Village Of Bolivar

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2025 OH7900212

We're 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 requires drinking water providers to give their customers important information about their drinking water, which is included in the following pages. 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 you with safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Source Water Information

The Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District supplies the Village of Bolivar with water through the Wilkshire Hills Water Treatment Plant. The treatment plant receives its water from two underground wells which in turn supplies the Village of Bolivar through two (2) master meters. The Village of Bolivar has one groundwater well that we did not use in 2025.

Source Water Assessment

The Village of Bolivar has completed a source water protection plan. Our source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the lack of protective layers 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. It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of High does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated within the assessment area.

What are the 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 some small amounts of 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).

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. The Village of Bolivar 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory

Per the lead and copper rules, Public Water Systems were required to maintain a service line inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. The Village of Bolivar has no known leaded service lines at this time, but until all residents report their service information, we are required to report this. If you have any additional questions, you may contact the Village Administrator at 330-874-3717 ext 2.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

As part of PFAS Initial Monitoring required by the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, all affected PWSs are required to monitor PFAS in their finished water and report results to Ohio EPA by April 26, 2027. Additionally, all Community PWSs are required to share the results (or those of their wholesaler) in CCRs delivered by July 1, 2027. To meet the sampling requirements, PWSs collected new samples and/or substituted existing samples, such as those from the Unregulated Contaminant Rule 5 (UCMR 5). As a part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. As our wholesale water provider, The Tuscarawas County Metropolitan Sewer District completed this monitoring by participating in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) program to fully meet the requirements. All results were non-detects.

For More Information

You may contact our water operator, Nathan Perks by mail at PO Box 117, 109 Canal St. NE Bolivar, OH 44612; by phone at 330-874-3717 ext. 2; or by email at wateroperator@villageofbolivar.com. Also, please check out the village website: www.villageofbolivar.com.

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 at 7:00pm in the community room at the Bolivar United Methodist Church located at 256 Poplar Street SW; Bolivar, OH 44612. Please contact the Village Administrator at 330-874-3717 ext. 2 if you would like more information.

License To Operate {LTO) Status Information

In 2025 we had an unconditional license to operate a public water system.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Bolivar conducted samplings for numerous contaminants during 2025. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although 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 to our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value of low levels. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentration of these contaminants does not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	MCLGor MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants			**(tested 9/3/25@tap EP-001)**				
Combined Radium 226-228 (pCilL)	5	0	0.374	**NIA**	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants			(tested *9/3/2025* @ tap EP-001)				
Nitrates (PPM)	10	10	1.71	**NIA**	No	2025	Run off from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (PPM)	4	**4**	1.15	**NIA**	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, additive to promote strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer factories
Barium (PPM)	2.0	2.0	0.089	**NIA**	**No**	2025	Discharge of drilling waste & metal refineries.
Volatile Organic Compounds or VOC's (Unregulated)			**(tested *9/3/2025*@ tap EP-001)**				
Bromodichloromethane (PPB)	Unreg	Unreg	1.55	**NIA**		No	2025	Product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform (PPB)	Unreg	Unreg	2.02	NIA		No	2025	Product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform (PPM)	Unreg	Unreg	5.28	**NIA**		No	2025	Product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane (PPB)	Unreg	Unreg	2.03	NIA		No	2025	Product of drinking water disinfection.
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products				**(tested 9/11/2025)**			
Halo Acidic Acids (HAAS) (PPB)	NA	60	7.71	5.35-7.71	No	2025	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (PPB)	NA	80	37.6	28.4 - 37.6	No	2025	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine as CL2 (PPM)	4.0	4.0	1.04	0.71 -1.44	No	Monthly	CL2 added to water by us for disinfection.
LEAD & Copper				**20 Samples taken on 10/2025 at residents taps.**			
Copper - At consumer tap (PPM)	1.3	1.3	0.175	0	2025	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead -At consumer taps (PPB)	0.0	15	0.00	0	2025	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead-Zero (0) out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 PPB.

Copper-Zero (0) out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3PPM.

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 contaminants which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of contaminant in drinking water 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 of 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 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 drinking water disinfectants below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLG does 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 contaminants in drinking water.

90^{th} Percentile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90^{th} percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90^{th} percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

MM (Master Meter): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).