

Village of Hamler Water Department
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2021
The Village of Hamler has a current, unconditional license to
operate our water system PWS ID: OH3500312

The Village of Hamler has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is the general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in the decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information. The source of the drinking water for the Village of Hamler is wells. These wells are over 600 feet deep and are of sulfur content of over 36 ppm and are located just North and east of the water plant. The source is called ground water; this is collected from the wells in an unnamed aquifer of clay, loam, and slate rock. This water is treated in the water treatment plant located at 500 East Hubbard St. to ensure its safety and is delivered to you in an extensive underground piping system.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Hamler has a low susceptibility to contamination due to the low sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located. This does not mean that this well field cannot become contaminated; only that likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Future contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. For more information, please call Ken Griffith, Water Superintendent, at 419-274-7651.

The source 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 materials, and can pick up substances from the presence of animal or from human activity.

Health Information. 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, agriculture 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 discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban 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) In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in the 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1800-426-4791.

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 transplant, 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please feel free to attend the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Public Affairs on the First Monday of the month at 5:30 p.m. in the Hamler Municipal Building located at 500 East Hubbard Street. You may also call 419-274-7651 at the municipal building.

About your drinking water. The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Hamler conducted samples for VOC's, SOC's, inorganics, radiological (Alpha total and Radium-228), in 2018 and lead, copper, THHMs, HAAS, bacteria, nitrate in 2021. 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, is more than one year old.

Table of Water Quality Test Result For the 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	0.97	0.6-1.24	No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	12.83	0 to 18.8	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	113.38	47.4 to 157	Yes	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.47	2.47	Yes	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	20	20	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
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	23	0	No	Jan — June 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.8	11.1	No	Jan — June 2021	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems	
	0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0	No	July-Dec 2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						

Copper	1.3 ppm	0	33	No	July-Dec 2021	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	O samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Definitions of some of the terms contained within the report.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in the drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

(OAC): Ohio Administrative Code

CL2: Chlorine that is a chemical used in drinking water for disinfection purpose and is mg/l.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the 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 residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow. N/A: Not Applicable NA: Not Available

(ppb): Parts per Billion or microgram per liter (ug/l) is a unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years; pCi/l if Picocuries per Liter.

(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 one second in a more than 11.5 days.

The Village of Hamler exceeds the secondary limit for fluoride. The secondary MCL for fluoride is 2.0 mg/l, and our result was 2.47 mg/l. The Ohio EPA requires us to send out a public notification letter to all customers.

Hamler Village was in violation for failing to monitor for VOCs in the second quarter of 2021.

Hamler Village was in violation for failing to monitor for Total Alkalinity in May of 2021.

Hamler Village is in Violation for exceeding the maximum contaminant level standard of 0.08 mg/l for TTHM. Compliance with the MCL is based on a running average. The Village has exceeded the level in the Third and Fourth quarter of 2021.

If you have, any questions please call 419-274-7651 at the water plant.

Lead Education. "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 Hamler Water Department 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

The EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Hamler's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Hamler has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- 1) Presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- 2) Significant depth (over 46 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer,
- 3) 3No evidence to suggest that the ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and no apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

The susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling:

Village of Hamler
419-274-7651
Ken Griffith, Water Superintendent
hamlerwater@gmail.com

Hamler Board of Public Affairs
500 East Hubbard St.
P.O. Box 435
Hamler, Ohio 43524
Water Department
419-274-7651
June 24, 2022

PWS ID#3500312

Tier 3: Fluoride SMCL Notice

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Elevated Fluoride Levels Detected

This is an alert about your drinking water and cosmetic dental problems 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 your community water system, the Village of Hamler, has a fluoride concentration of 2.47 mg/l as measured in February of 2021.

Dental fluorosis in its moderate or severe form may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in the 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 (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 are 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.

There are also some water treatment units 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.

For more information, please contact Ken Griffith, Water Superintendent, at 419-274-7651 at the water treatment plant, or Board Members Gary Delventhal, Bill Barns or Brian Keith.

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Hamler Village Has Levels of TTHM above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for TTHM. The average level of TTHM over the last four quarters was 0.121 mg/L at DS201 and 0.084 mg/L at DS202. The standard for TTHM is 0.08 mg/L.

What should I do?

- You **do not** need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

The levels detected do not pose an immediate risk to your health. 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.

What is being done?

The Village has been working with a Professional Engineer to study the problem and we are currently conducting a pilot plant study to determine the optimal approach to resolving the issue.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting:

Contact Person: Ken Griffith

Phone Number: 419-591-9124

Mailing Address: PO Box 435 Hamler Ohio 43524

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.

Date Distributed: 6-30-2022

PWSID: 01-43500312 Facility ID: DS1

Monitoring Period: Fourth Quarter of 2021

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Hamler Village Has Levels of TTHM above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). The average level of TTHM over the last four quarters was 0.123 mg/L at DS201 and 0.090 mg/L at DS202. The standard for TTHM is 0.080 mg/L.

What should I do?

- You **do not** need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

The levels detected do not pose an immediate risk to your health. 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.

What is being done?

The Village has been working with a Professional Engineer to study the problem and we are currently conducting a pilot plant study to determine the optimal approach to resolving the issue.

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Date Distributed: 6-30-2022

PWSID: 01-43500312 Facility ID: DS1

Monitoring Period: First Quarter 2022

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Hamler Village Has Levels of TTHM above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). The average level of TTHM over the last four quarters was 0.126 mg/L at DS201 and 0.087 mg/L at DS202. The standard for TTHM is 0.080 mg/L.

What should I do?

- You **do not** need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

The levels detected do not pose an immediate risk to your health. 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.

What is being done?

The Village has been working with a Professional Engineer to study the problem and we are currently conducting a pilot plant study to determine the optimal approach to resolving the issue.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting:

Contact Person: Ken Griffith

Phone Number: 419-591-9124

Mailing Address: PO Box 435 Hamler Ohio 43524

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.

Date Distributed: 6-30-2022

PWSID: 01-43500312 Facility ID: DS1

Monitoring Period: Second Quarter 2022