VILLAGE OF ATTICA
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For the year 2024

The Village of Attica Water Treatment Plant has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your 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. We processed 47.93 million gallons of water in 2024, meeting all EPA requirements. The Village of Attica public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake on Honey Creek. . In 2024 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system. The state performed an assessment of our source water in 2003.For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Village of Attica drinking water source protection are is susceptible to agricultural runoff, animal feedlots, pesticides and fertilizer storage areas, above ground oil tank storage, industrial storm water, feed lot runoff, gas line rupture, unsewered areas, and waste water treatment plant discharges. Please contact the Village of Attica at 419-426-8815 if you would like more information about the source water assessment.

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 the Village of Attica Public Water System is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the Village of Attica Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 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. Immune-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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. As reported above the Village of Attica highest recorded turbidity result for 2024 was .28 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100.00%.

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 Attica Water Treatment Plant 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 or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of council, which meet the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 7:30 PM in the village hall. For more information on your drinking water, contact Water Dept. at 419-426-8815.

What is a Backflow prevention assembly?
A backflow prevention assembly is a means or mechanism to prevent backflow. The basic means for prevention backflow is an air gap, which either eliminates a cross-connection or provides a barrier from backflow. The basic mechanism for preventing backflow is a mechanical backflow preventer, which provides a physical barrier to backflow. The principal types of backflow preventers are the reduced-pressure principle assembly, the pressure vacuum breaker assembly and the double check valve assembly.

What is the Process for installing/replacing a Backflow prevention assembly?
Proper permits must be acquired from a city's building department.

Contaminants	Date	# of Positive Total Coliform Samples	# of Positive Fecal/E. Coli Samples	MCLG	MCL	Fecal/E.Coli MCL	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Bacteria E.coli	2024	0	0	NA	TT		N	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminants	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	.0107	.0107	2	2	PPM	N	Discharge of drilling wastes ;discharge from metal refineries :erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	2024	.0059	.0059	.1	.1	ppm	n	
Turbidity	2024	.28	.05-.28	No goal	TT	NTU	N	Soil run off
Turbidity 100% meeting Standard 2024								
Microcystins Finished	2024	<.3	<.3	.3 1.6	n/a	PPB	N	Produced by some naturally occurring cyanobacteria
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	2024	1.73	1.55-1.90	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	PPM	N	Water additive to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2024	1.25	.85-1.31	4	4	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	2024	1.73	.11-1.73	10	10	PPM	N	Run off from fertilizer
Beryllium	2024	0.08	0.08	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from Steel/metal/plastic/fertilizer factories.
Chloramines	2024	1.94	1.11-2.97	4	4	PPM	N	Used to control microbes
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Atrazine	2024	.46	.46	3	3	PPB	N	Run off from herbicide
Simazine	2024	.15	.15	4	4	PPB	N	Herbicide runoff
Total Organic Carbon								
TOC	2024	1.40	1.40-2.00	TT	TT		N	Decay of living matter
The value reported under "level found" for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentages of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. Lower than (1) is a violation of TOC removal requirements.								
Lead and Copper	Date	90% of test levels were less than	Individual results Over the AL	ALG	Action Level (AL)	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	.111	0	1.3	1.3	PPM	N	Household Plumbing
Copper						PPM		
Zero out of (10) samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action level of 1.3ppm.								
Lead	2024	4.1	0	0	15	PPB	N	Household Plumbing
Lead				0	15	PPB		
Zero out of (10) samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action level of 15 PPB								
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	38.0	16.1-38.0	0	60	PPB	N	By-Product Chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	80.0	35.3-80.0	0	80	PPB	N	By-Product of Chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants	Date	Average Level Found	Range of Detections		Sample Location	Units	Violation	
Manganese	2024	.003	.000-.008		Entry point	Mg/l	N	
Radioactive Contaminants	Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters	2019	4.7	4.7	0	15	pCi/l	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Definitions:
MCLG OR Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant In drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG allows a margin of safety.
MCL or Maximum Contaminant: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MRDLG
MRDL
AL Action level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
PPM Parts Per Million: one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

PPB Parts Per Billion or (ug/l) Micrograms per Liter : one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ALG Action Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
TT Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2022 -2023 CCR prior Violations/Corrections:

The Village of Attica needs to inform the public of prior CCR violations and corrections.

On the 2021 CCR the Village failed to report a Cyanide Detection of 31ppb, the MCL for Cyanide is 200 ppb MCLG is 200 ppb.

