Village of Continental, Ohio

System ID Number: OH6900212
P.O. Box 429
Continental, Ohio 45831

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2024

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters

June 2025

Village of Continental, Ohio
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2024

Introduction

The **Village of Continental, Ohio** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source of Drinking Water

The Village of Continental, Ohio is a community public water system serving 1200 people. receives its drinking water from two 600’ wells that are located just west of town and are considered underground.

The Ohio EPA performed an assessment of our source water in 2005 and has determined that the Village of Continental susceptibility to contamination is **low** due to the depth to water in the bedrock aquifer averages 45 feet below ground surface, a confining layer of glacial till approximately 45 feet thick is present between the ground surface and the aquifer and offers significant protection from contaminant movement from the ground surface to the aquifer, and the lack of detections of regulated contaminants. For more information about our Drinking Water Source Assessment, contact **Trevor Leis at 419-230-2661.**

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 number 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 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 Continental, Ohio conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic during 2024. Samples were collected for a total of 8 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Continental, OH 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Explanation CCR
CCR ADEQUACY/ AVAILABILITY/ CONTENT	11/06/2018	2024- Information included in CCR	We failed to provide you, our drinking water customers, with an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR ADEQUACY/ AVAILABILITY/ CONTENT	11/06/2023	2024 Information included in CCR	We failed to provide you, our drinking water customers, with an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR ADEQUACY/ AVAILABILITY/ CONTENT	12/20/2024	2025 Information included in CCR	We failed to provide you, our drinking water customers, with an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers to see if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Explanation CCR
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/09/2020	2024 Public information was provided.	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/15/2024	07/25/2024 Public information was provided.	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

In March 2024, the village received a Notice of Violation of Ohio Administrative Code Rule (OAC) 3745-81-85(A)(1) for failing to issue lead consumer notice within two (2) business days of receipt of tap monitoring results. CONTINENTAL VILLAGE is also in violation of ORC Section 6109.121(D) and OAC 3745-81-90 (F) for failure to certify the consumer notice requirements to the director within five (5) business days after receipt of the tap monitoring results. No further action is required to issue consumer notice and/or submit verification to Ohio EPA. Sample Collection Date(s) in submittal 8/14/2023- 8/15/2023 Results reported to state (of samples) 08/25/2023 08/25/2023 (9 Samples) CN issue date CN due date No Violation (as reported to Ohio EPA) Submitted on Time CN verification to Ohio EPA

In June 2024, the village received a Notice of Violation of in accordance with OAC Rule 3745-9-05(A)(12)(b), “The finished grade be sloped for surface water runoff away from the well.” The Violation was resolved on June 18th, 2024, when Ohio EPA Ohio EPA received Continental Village’s response which included a photograph of the regraded area around the well showing that it has been sloped for surface water runoff away from the well. Therefore, this violation has been resolved, and no further action is required.

In August 2024, the village received a Notice of Violation for Public notice is required as specified in Ohio Administrative Code 3745-81-32 with required content detailed in paragraph E of this rule. This violation was resolved 07/25/2023 when the public notice was posted and provided to the public.

In November 2024, the village received a Notice of Violation of Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-81-23 for failing to monitor your drinking water between 06/01/2024 and 10/31/2024 and/or report results for the following contaminants: NITRATE (AS N). This violation was resolved on 06/04/2024 when a sample was monitored for Nitrate.

In December 2024, the village received a Notice of Violation Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745-96 for failure to comply with the CCR requirements. . The required Table of Detected Contaminants was incomplete and/or inaccurate in the report. a. Fluoride was not updated to reflect the 2022 result of 1.87 ppm. b. The data for TTHM and HAA5 should be only from 2023. c. The ranges for HAA5 and TTHM were incorrect. The correct range for HAA5 is 0 – 19.5 ppb, and the correct range for TTHM is 2.21 – 79.3 ppb. d. The 2023 detection of xylenes is missing from the table. The violation was resolved in June 2025 when the corrections were made and distributed in the 2024 CCR report.

Table of Detected Contaminants

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

*Denotes correction to the contaminant table for the 2023 CCR Report

Coliform Bacteria						
MCLG	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Leve	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants							
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4.0	1.1	0.7-1.1	N	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5)	N/A	60	4	0-12.1	N	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Xylenes	10	10	1.8	1.8-1.8	N	2023	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories. *
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N/A	80	22	0-72.7ppb	N	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants

Barium(ppm)	2	2	.017	.017-.017	N	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.87-1.87	N	2022	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer factories and plastic. *Correction from the 2023 CCR
Radioactive Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Beta/photon emitters (mrem/yr.)	0	4	8.26	8.26-8.26	N	2019	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	0.538	N	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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 Continental 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 were 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 visit 508 W. Elm St to view.

Unregulated Contaminants- Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2022, The Village of Continental participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). The following table contains information on contaminants that were detected during UCMR4 sampling. For a copy of the results please call **Mike Leis at 419-643-4231**

Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminates (units)	Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detection
Manganese (µg/L)	2021	1.33	0.45-0.88
Manganese (µg/L)	2022	.5	0.45-0.88

Revised Total Coliform Rule Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose of protecting public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

Definitions of terms used within this report.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of 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 contaminants in drinking water.

Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).

Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.

Cyanobacteria: Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.

Cyanotoxin: Toxin is produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin.”

Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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.

Master Meter (MM): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the City Council, which meet monthly.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Trevor Leis, Operator at 419-230-2661

License to Operate

In 2024, we had an unconditional license to operate our water system. For more information on these conditions or violations, contact Trevor Leis at 419-230-2661 PWS#OH6900212

Village of Continental -Please call our office if you have any questions 419-596-3822.

We at the Village of Continental work around the clock to provide top quality water for every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children’s future. Please look at the EPA website for ways to improve our drinking water and find projects that our children can use to learn to protect this valuable resource.