

Hopedale Village PWS ID OH 3400811

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2025

Introduction

The Hopedale 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 Hopedale Village PWS receives its drinking water from Jefferson County Water and Sewer District.

Jefferson County Water and Sewer District receives their water from the City of Toronto.

The source of water for the City of Toronto Water Department is the Ohio River.

The Ohio EPA has conducted a Source Water Assessment of this source. For information on how to obtain a copy of this report please contact the Toronto Water Department at 740-537-2951 or the Jefferson County Water and Sewer District at 740-283-8577.

“All surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by pathogens and chemicals, with relatively short travel times from the source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Toronto source water is considered highly susceptible to contamination [from municipal waste water treatment discharges, industrial waste water discharges, home sewage disposal system discharges, air contamination deposition, combined sewer overflows, runoff from urban, residential, mining, and agricultural areas, oil and gas production and transportation, and accidental releases and spills from rail and vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating]. It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for Toronto is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the Toronto Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards”.

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 JCWSD, City of Toronto Water Department conducted sampling for microbiological contaminants, inorganic, organic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of forty (40) different contaminants, most of which not detected in the City of Toronto water supply. 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

Violations

Past CCR Delivery Violations: Hopedale PWS failed to prepare or deliver the final 2017 and 2021 Consumer Confidence Reports by July 1st of the following years. If you have questions regarding the data that would have been in these reports, please contact us at the Hopedale Village Building. 740-937-2355

Hopedale Village PWS failed to submit an inventory of service lines to the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency by October 16, 2024. See Template 3a for more information.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on contaminants that were found in the Hopedale PWS, Jefferson County Water District and the City of Toronto Drinking Water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINATES FOR HOPEDALE PWS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detection s	Violation ?	Year Sample d	Typical Source of Contaminan ts
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (as ppm)	4	4	0.84667	0.4-1.2	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	31.4	28.9-31.4	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	76.7	70.50-76.7	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of the test levels were less than	Violation ?	Year Sample d	Typical Source of Contaminan ts
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	0	<1.0	NO	2024	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems
	0 out of _10_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3	0	0..0238	NO	2024	Corrosion of Household Plumbing Systems
	0 out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						



To help prevent future violations, JCWSD – Service Area M has implemented additional administrative procedures to ensure timely MOR submissions, including improved internal tracking and reporting practices to ensure all required monthly reports are submitted by the established deadlines.

The City of Toronto recieved a violation for not meeting the requirement to notify residents about service line materials when the material on either house side or street side was unknown. To correct the issue, all required notification letters were reissued to affected customers, and certified documentation was submitted to the State. Toronto PWS returned to compliance on 12/29/2025 upon completion of these actions.

Section 8A: Tables of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the JCWSD Water System as the result of monitoring by the JCWSD, and City of Toronto Water Department. (Contaminants sampled by the JCWSD are marked with an *).

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	1.171	0.98-1.33	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) *	N/A	60	35.1	6.3-35.1	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) *	N/A	80	69.825	32.2-100	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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) *	15.0 ppb	0 ppb	0	0.6 ppb	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
							0 out of 30 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	0	0.04 ppm	No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
							0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.



2025 Table of Detected Contaminants City of Toronto Water Department							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Organic Carbon (%Removal)	NA	TT	1.11	1.11-1.29	No	2025	Naturally present in the environment
<i>The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.</i>							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.07	0.53-1.07	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.028	NA	No	2025	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.06	0.89-1.06	No	2025	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppm)	0.004	0.004	0.0001	NA	No	2025	Industrial/manufacturing waste discharge
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.0008	NA	No	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.07	0.02-0.07	No	2025	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	100	100	No	2025	

DBP Master Meter Monitoring

Jefferson County Sewer and Water District - Area M has triggered into the requirement to sample at the designated master meter location for disinfection byproducts due to exceedances of the MCL and/or OEL for disinfection byproducts. This public water system purchases water from the City of Toronto Water Department. This sampling has been conducted since January 2025 and the results are shown below. If you have any questions about this sampling and/or the rule, please contact Jonathan Sgalla of the JCWSD at (740) 283 - 8577 or via email at jsgalla@jcwatersewer.com.



MM DBP Sampling	1Q2025	2Q2025	3Q2025	4Q2025	LRAA
HAA5 (ppb)	5	12.4	15.7	11.1	11.05
TTHM (ppb)	11.8	23	64.4	52.8	38

Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2025 the Toronto PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call the Toronto Water Department at 740-537-2591.

