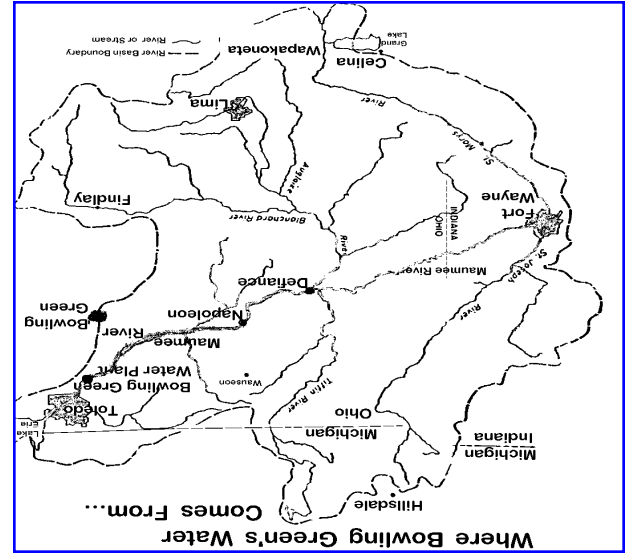


**Source of Tontogany Water is the City of Bowling Green's Water**  
 The City of Bowling Green draws surface water from the Maumee River during periods when the river supply is of high water quality. The water is then stored in the City's 170 million gallon above-ground reservoir to be used at times when the river water quality is less desirable. The reservoir storage provides a means to supply consistently high quality water to the consumer. The water plant's operators work around the clock, 7 days a week to assure the quality of your drinking water.



The City of Bowling Green Water Treatment Plant has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts. The City of Bowling Green will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about the water.

## 2020 Water Quality Report Village of Tontogany, Ohio

**“We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system”**

### Water Treatment



### Plant

**Water Treatment Plant: 419-878-6986**  
**Village Hall: 419-823-9013**  
**Billing Question: 419-823-9013**

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 chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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.  
 F). Organic chemicals contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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 the water poses a health risk. The source of drinking water and bottled water includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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 animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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### Source Water Assessment

The City of Bowling Green public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake on the Maumee River. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or no time to prepare. The City of Bowling Green's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as runoff from agriculture, industrial storm water, gas stations, home construction, feed lots, wastewater treatment discharges, airports, cemeteries, auto repair shops, landfills, above ground storage tanks, railroads, roadways, and oil and gas wells.

The City of Bowling Green's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the Maumee River.

More detailed information is provided in the City of Bowling Green's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling (419) 878-6986.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. It's important to remember that the presence of certain contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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### Lead in Drinking Water

“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 Tontogany 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 levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested.

Although there is no detectable lead in our drinking water as it leaves the treatment plant, by the time it reaches your tap, lead levels may increase as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. Additional information is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791 or at <http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/dwbasics.aspx>**

### Water Treatment Improvements

Two significant improvements have recently been completed at the Bowling Green Water Treatment Plant. A second raw water intake and pumping station allows the City to be more selective in the quality of water it pumps from the river into the reservoir through increased pumping capacity.

A new 3 MGD Microfiltration/Low Pressure Reverse Osmosis system removes over 85% of the total organic carbon present in the water. This total organic carbon reduction will reduce the THM and HAA concentrations in the finished water to meet the Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products Rule

The following table shows the results of our water-quality analysis. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health (MCLG), the amount detected, the usual source of such contaminants, and a key to the units of measurement. This table does not show the numerous other contaminants we tested for, and **did not** detect in our water.

