

BLOOMFIELD WATER COMPANY

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2021

The Bloomfield Water Company has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within the report is general health information, any detected water quality contaminants, and your water system contact.

We're very pleased to provide you with this 2021 Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Bloomfield Water Company is owned by Lake Buckhorn Property Owners and is managed and operated by Lake Buckhorn staff. Four elected trustees & one Lake Buckhorn trustee meet the second Tuesday of each month at 6:30 P.M. in the Lakeview Hall and participate.

Present trustees for the water system, Richard Strausbaugh, President, Richard Lesiecki, Vice President, Lori Murry Treasurer and board members Norm Matussek and Al Artman.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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.

The Bloomfield Water Co. receives its drinking water from 2 wells located South of the Lake Buckhorn dam. The water is pumped north to the water plant where it first goes into a detention tank located outside the water plant for sedimentation and then goes into the water plant where there are 3 green sand filters for the removal of iron and manganese. The water is then chlorinated and finally is pumped to the 150, 000 gallons storage tank located on Arbon Drive. The water company still has 3 existing wells for backup if needed. We are presently providing water services for 350 homes. The green sand filters had new media put in them.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include.

*Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria. Which 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 of farming.

*Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural and residential use.

*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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems

*Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or be the result of oil & gas production and mining activities

*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 (1-800-426-4791)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. An immuno-compromised person 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. EPA/CDC guideline 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)

In order 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. The EPA required regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Bloomfield Water Company conducted sampling for bacteria and nitrates. Most contaminants were not detected in the Bloomfield Water Company water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, therefore, some of our sample results could be more than one year old. At least one total coliform bacteria sample is taken every month as required by (OAC) rule 3745-81-21. In conjunction with bacteria sample collection, minimum free chlorine residual of .2 mg./L is checked daily out the distribution lines. The water must also be tested for lead and copper during specified monitoring periods. The water results indicate that the lead and copper action levels were not exceeded during these monitoring periods and the Bloomfield Water Company is eligible to further reduce the frequency to once every 3 years. You will find the minor contaminants that were found on page 3.

For more information concerning your drinking water, contact Brian Mellor operator & manager at 330-473-0566 or Kevin Dean assistant operator at 419-994-1622.

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Bloomfield Water Company source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant source and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to Bloomfield Water Company's north well field has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- >presence of a thick protective layer of clay and shale overlying the aquifer,
- >significant depth over 139 feet below ground surface of the aquifer,
- >no evidence to suggest that groundwater has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities,
- >no apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to Bloomfield Water Company's south well field has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- >presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,

>no evidence to suggest that groundwater has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities,

>presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high for the south well field, and low for the north well field. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Brian Mellor at 330-473-0566.

September 29, 2008, Bloomfield was sent a certification from the EPA for efforts taken to protect its source of drinking water.

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. Bloomfield Water Co. 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.”

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Bloomfield Water Co. which meets the 2nd Tuesday of the month at 6.30 pm.

For more information on your drinking water contact Kevin Dean 419-994-1622 or Brian Mellor 330-473-0566

Tom Smith
1631 West Buckhorn Drive

Re: Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Dear Consumer:

Bloomfield Water Co. is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

Amount of Lead in Water:	< 5 µg/L
Action Level for Lead:	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of sample:	Kitchen Sink
Sample collection date:	6/10/2022

Your tap water lead result was “less” than 15 µg/L.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, US EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, allowing for a margin of safety.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

The following statement can be used:

Health Screenings are available through your Doctor.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to three minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the US EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information, Please Contact: Insert contact information for your PWS; visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4			No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	NA	NA	No		By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	13.66	5.82-21.5	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	0.2	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	< 0.1	< 0.1	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	< 0.2	< 0.2	No	2021	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	7	7	<.18	<.18	No	2021	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	20	20	No	2021	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	< 1.5	< 1.5	No	2021	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	< 5	< 5	No	2021	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	< 3	< 3	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wates
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	< 10	< 10	No	2021	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	< 1	< 1	No	2021	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries & paints
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	< 1	< 1	No	2021	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Nitrite (ppb)	1	1	< 0.02	< 0.02	No	2021	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from crop land

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
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb			No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

___ out of ___ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.

Copper (ppm)

1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm			No		Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
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___ out of ___ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

Radioactive Contaminants

Gross alpha	0	15			No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits
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Volatile Organic Contaminants

Benzene (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories

Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	0	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppb)	1	1	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Leaching from PVS piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Trichlorethylene (ppb)	0	5	< 0.5	< 0.5	No	2021	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	< 0.079	< 0.079	No	2021	Runoff from herbicide use on row crops
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	< 0.056	< 0.056	No	2021	Herbicide runoff

Section 21: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.
{Mandatory 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.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR. (Required if applicable)

- 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.
 - Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).
 - N/A: not applicable

Include definitions for any term used in the report that is not considered "every-day" language. The following definitions are only required if used in the report.

- 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.