

**Hiram Village
Public Water System
OH6701612
2023 Consumer Confidence Report**



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

<https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/drinking-and-ground-waters>

Updated February 2023

**Hiram Village PWS
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2023**

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

Source Water Information

The Hiram Village PWS receives its drinking water from a seventeen-acre site near the east corporation limit on Wakefield Road. Three wells, one hundred fifty-five deep, pump water from bedrock formations of the Sharon Sandstone aquifer. Water pumped from these wells is processed by filtration and softening to reduce mineral concentrations. All treatment plant processes are approved by the Ohio EPA, Division of Drinking and Ground Water and are carefully monitored by operating personnel.

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

The state performed an assessment of our source water in January of 2003. It was determined that the aquifer supplying drinking water to the Village of Hiram has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This conclusion is based on the wells being 265, 230 and 150 feet deep respectively and having an average depth to water of 47 feet bgs, the water quality results not indicating that contamination has impacted the aquifer, and that potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area. Please contact Jim Newell of Clearwater Operations and Maintenance at (216) 225-4623 if you would like more information about the assessment.

This susceptibility analysis is subjected to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if the water sampling results indicate contamination by a manmade contaminant source.

What are 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.

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. 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 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Hiram Village PWS conducted sampling for numerous contaminants, most of which were not detected in Hiram Village's supply, during 2023. 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

There were no monitoring or reporting violations issued to Hiram Village PWS for 2023.

Significant Deficiency

On August 16, 2023, the Village of Hiram was issued a letter for being in violation of treatment technique requirements for a significant deficiency as noted in the letter dated July 13, 2022. Hiram Village did not provide sufficient documentation to demonstrate that the well houses for wells 1 and 2 were upgraded to remove existing pits nor that the backflow prevention program is completed. In a phone call with Ohio EPA on August 8, 2023, you stated that work is continuing to rewire the electricity to wells 1 and 2 and provided documentation of the residential education for the backflow prevention program. A public notice was issued to customers on September 13, 2023.

2023 TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | MRDLG =4ppm | MRDL =4 ppm | 2.05 ppm | 0.84-2.05 ppm | No | 2023 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | 0.01 ppm | 0-0.01 ppm | No | 2022 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metalrefineries; Erosion Of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | 0.17 ppm | 0-0.17 ppm | No | 2023 | Runoff from fertilizer use; 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 | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 ppm | 6 | 1.5 ppm | No | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. | |
| | 6 out of 40 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | |

Violations

Hiram Village PWS had an action level exceedance for six of the copper samples collected in 2023. 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. Village of Hiram PWS has taken the following steps to correct this violation and prevent future violations from occurring: A corrosion control study is ongoing with the Ohio EPA to mitigate further copper exceedances.

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. Hiram Village PWS 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>.

Prior CCR Content Deficiencies

2017 - We did not report the correct 90th percentile lead and copper values or the correct Disinfection Byproduct levels for 2017.

2020 – Hiram Village did not include the required language and contact information in our 2020 CCR when we distributed the report electronically.

Prior Monitoring Violation and Public Notice

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During July 1 to September 30, 2020, Hiram Village failed to monitor for Disinfection Byproducts. What Should I Do? This notice is to inform you that Hiram Village PWS did not monitor, and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the 2020 Annual time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice. What Is Being Done? Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above-mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. Results from disinfection byproduct sampling conducted in 2023 showed levels within acceptable standards.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2023 Hiram Village PWS had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information

While we do not hold regular meetings, residents are encouraged to participate by contacting Jim Newell of Clearwater Operations and Maintenance at (216) 225-4623 with any suspected cross-contaminations, questions or concerns regarding your drinking water.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **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.
- **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.
- **Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.