel (ppb)	2022	4.33	N/A					Nickel is a natural element of the earth's crust; therefore, small amounts are found in food, water, soil, and air.

In addition to the above, annual test results, the Bolivar Public Water System (PWS) test for other particulates weekly. In these weekly test results, the Bolivar PWS has consistently exceeded the secondary maximum contaminant levels for manganese (0.05 mg/L) and iron (0.3 mg/L). The Bolivar PWS has received monthly Violation Notices (under OAe 3745-82-02) from the Ohio EPA each month throughout 2023 for exceeding the secondary maximum contaminant levels for manganese and iron; however, it should be noted that the Health Advisory Level (HAL) for manganese (1.0 mg/L for adults and 0.3 mg/L for infants) was not exceeded. The Village of Bolivar signed an agreement with Tuscarawas County Municipal Sewer District (TCMSD) to purchase bulk water treated adequately for iron and manganese and has not had any further violations. Purchased water began November 13, 2024.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

The sources of drinking water may 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, as well as substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; 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. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visit their website: www.epa.gov/safewater.

Do I need 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Additional Information for 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. Bolivar PWS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water by using corrosion inhibitors added to the water to coat the pipes and having only lead-free pipes installed to carry drinking water; however, we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components of homes and businesses. 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. Also, use cold water and not hot water for drinking and 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 (800- 426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

For more information

You may contact our water operator, Chuck Williams by mail at PO Box 117, 109 Canal St N E Bolivar, OH 44612; by phone @ (330) 874-3717; ext. 2; or by email @ cdwilliams178@gmail.comor check the village website @ www.villageofbolivar.com.

IMPORTANT DRINKING WATER DEFINITIONS

- ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).
- ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or milligrams per liter).
- pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.
- AL (Action Level): The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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 technologies.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- N/A Not applicable
- N/D Not detected.
- TT. Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
- 90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.