Village of Brewster
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence
Report For 2025

Section 2: Introduction

The Village of Brewster 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Section 3: Source Water Information

The Brewster PWS receives its drinking water from 5 wells located at 400 W 4th St.

Rural Water Association completed a study in 2019 of the Village of Brewster's source drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies our water has a high susceptibility to contamination. This is based on a lack of protective layers overlying the aquifer and the presence of significant potential sources of contamination in the area. For more information on what you can do to help protect the aquifer, please call the Village Administrator at 330-767-3931. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Brewster PWS are available by contacting 330-767-3710.

Section 4: 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).

Section 5: 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).

Section 6: About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Brewster PWS conducted sampling for Total Coliform, Disinfection by-products, Inorganic Contaminants, Radioactive, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), and PFAS during 2025. Samples were collected for a host of different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Brewster PWS water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Section 7: Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

None applicable.

Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in Brewster PWS drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	< 1	Na	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.168	Na	No	2025	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	1	Na	No	2025	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	< 1	Na	No	2025	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	< 10	Na	No	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic/fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	< 0.02	Na	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive promoting strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	< 0.02	Na	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from crop land
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	< 0.1	Na	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	< 1	Na	No	2025	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	< 1	Na	No	2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	< 1	Na	No	2025	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	< 1	Na	No	2025	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)		15	1.32	Na	No	2025	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Radium-228 (pCi/l)		5	0.537	Na	No	2025	Natural Element occurring in rocks.
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) ppb	Na	80	42.9	19 – 42.9	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) ppb	Na	60	13.5	12.6-13.5	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDGL=4	MRDL=4	1.0	0.65-1.15	No	2025	Water additive to control microbes.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)							
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from textile finishing industries.
CIS-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	< 0.0005	Na	No	2025	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
Dichloromethane (ppb)	5	0	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
O-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
P-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	0	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
1,1- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trans- 1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1,1- Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	5	0	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
1,2- Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	0	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2- Trichlorothane (ppb)	5	3	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Benzene (ppb)	5	0	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage.
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	< 0.0005	Na	No	2025	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	< 0.5	Na	No	2025	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCGL**	**Individual results over AL**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Violation?**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	1.5	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
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	1.3	0	0.131	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.							

Section 9: Turbidity Information

None applicable.

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

None applicable.

Section 11: Nitrate Educational Information

None applicable.

Section 12: Arsenic Educational Information

None applicable.

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. Brewster PWS 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 400 W 4th St Brewster, Oh 44613.

Section 14: 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 first of two sampling events on November 2025, analyzing for the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. All results were non-detections.

Section 15: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

None applicable.

Section 16: Cryptosporidium Information

None applicable.

Section 17: Radon Monitoring Information

None applicable.

Section 18: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Section 19: Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

None detected.

Section 20: 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 Village of Brewster council which meet on the first and third Monday of each month. For more information on your drinking water contact Village Administrator at 330-767-3931.

Section 21: 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.

- **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 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.

- **NA:** Not Applicable