In addition the results from a 2019 detection of Gross Alpha Radiological results of 4.7 pCi/l, the MCL is 15 pCi/l

Finally the 2021 CCR reported the highest value for copper instead of the 90th percentile. The 90th percentile result was .114 ppm.

2023 Water Quality Parameter missed sample. The Water dept. monitor or report results for corrosion control indicators as required by Ohio EPA during the July- December 2023 Monitoring Period. See attached notice.

In 2023 the VOC Volatile Organic compounds Carbon Tetrachloride was detected of .94 ug/L or .94 PPB .

APPENDIX E- Public Notice – Tier 2 – Monthly Turbidity Exceedance

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Attica Village Did Not Meet Treatment Requirements

Attica Village routinely monitors its water for turbidity (cloudiness). This tells us whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. Water samples for January, 2025 showed that 22% percent of turbidity measurements were more than 0.3 turbidity units. The standard allows no more than 5 percent of samples to exceed 0.3 turbidity units per month. The turbidity levels are relatively low. However, their persistence is a concern.

What should I do?

- **You do not need to boil the water or take other actions.** We do not know of any contamination, and none of our testing has shown disease-causing organisms in the drinking water.

- People with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly people may be at increased risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

What does this mean?

- *This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

- The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

What is being done?

Attica Village investigated and took the proper steps to correct the issue as soon as possible in January, 2025.

For more information, please contact _____ at _____ or _____.

name of contact	phone number	mailing address
Mark Rosemark	(419) 426-8815	20 S. Main St., Attica, OH 44807

General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by microbes are available from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791.

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#: OH7400011 Date distributed: 6/14/2025

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring requirements were not met for

ATTICA VILLAGE

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 your drinking water meets health standards. During March 2025, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for total coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

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 actions.**
- This notice is to inform you that ATTICA VILLAGE did not monitor and report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during the March 2025 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

For more information, please contact Mark Rosemark at (419) 426-8815.

name of contact phone number

or at Village of Attica, 20 S. Main St., P.O. Box 564, Attica, Ohio 44807

mailing address

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#: OH7400011 Date distributed: 06/26/25

(Retain this copy for your records.)

Violation ID: 9759049

Tier 3: Routine Monitoring Community (Type 3A)

If a potential or actual cross-connection contamination hazard is identified, the customer will be required to eliminate the hazard and/or install an appropriate backflow preventer at the service connection and/or at the hazard.

Special Conditions

Auxiliary Water Systems

What is an auxiliary water system?

It is any water system on or available to your property other than the public water system. Used water or water from wells, cisterns or open reservoirs that are equipped with pumps or other sources of pressure, including gravity are examples.

What protection is required?

- The auxiliary water system must be completely separated from water supply plumbing served by a public water system; and
- An approved backflow preventer must be installed at the service connection (where the public water system connects to the customer's plumbing system).

OR

- The auxiliary water system must be eliminated.

Are there exceptions?

At their discretion, the water supplier may waive the requirement for a backflow preventer at the service connection if all the following conditions are met:

- All components of the auxiliary water system, including pumps, pressure tanks and piping, are removed from the premises, which are defined as all buildings, dwellings, structures or areas with water supply plumbing connected to the public water system.
- The possibility of connecting the auxiliary water system to the water supply plumbing is determined by the water supplier to be extremely low.
- No other hazards exist.
- The customer enters into a contract with the water supplier, as described below..

The contract will require the customer:

- To understand the potential hazard of a cross-connection.
- To never create a cross-connection between the auxiliary water system and the public water system.
- To allow an inspector to survey their property for hazards as long as the contract is in effect.
- To face loss of service and other penalties if the contract is violated.

The water supplier must perform an annual inspection of the customer's contract-regulated property to verify the conditions have not changed, which would warrant installation of a backflow preventer. The water supplier must, by law, do everything reasonably possible to protect the water system from contamination.

Booster Pumps

What is the concern?

Booster pumps connected to plumbing systems or water mains can cause backsiphonage by reducing the water mains. The following requirements are in place to help prevent backsiphonage:

- Booster pumps, not used for fire suppression, must be equipped with a low suction cut-off switch that is tested and certified every year;
- Alternately, when a booster pump is necessary for one-, two- and three-family dwellings, it is preferred that the booster pump draw from a surge tank filled through an air gap; and
- Booster pumps, used in a fire suppression system, must be equipped with either a low suction throttling valve on the discharge side or be equipped with a variable speed suction limiting control system. Low-pressure cut-off devices will suffice for fire pumps installed prior to August 8, 2008, until a significant modification is warranted, at which point the minimum pressure sustaining method must be updated. Each of these methods must be tested and certified each year.