TABLE OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Locations
PFBS (ppb)	2025	0.0035	0.0 to 0.0035	Entry Point
PFPeA (ppb)	2025	0.0032	0.0 to 0.0032	Entry Point
Nickel (ppb)	2025	0.0013	NA	Entry Point

Section 9: Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of 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, the City of Toronto's highest recorded turbidity result for 2025 was 0.07 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Section 10: Violations with Health Effects – MCL Exceedances, Treatment Technique (TT), Contact Time (CT) Violations, and Action Level (AL) Exceedances

Jefferson County Water & Sewer District – Service Area M did not experience any health-based violations in 2025, including exceedances of MCLs, TTs, CT requirements, or Action Levels.

The City of Toronto did not experience any health-based violations in 2025, including exceedances of MCLs, TTs, CT requirements, or Action Levels.

Section 11: Nitrate Educational Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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.

Section 13: 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. Jefferson County Water & Sewer District – Service Area M 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

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Toronto drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units) MCL	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Organic Carbon (%Removal)	NA	TT	1.11	1.11-1.29	No	2025	Naturally present in the environment
<i>The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.</i>							
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.07	0.02-0.07	No	2025	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% Meeting Standard)	NA	TT	100	100	No	2025	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.07	0.53-1.07	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.028	NA	No	2025	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.06	0.89-1.06	No	2025	Water Additive which promotes strong teeth
Beryllium (ppm)	0.004	0.004	0.0001	NA	No	2025	Industrial/manufacturing waste discharge
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.0008	NA	No	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Disinfection By-Products							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	63.2	55.8-63.2	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	NA	60	14.7	14.3-22	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (as CL2) (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	0.77	0.52-0.87	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Contami nants (units)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	ND	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.005	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
	0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2025 the Toronto PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call the Toronto Water Department at 740-537-2591.

TABLE OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Location
PFBS (ppb)	2025	0.0035	0.0 to 0.0035	Entry Point
PFPeA (ppb)	2025	0.0032	0.0 to 0.0032	Entry Point
Nickel (ppb)	2025	0.0013	NA	Entry Point

Failure to Report Initial Inventory to the State¹ – Template 3a

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for [HOPEDALE VILLAGE PWS]

We were required to develop and submit to the State an initial service line inventory that includes all service lines connected to the public water distribution system and characterize the materials of those service lines as either lead, galvanized requiring replacement, non-lead, or lead status unknown. Our system failed to submit an initial inventory of service lines to the [Ohio Environmental Protection Agency] by October 16, 2024.

Although the failure to report the initial inventory to the State does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

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 actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water> and <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

What is being done?

["The Hopedale Village PWS completed the initial service line inventory and recently submitted it to [Ohio Environmental Protection Agency] on [February 6th 2025].

For more information, please contact [Don Writesel] at [740-937-2355] or [P.O Box 476 Hopedale Ohio 43976].

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.

This notice is being sent to you by [HOPEDALE VILLAGE PWS]. Public Water System ID# OH3400811

Date distributed: 7/1/2026

¹ "State" means the agency of the State or Tribal government which has jurisdiction over public water systems. During any period when a State or Tribal government does not have primary enforcement responsibility pursuant to section 1413 of the Act, the term "State" means the Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. [40 CFR 141.2]

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring requirements not met for HOPEDALE VILLAGE PWS

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 the First and Second Quarters of 2026 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: **DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBPs)**.

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that HOPEDALE VILLAGE PWS did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the First and Second Quarters of 2026 time period, 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.

Compliance with the MCLs for DBPs is determined based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Since this system failed to monitor during the monitoring period referenced in this notice, the LRAA cannot be properly calculated and compliance with the MCL cannot be properly determined. Some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

A sample was (will be) collected on Between 8/8 and 8/14-2026.

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting HOPEDALE VILLAGE PWS at:

Contact Person: Don Writesel

Phone Number: 740-937-2355

Mailing Address: P.O.Box 476 Hopedale OH. 43976

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.

PWSID: OH3400811 Facility ID: DS1

Date Distributed: 7/1/2026

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of 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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

Nitrate Educational Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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.

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 Hopedale 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>.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems are required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can contact the Hopedale Village Building at 740-937-2355 to request a hard copy.

Cryptosporidium Information

The City of Toronto monitored for Cryptosporidium in the source water (Ohio River) during 2019. Cryptosporidium was detected in 2 of 9 raw water samples collected from the source water. It was not detected in the finished water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of source water and/or finished water indicated the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.

Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

The Hopedale Village PWS had an unconditioned license to operate in 2025

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Hopedale Village Council. Meetings are held monthly. For more information on the Dates, Time, and Location, please contact the Hopedale Village Building at 740-937-2355

For more information on your drinking water contact **Don Writesel** at 740-937-2355 or 740-457-9201

Paper copies of the Consumer confidence Reports may be requested at: 740-937-2355

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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **PFAS:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.
- **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.
- **The “>” symbol:** A symbol which means greater than.