

Gambier Village Water System PWS ID# 4200403
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2019

The Village of Gambier 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. Gambier is constantly striving to maintain and improve its water treatment and water distribution systems in order to provide you, the consumer, with the best possible water. **We have a current, 2019 unconditioned license to operate our water system for 2019.**

Source Water Information

The Gambier Water System receives its drinking water from the City of Mt. Vernon. The Village however, maintains the distribution system within the Village.

The Mt. Vernon Water Treatment Plant is located on Old Delaware Rd. and receives its drinking water from wells located in the Mt. Vernon well field, part of which is located in Riverside Park. An additional well is located on the west side of the Kokosing River, behind the sludge lagoons. The source of this ground water is buried valley aquifer coincident with part of the Kokosing River.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Mt. Vernon has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling 740-393-9508 or 740-393-9504. No surface water or water from any other source is used.

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, EPA 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 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 Education

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. Gambier Village Water 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>.

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Samples were collected for several different contaminants during 2019, most of which were not detected in the Village of Gambier 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, is more than one year old.

Notice to water users having a need for continuous water supply:

Medical certification forms are available upon request by contacting the Village of Gambier or the MTWSi office at (419) 886-4716. This form is used to verify that discontinuation of your water service or being without water service for any length of time would make the operation of necessary medical equipment impossible or impractical, or such discontinuation of water service would otherwise be life threatening or dangerous to the health and welfare of individual person(s) residing in your household.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.7	0.5 – 1.0	NO	2019	Water additive to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	NA	0	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	0 out of 40 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	0 out of 40 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	10.9	9.7 – 10.9	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Gambier Village Council, which meets on the 1st Monday of each month at 7:00pm at the Gambier Community Center.

For more information on your drinking water contact the Village of Gambier, Village Administrator, Ralph Wise at 740-427-2671. You may also contact Lonnie or Holly McGhee, of McGhee's Technical Water Services, Inc. at (419) 886-4716.

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Not applicable: (NA)