

Village of Gibsonburg Gibsonburg Water Department Annual Water Quality Report For 2020

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EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

Our continual goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of 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.

“The Village of Gibsonburg has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system”

Village Council meetings are the 1st and 3rd
Thursdays of each month at 6:00 PM,
Council Chambers,
526 N. Webster Street.
Gibsonburg, OH. 43431

Introduction

The Gibsonburg Water Plant was constructed at the turn of the century. Today, with storage capacity for 700,000 gallons of water, the plant pumps 197,000 to 579,000 gallons per day. Regular hours at the plant are 7 a.m. – 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Office hours are 8:00 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday. Village web site is www.gibsonburgohio.org, you can also find us on Facebook at www.facebook.com/gibsonburg,ohio.

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 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).

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About Our Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Gibsonburg Public Water System conducted sampling for Nitrate, Synthetic Organic, Volatile Organic, Disinfection Byproducts, and Bacteria during 2019. Samples were collected for a total of thirty-seven different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Gibsonburg Public Water System's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Lead Regulation

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 Gibsonburg Public Water System 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 as available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Gibsonburg drinking water.							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Flouride (ppm)	4	4	1.21	1.27	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.123	<0.050-0.166	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0537	.0537-.0539	NO	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Trihalomethanes, total (ppb)	N/A	80 ppb	21.5	N/A	NO	2020	By-product of chlorination in drinking water.
Haleocetic Acids, five (ppb)	N/A	60ppb	8.1	N/A	NO	2020	By-product of chlorination in drinking water.
Lead (ppb)	0ppb	15ppb	1.5ppb	0-6.5ppb	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing. Zero out of 10 samples were found to have levels in excess of the Action Level of 15ppb
Radological							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	10.6	N/A	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants							
	MRDL	MRDLG					
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.15	1.05-1.30	NO	2020	Water additive used to control microbes

Source Water Information

The Gibsonburg Water Department receives its drinking water from five wells located at the south and southeast sections of town. In recent years, Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village of Gibsonburg's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies the Village has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer; shallow depth (less than 10 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer; the well is located in a sensitive potential karst area; presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; and the presence of manmade contaminants in raw water. Benzene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene were detected in the ground water at levels of concern from February, 1991 to 2010 when the Village removed a contaminated well from production. The Village of Gibsonburg continues to sample for volatile organic compounds quarterly.

The Source Water Assessment for the Village of Gibsonburg can be found at: <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH7200412.pdf> or at Town Hall, 526 N Webster St.

Terms and Definitions

In this report, you may find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. For better understanding of these terms, the following definitions have been provided:
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 (ug/L) – are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
Picocurie per liter (pCi/L) – A common measure of radioactivity.

N/A – Not Applicable

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

Maximum Contaminant Level(MCL): 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.

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 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.

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.