

Village of Gibsonburg

2022 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

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Village of Gibsonburg Water Treatment



GIBSONBURG



The Gibsonburg Water Treatment Plant 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.

Introduction

Today, with storage a capacity for 700,000 gallons of water, the plant pumped on average 300,000 gallons per day in 2022. In 2022 the plant had a range of 184,000 gallons to 480,000 gallons in a 24-hour period and total pumpage for 2022 was 109.08 million Gallons. In 2022 the system is planning for a new 8" waterline on S. Patterson Street between Linden Ave. and Smith Street. As well as new hydrants and watch valves on W. Yeasting St. from S. Main to Sunset Ave. Regular hours at the plant are 7 a.m. – 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Village office hours are 8:00 a.m. – 4 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Village Web Site: www.gibsonburgohio.org

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Source Water Information

The Gibsonburg Water Plant 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 contaminates 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. If you would like more information on our source water or would like a copy of the report please contact the village and one will be provided.

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).

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 Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Gibsonburg Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria; nitrate; inorganic; synthetic organic; volatile organic; and radiological contaminants during 2022. Many of the contaminants were not detected in the Village of Gibsonburg’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, may be more than one year old. To assist you, the year of testing has been indicated in or below the chart in years prior to 2022.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Gibsonburg Village Council which meets at 6:00 PM on the first and third Thursdays of each month at the Gibsonburg Town Hall. For more information on your drinking water or additional copies of this report, you may contact Brad Hershey at 419-637-7417. This report is also available on the Village of Gibsonburg website at www.gibsonburgohio.org under Village Departments, Water Department, and Drinking Water Quality Report. A list of recent reports can be found there. In 2022 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system. Listed below, is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Gibsonburg’s drinking water. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological							
Total Coliform Bacteria ¹	0	1	0	0-1	No	2022	Naturally present in the environment.
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4 mg/L	MRDLG = 4 mg/L	1.42 mg/L	1.22-1.60 mg/L	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60 ug/L	7 ug/L	5.6-8.8 ug/L	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80 ug/L	23 ug/L	19.8-27 ug/L	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	1.14 mg/L	1.14-1.14 mg/L	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2 mg/L	2 mg/L	0.054 mg/L	0.054-0.054 mg/L	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10 mg/L	10 mg/L	0.23 mg/L	0.226-0.23 mg/L	No	2022	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Volitale Organic Compounds (VOC's)							
Benzene	0	5 ug/L	0.1 ug/L	0.08-0.1 ug/L	No	2022	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
CIS 1,2 Dichloroethylene	70 ug/L	70 ug/L	0.2 ug/L	0.1-0.2 ug/L	No	2022	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	0	5 ug/L	0.2 ug/L	0.2-0.2 ug/L	No	2022	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Styrene	100 ug/L	100 ug/L	0.1 ug/L	0-0.1 ug/L	No	2022	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from Landfills
Toluene	1 ug/L	1 ug/L	0.0002 ug/L	0-0.0002 ug/L	No	2022	Discharge from Petroleum Factories
Radioactive Contaminants							
Combined Radium 226/228	0	5 pCi/L	1.07 pCi/L	1.07 pCi/L	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha	0	15 pCi/L	4.6 pCi/L	4.6 pCi/L	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Lead and Copper	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	No	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead ²	0	15 ug/L	2.9 ug/L	0	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
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 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	0.125 mg/L	0	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits.
0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppb.							

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.

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.

¹Total Coliform Bacteria: are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. Repeat samples collected during the required assessment were all negative.

²Lead 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. The Gibsonburg Water Department 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>

Social Media

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In 2022 Gibsonburg Public Water System had an unconditioned license to operate our water system



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