

VILLAGE OF ST. HENRY

2025 DRINKING WATER

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

What is the purpose of this Annual Report?

The Village of St. Henry Water System 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.

Where does our water come from?

The Village of St. Henry is supplied by 12 wells. Five are located on the east edge of St. Henry, just north of Kremer-Hoying Road. Two are located on the north edge of St. Henry's northern park, two are located approximately 2 miles west of town on Township Line Rd., two are located approximately 5 miles west of town, just west of Burrville Road, and one is located approximately 2 miles south of town along River Rd., just south of the Wabash River. Together, they can produce approximately 1.77 M.G.D. (Million Gallons Daily). St. Henry has been designated as a groundwater system by the Ohio EPA. We perform over 200 tests yearly to ensure safe water quality for you, our customers.

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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the number 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 some small amounts of 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 people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 Village of St. Henry conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic contaminants, organic disinfection byproducts, and per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of over 40 different contaminants; most of which were not detected in the Village of St. Henry water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the St. Henry Village Council who meet on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:00 pm. Any questions regarding your drinking water may be answered by calling Stan Sutter or Josh Link at (419-678-4030) or the Village Garage at (419-678-4977).

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal: The level of disinfectant level below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

RAA: Running Annual Average

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.

Units Description:

Ppm: 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 ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Ppb: Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

NA: Not applicable

- The table on the next page lists all the most recent drinking water contaminants that we have detected during the last five calendar years. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The state requires us to monitor certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently.

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Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	7/8/2025	3.7	2.4 – 3.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	7/8/2025	43.5	35.4 – 43.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine	2025	.95 RAA	0.76 – 1.06	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	7/1/2025	0.8	0 – 0.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	6/27/2024	0.0127	.0127 - .0127	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	6/27/2024	1.38	1.38 – 1.38	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Cyanide	6/27/2024	3.0	3.0 – 3.0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Lead and Copper	Collection Year	90th Percentile	# of Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2025	.510	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2025	2.6	0	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nickel	6/27/2024	2.3	2.3 – 2.3	NA	NA	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits, nickel plated plumbing, or well materials

The presence of lead in your 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 St. Henry 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>.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: water system records, distribution system inspections and records, and information obtained through normal operations, such as water main replacement, water meter replacement, service line repair or replacement, and backflow device inspections.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

As part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. We completed our two sampling events on October 23, 2025, and March 24, 2026, analyzing for the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. All results were non-detections.

Source Water Assessment:

Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village of St. Henry's source of drinking water in 2003 to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. It was updated in 2009, and then again in 2019. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village of St. Henry has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- Presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- Moderate depth (over 125 feet below ground surface) to water,
- And the presence of manmade contaminants in treated water.

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 protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Village office at (419) 678-4030.

License to Operate Status:

In accordance with Ohio EPA, the Village of St. Henry currently has an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Espanol (Spanish)

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.