

VILLAGE OF ALGER

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Monitoring Year – 2025

The Village of Alger has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water.

LICENSE TO OPERATE STATUS:

In 2025– The Village of Alger had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION:

The Village of Alger receives its drinking water from 2 active groundwater wells. Well #3 was drilled in 2000 and well #4 was drilled in 2004. Both wells were tested for water quality and production capacities prior to approval for potable use by the EPA.

Both active wells are located within 300' of the water treatment plant, which is located at 8116 St. Rt.235.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY:

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency recently completed a study of The Village of Alger's drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of Alger has a **LOW** susceptibility to contamination.

This determination is based on the following:

- Presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlaying the aquifer,
- Significant depth (over 31' below ground surface) of the aquifer,
- No evidence to suggest that the groundwater has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activity,
- and, no apparent significant potential contaminant sources within the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is LOW.

This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Village of Alger at 419-757-4321.

The Village of Alger currently has no program in place to address the results of this summary and make the community aware of the importance of protecting its drinking water.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER:

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER 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 of result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm run-off, and residential uses.
- 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 run-off, and septic systems.
- 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 that 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 at 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, persons 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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at

1-800-426-4791.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER:

The EPA requires sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Alger Water Department collected all required potable water samples set forth by the EPA, and the vast majority did not have any detects for contaminants. Some of the following data, though accurate, may be more than a year old.

VIOLATION NOTIFICATION:

The Village of Alger had no violations in 2025.

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 Alger 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 1-800-426-4791.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public water systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service Line is the underground pipe that supplies water to your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory please contact your village office. To update your service line with the village please contact the village office.

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?

The Village of Alger City Council meets the 1st Monday of each month at 6:00pm in the Municipal Building located at:
207 Angle street Alger, Ohio 45812

For any information and/or questions concerning your drinking water, please feel free to contact our Water Superintendent, Mr. Jamie Davis at the Village of Alger office.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - MONITORING YEAR 2025:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Collection Date	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectants and Disinfectants By-Products:							
	MRDLG	MRDL					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.39	1.0 – 1.5	NO	2025	Water additives used to control microbes.
Trihalomethanes Total (ppb)	N/A	80	17.15	14.5 – 19.5	NO	2025	By-Product of drinking water dis-infection.
Halo-acetic acids Total (ppb)	N/A	60	5.3	4.5 – 5.5	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water dis-infection.
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	ND	0.22 – 0.224	NO	2025	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2.02	2.02 – 2.02	NO	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0254	0.0263-0.0253	NO	2024	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants:							
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	0	5	0.28	0.03 – 0.42	NO	2021	Decay of natural material and man-made deposits.
Lead and Copper:							
		AL	90 th Percent	No. of sample over AL			
Lead (ppb)		15	1.9	0	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.
*Zero out of 10 Lead samples were over the action level of 15 ug/l							
Copper (ppm)		1.3	.234	0	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing system, leaching from wood preservatives, erosion of natural deposits and leaching.

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT:

MCLG	= Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	= Maximum Contaminant Level; The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
ppm	= milligrams per liter or parts per million – or 1 ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb	= micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or 1 ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
pCi/L	= Picocuries per liter: A common measure of radioactivity.
MRDLG	= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
AL	= Action Level; The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the method detection limit (MDL)