Contacts

Need more information?

Questions concerning backflow prevention and cross-connection control may be directed to your local water department or to your local Ohio EPA District Office at the following numbers:

Northwest District	**(419) 352-8461**
Northeast District	**(330) 963-1200**
Southwest District	**(937) 285-6357**
Southeast District	**(740) 385-8501**
Central District	**(614) 728-3778**

Attica Water Day phone 419- 937-4205

Questions regarding internal plumbing in the home may be directed to your local plumbing authority or to the Ohio Department of Commerce, Plumbing Administrator, at (614) 644-3153.

Mike DeWine, Governor
Laurie A. Stevenson, Director

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Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

Protecting our Public Water System

August 2015

Division of Drinking and Ground Waters
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
(614) 644-2752
www.epa.ohio.gov

What is a cross-connection?

Any physical connection created between a possible source of contamination and any drinking water system piping.

What is backflow?

It is the flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system. It occurs when a cross-connection is created and a pressure reversal, either as backsiphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

Why be concerned?

- ALL cross-connections pose a potential health risk.
- Backflow can be a health hazard for your family or other consumers if contaminated water enters your water supply plumbing system and is used for drinking, cooking or bathing. Chemical burns, fires, explosions, poisonings, illness and death have all been caused by backflow through cross-connections.
- Backflow occurs more often than you think.
- You are legally responsible for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow that may contaminate drinking water, either your own or someone else's. This includes complying with the plumbing code and not creating cross-connections.

What causes backsiphonage?

Backsiphonage occurs when there is a loss of pressure in a piping system. This can occur if the water supply pressure is lost or falls to a level lower than the source of contamination. This condition, which is similar to drinking from a glass with a straw, allows liquids to be siphoned back into the distribution system.

What causes backpressure?

Backpressure occurs when a higher opposing pressure is applied against the public water system's pressure. This condition allows undesirable gases or liquids from another system to enter the drinking water supply. Any pumping system (such as a well pump) or pressurized system (such as steam or hot water boilers) can exert backpressure when cross-connected with the public water system.

What can I do?

- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections.
- Maintain air gaps. Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers on fixtures (hose connections in the basement, laundry room and outside).
- Install approved, testable backflow preventers on lawn irrigation systems.
- Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system (well, cistern, body of water) and the water supply plumbing.

What are some common backflow hazards that threaten the homeowner and other consumers?

- Hose connections to chemical solution aspirators to feed lawn and shrub herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers.
- Lawn irrigation systems.
- Chemically treated heating systems.
- Hose connections to a water outlet or laundry tub.
- Swimming pools, hot tubs, spas.
- Private and/or non-potable water supplies located on the property.
- Water-operated sump drain devices.
- Feed lots/livestock holding areas or barnyards fed through pipes or hoses from your water supply plumbing.

What are examples of cross-connection and backflow scenarios?

- Soapy water or other cleaning compounds backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a faucet or hose submerged in a bucket or laundry basin.
- Pool water backsiphons into the water supply plumbing through a hose submerged in a swimming pool.
- Fertilizers/pesticides backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a garden hose attached to a fertilizer/pesticide sprayer.
- Chemicals/pesticides and animal feces drawn into the water supply plumbing from a lawn irrigation system with submerged nozzles.
- Bacteria/chemicals/additives in a boiler system backsiphon into the water supply plumbing.
- Unsafe water pumped from a private well applies backpressure and contaminates the public water supply through a connection between the private well discharge and the potable water supply plumbing.

What must be done to protect the public water system?

The public water supplier must determine potential and actual hazards. If a hazard exists at a customer's public water supply service connection, the customer will be required to install and maintain an appropriate backflow preventer* at the meter and/or at the source of the hazard.

*Check with your water supplier to verify which backflow preventer is required before purchase or installation.

Who is responsible?

In Ohio, the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings while Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection.

Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for properly maintaining their plumbing systems. It is the homeowner's or other customer's responsibility to ensure that cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow preventers are tested yearly and are in operable condition.

What is the law?

Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95 requires the public water supplier to protect the public water system from cross-connections and prevent backflow situations. The public water supplier must conduct cross-connection control inspections of their water customers' property to evaluate hazards. Local ordinances or water department regulations may also exist and must be followed in addition to state regulations.