

CERTIFICATION THAT THE CCR WAS DISTRIBUTED

After distributing the CCR to customers, submit a copy of your CCR and this form to Ohio EPA by July 1st
 Email: CCR@EPA.Ohio.Gov (preferred) OR Mail: Ohio EPA, DDAGW-Central Office, PO Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049

	Required methods of Distribution (Must be before July 1) <i>Only select one</i>	Actual Methods of Distribution <i>Fill in all appropriate blank(s)</i>
1a	Paper Copy: Mail or hand deliver a physical copy of the CCR to each customer (service connection) Or _____	Date(s) of mail and/or hand delivery: <u>6-10-26</u> Or _____
1b	Electronic Delivery: Date of Distribution: <u>6-10-26</u> Direct Web Link Provided: _____ _____	Electronic CCR delivery <i>Note: the electronic notice must include that a paper copy can be requested.</i> Check which of these methods for electronic delivery were used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mail: The direct link to the current CCR on the internet was mailed to each customer on a paper notice (water bill, insert, separate mailing, etc.) <u>Include sample notice or insert.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Email: <u>Include a sample email</u> <input type="checkbox"/> CCR embedded in an email message. <input type="checkbox"/> CCR sent as an attachment to an email. <input type="checkbox"/> URL linked directly to the CCR sent via email.
One of the above methods for Direct Delivery must be used Mark below where applicable		
2	Make "Good Faith" efforts to reach non-bill paying consumers. <i>At least one must be done by all systems.</i> (Check all that apply.) <u>Village of Gettysburg</u> <u>216 High St. Gettysburg</u> <u>OHio 45328</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mail the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used) <input type="checkbox"/> Advertise availability of the CCR in news and/or social media. (attach copy of the announcement) <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) <input type="checkbox"/> Deliver multiple copies to single bill addresses that serve many people (e.g., apartments, businesses, large private employers) <input type="checkbox"/> Post the CCR on the Internet (provide link) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) _____
3	Systems with a population of 100,000 or more must post the CCR on the internet.	Date CCR posted on the Internet: _____ Web site address: _____
4	Wholesalers Only	Date info was delivered to each community satellite system _____
5	Public notification (PN) is included in the CCR to satisfy a monitoring violation, the fluoride secondary MCL, resolve a previous year's CCR violation, and/or participation in UCMR sampling.	Description of included PN(s) _____ _____ _____ (please copy district inspector, or person that issued the NOV if PN is included)

I hereby certify that the attached Consumer Confidence Report (and the included public notice(s) if applicable) was distributed by the method(s) listed above consistent with applicable requirements of OAC Rules 3745-96-04 and 3745-81-32, and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data submitted to the Ohio EPA.

Larry Vest
 Signature of Responsible Official

LARRY VEST / ORC
 Printed Name and Title of Responsible Official

Email Jvest347@gmail.com

Phone 937-533-5276

Date 6/10/26

Gettysburg
 Name of Public Water System

OH 1900512
 PWS ID

DARKE
 County

CCR for Calendar Year 2025

Village of Gettysburg
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
for 2025

The Village of Gettysburg 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.

Source Water Information:

The Village of Gettysburg receives its drinking water from a groundwater source, with supplied by three wells. One well is able to adequately supply 50,000 average gallons per day demand. The well field is located south of the village, south of the state highway. Two wells were drilled at the new well site on the opposite side of the Greenville Creek from the treatment plant. The village has a Wellhead protection Program, which contains detailed information about the area's groundwater aquifer. The plan is designed to protect the aquifer from any surface contamination.

Last year, as in past years, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. The Village of Gettysburg Water Treatment Plan routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. We also test for many other chemicals annually.

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Gettysburg'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 (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the Village has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

Presence of moderately thick protective layer of low permeability material overlying the aquifer,

No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and

Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 1-937-447-2171.

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).

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).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Gettysburg conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic; disinfection byproducts; chlorine; lead and copper during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 16 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Gettysburg 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.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the 4th quarter of 2025, Village of Gettysburg failed to monitor, one of the two disinfectant byproducts samples (TTHM/HAA5) that were inadvertently missed for the 4th quarter sampling. The EPA was notified and the Village of Gettysburg complied with all requirements from the EPA. Please share this information with fellow residents.

Table of Detected Contaminants:

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

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	3.4 pCi/L	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of Natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.69	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.33	0.33-0.33	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching of septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0761	N/A	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.002	0.002	No	2023	Discharge from Steel/Metal factories; Discharge from Plastic and fertilizer factories
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	56.7	14.7-56.7	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	32.1	14.4-32.1	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 MRDLG	4.0 MRDLG	1.638	1.37-1.9	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Compounds							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	-	-	15.6	3.9-15.6	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	-	-	35.1	9.7-35.1	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	-	-	6.1	1.2-6.1	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	-	-	ND	<0.05	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	-	-	.4	<0.06-.4	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	-	-	18.8	5.7-18.8	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	-	-	17.5	5.9-17.5	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	-	-	1.5	<0.06-1.5	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	-	-	6.2	<0.06-6.2	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over AL	90 TH Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	N/A	<0.4 ppb	No	2025	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 ppm	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.197 ppm	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2025, the Village of Gettysburg participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call John Vest at 937-533-5276.

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. Village of Gettysburg 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: <https://img1.wsimg.com/blobby/go/4e599ae2-87ea-47f4-adb7-5c7f96323328/downloads/b06119c2-da78-4b4b-ac97-c741be28c37b/Gettysburg%20Service%20line%20inventory.xlsx?ver=1745248266748>

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

The Village of Gettysburg has a 2025 and current unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular council meetings which are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month at the council office, 216 High Street, Gettysburg, Ohio, 45328 at 6:30pm. For more information on your drinking water contact village administrator Monday thru Friday from 8 am to 12 pm at 937-447-2171.

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.
- **Less Than "<" 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.
- **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.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Abbreviation meaning that this does not apply to our report.
- **Not Detected (ND)** – Abbreviation meaning a contaminant was not detected in drinking water sample(s).
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.