

Village of Gettysburg

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2023

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, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The Village of Gettysburg is strictly a groundwater source, with water supplied by three wells. One well is able to adequately supply the 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 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 years past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. The Village of Gettysburg Water Treatment Plant 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, 2023. 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 a 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).

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>.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Issues or questions concerning the Village Of Gettysburg's water quality may be expressed to the Village Administrator Monday thru Friday from 8 am to 12 pm at (937) 447-2171.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|---|
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium | 0 | 15 | 3.4 pCi/L | NA | no | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.69 | NA | No | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits: Water Additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.219 | 0.219-0.219 | No | 2023 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0761 | NA | No | 2023 | Discharge of drilling waste: 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 | | | | | | | |
| TTHM (total trihalomethanes) (ppb) | NA | 80 | 42.55 | 27.8-50.9 | No | 2023 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb) | NA | 60 | 12.05 | 7.6-20.9 | No | 2023 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Chlorine ppm | 4.0 MRDLG | 4.0 MRDL | 0.95 | 0.2-2.5 | No | 2023 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
| Contaminants (units) | Action Level (AL) | Individual Results over the AL | 90% of test levels were less than | Violation | Year Sampled | Typical source of Contaminants | |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 ppb | NA | 3.1 ppb | no | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits: Corrosion of household plumbing systems | |
| | __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 | NA | 0.401 ppm | no | 2023 | Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing | |
| | __0__ out of __10__ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | |

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| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| | |
| | |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|---|---|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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. |
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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. |
| MNR | MNR: Monitored Not Regulated |
| MPL | MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level |

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In **2023** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

For more information please contact:

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