## Definitions

# 2020 Water Quality Data

Contaminant (Units)	Violation Y/N	Sample Year	MCL	Detected Level	Range of Detections	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination	
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>								
Turbidity (NTU)	No	2020	TT = 0.3	0.14	.06- 0.14	NA	Soil Runoff	90th%: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.
Turbidity (% samples meeting standards)	No	2020	TT	100%	100%	NA		
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	No	2020	TT	3.0	2.6-3.4	NA	Naturally Present in the Environment	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium (ppm)	No	2020	2	0.012	NA	2	Discharges from metal refineries & of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level</b> - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a con-taminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Copper (ppm)*	No	2018	AL = 1.3	0.019	NA	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Fluoride (ppm)	No	2020	4	1.02	0.85-1.20	4	Water additive which promotes stong teeth; Ero-sion of Natural Deposits	
Lead** (ppb)	No	2018	AL = 15	<4	NA	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits.	
*0 copper sites out of 10 sites were above AL of 1.3ppm								
**0 lead site out of 10 sites sampled were above the AL of 15ppb								
Nitrate (ppm) as Nitrogen	No	2020	10	3.9	ND-3.9	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; sewage; erosion of nat-ural deposits	<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</b> - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM(ppb)*	No	2020	80	46	21.4– 53.8	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</b> - The level of drinking water disin-fectant below which there is no known or ex-pected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfect-ants to control microbial contaminants.
Bromodichlor-methane (ppb)	No	2020	NR	16.2	6.4-16.2	0	EPA regulations require us to monitor for these contaminants while EPA considers setting a limit on them.	
Bromoform (ppb)	No	2020	NR	10.7	ND-10.7	0		
Chloroform (ppb)	No	2020	NR	36.6	3.8-36.6	0		
Dibromochloro-methane (ppb)	No	2020	NR	17.0	2.5-17.0	0		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)*	No	2020	60	20.1	12.9- 25.7	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppm)	No	2020	NR	14.0	7.4 - 14.0	NA		
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppm)	No	2020	NR	7.0	2.6 - 7.0	NA		
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppm)	No	2020	NR	7.0	1.7 - 7.0	NA		
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>								
Total Chlorine (ppm)	No	2020	MRDL	1.4	1.2 - 1.5	MRDL 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes	<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</b> - The level of drinking water disinfect-ant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the ben-efits of the use of disinfect-ants to control micro-bial contaminants.
<b>Synthetic Organic Coumpounds</b>								
Atrazine (ppb)	No	2020	3	0.082	ND-0.082	3	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops	<b>NTU</b> - A unit of measure to determine the con-centration of particles in the water that affect clarity.
								<b>Parts per Million (ppm)</b> - Units of measure for concentration of contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 115 days.
								<b>Parts per Billion (ppb)</b> - Units of measure for concentration of contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in approximately 31.7 years

### Key to Table \* Village of Tontogany Test

AL = Action Level MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal < = A symbol that means less than	ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter TT = Treatment Technique NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units NR = Not regulated ND = Not detected	<b>Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)</b> - An EPA program to collect data for contaminants that do not have health based standards set under the safe drinking water act.  TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a con-taminate in drinking water. Removal Ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percent-age of the substance required to be removed.
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Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, Bowling Green's highest recorded turbidity result for 2020 was 0.14 and 100% of our samples met the turbidity limits.

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, per-sons 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. At risk individuals 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791**.

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.

Bowling Green's drinking water contains small amounts of naturally-occurring minerals such as calcium and magnesium. Fluoride is added to protect teeth as required by law.

The value reported in the table under "Detected Level" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of TOC removal requirements.

The Village of Tontogany encourages public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Village council meets on the first and third Mon-day of the month regularly at 7:00 p.m. Meeting are held at the Village Hall 18545 Main St. . The public is welcome to attend these meetings to ask questions or express concerns as a lobby visitation if desired. Bowling Green's drinking water contains small amounts of naturally-occurring minerals such as calcium and magnesium. Fluoride is added to pro-tect teeth as required by law.



**Drinking Water Notice**

Monitoring requirements not met for the Bowling Green City. We are required to monitor your drinking water for corrosion control indicators. During the July-December 2020 monitoring period, Bowling Green City failed to report all water quality parameters results on time to Ohio EPA. What Should I Do? This notice is to inform you that Bowling Green City did not monitor and/or report results for corrosion control indicators as required by Ohio EPA during the July-December 2020 monitoring period. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice. What is Being Done? Bowling Green City will take steps to ensure that monitoring results are reported on time in the future. Please share this information with all 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. Additional information may be obtained by contacting Mike Fields at 17549 West River Road at 419-878-6986. PWSID#OH8700311

**Drinking Water Notice**

City of Bowling Green did not meet monitoring and reporting requirements. We are required to monitor your drinking water for turbidity on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. From September 21, 2020 through September 23, 2020 we “did not monitor or test” or “did not complete all monitoring or testing” for turbidity, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Specifically, the turbidity from Membrane Rack Number 4 was not individually monitored. What Should I Do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective action. What is Being Done? Upon being notified of this violation, the City of Bowling Green was directed to perform monitoring and reporting of turbidity, as required. We are taking appropriate steps to ensure that adequate monitoring is completed. Please share this information with all 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. Additional information may be obtained by contacting Mike Fields at 17549 West River Road at 419-878-6986. PWSID#OH8700311