2019 Gallipolis Public Water System Consumer Confidence Report

The "Report Card " on The Quality of Your Drinking Water

Jim Johnson, Supervisor Gallipolis Water Treatment Facility

2019 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The Gallipolis Public Water System 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 indecisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts. The City of Gallipolis Water Treatment Plant receives its drinking water from five source water wells that are located near State Route 7, over 1/4 mile from the Ohio River. Three of the wells are located at Chestnut Street, the water treatment site, and the other two wells 1/2 mile west of the plant.

What You Need To Know About Backflow Prevention

A back-flow preventer, pressure reducing valve, one way valve, etc. creates a closed system. The water user should have a potable water expansion tank installed to prevent plumbing system and or water heater damage and unnecessary relief valve discharge caused by excessive pressure from thermal expansion. **Section 3745.95-04 (C) of the Ohio Administrative Code requires the following** premises to install backflow prevention devices; hospitals, mortuaries, clinics, nursing homes, laboratories, sewage plants, sewage pumping stations, food and beverage facilities, processing plants, chemical plants, metal plating industries, petroleum processing or storage plants, manufacturing plants and car washes. This does not eliminate the need to follow the Ohio Basic Building Code rule 4101:2-51-38 of the OAC that it is the consumer's responsibility to prevent the installation of illegal cross connection.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO THE CITY OF GALLIPOLIS WATER & WASTEWATER CUSTOMERS

This notice is mailed to our customers in accordance with provisions of Ohio Revised Code Section 4933.19.

Tampering with water meters or water service equipment and the theft of water are criminal activities and may result in penalties to offenders. A person found benefiting from tampering or an unauthorized service connection is presumed to have committed the violation and will be prosecuted.

The Ohio Revised Code includes the following provisions.

It is a **crime** to tamper with or bypass a water meter, conduit or attachment of a utility. It is also a **crime** to reconnect a water meter, conduit to reconnect a water meter, conduit or attachment of a utility that has been disconnected by the utility.

It is likewise illegal to knowingly consume any water which has not been correctly registered because a meter, conduit or attachment of a utility has been tampered with, or bypassed, or knowingly use service that has been discontinued by a utility and reconnected without the utility's consent.

A felony or misdemeanor conviction for a theft offense can result from a violation of these laws. The person so convicted is subject to the imposition of criminal sanctions including imprisonment & payment of fines and will also be required to make restitution for the cost of repairs, replacement of the meters, conduits, or attachments damaged and for the value of the illegally consumed water direction.

THINGS TO KEEP IN MIND In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amounts 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 contaminates. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. For 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).

Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure the safety of your drinking water. The City of Gallipolis Water Treatment Facility conducted sampling for bacteria, lead, copper, nitrate, and synthetic contaminates during 2018. Samples were collected for a total of 13 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of Gallipolis WTP water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data though accurate, are more than one year old. See the attached chart.

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 Gallipolis PWS 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 the water for drinking or cooking.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in the home's plumbing.

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.

The City of Gallipolis WTP had a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system during 2018.

License # 2700112-1260543-2019 expires January 30, 2020

The Gallipolis WTP sampled water leaving the plant and found the lead level was less than .05 ppb, which is the lowest detectable limit of the outside testing laboratory.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple coliform detections. Instead the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

For questions involving water emergencies, waterline breaks, hydrant damage or leaks please contact:

City of Gallipolis Maintenance Garage at (740) 446-0600

For billing questions, call (740) 441-6006

Source Water Assessment The Ohio EPA completed a study of the Gallipolis Public Water System's (PWS) 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 water to the Gallipolis PWS has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: 1) The lack of a significant protective layer of clay and shale overlying the aquifer 2) The shallow depth, (less than 30 feet) below the ground surface, of the aquifer 3) Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. The susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize this likelihood. Ordinance (735.01) prohibiting drilling of oil and gas wells within one half (1/2) mile radius of the Gallipolis PWS well fields is currently in effect. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (740) 446-0613.

Source of Contamination in Your 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.

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0258	NA	NO	2017	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosions of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)	4	4	1.0	.80-1.21	NO	2018	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.14	NA	NO	2018	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
TOTAL TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	46.5	28.3-46.5	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	7.6	<6-7.6	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.17	0.94-1.26	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**		**Violation**		**Typical Source of Contaminants**
LEAD (ppb)	15	N/A	BDL		NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	Zero of 23 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
COPPER (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.032		NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	Zero of 23 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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 residual disinfectant level allowed.

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

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

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 approximately 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.

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.

BDL—Below Detection Limit.

James A. Northup Water Treatment Plant
City of Gallipolis
PO Box 339
Gallipolis, Ohio 45631

OR CURRENT RESIDENT

Contacts and Public Meetings

PUBLIC MEETINGS If you have any further questions, comments or suggestions, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the first Tuesday of each month at the City of Gallipolis Building 333 Third Avenue, at 6:00 pm. Call for information (740) 446-2489.

- OH State Sen. Bob Peterson (614) 466-8156 peterson@ohiosenate.gov
- Ohio State Rep. Ryan Smith (614) 466-1366 rep93@ohiohouse.gov
- U.S. Rep. Bill Johnson (202) 225-5705 www.billjohnson.house.gov
- U.S. Sen. Sherrod Brown (202) 224-2315 www.brown.senate.gov
- U.S. Sen. Rob Portman (202) 224-3353 www.portman.senate.gov
- Governor Mike DeWine (614) 644-4357 https://governor.ohio.gov

Fees

Cost to Prepare & Deliver CCR $ 500.00

Ohio License To Operate $ 4,477.00

Liming License $ 50.00

State Elevator Inspection $ 771.00

Chemistry Survey Fee $ 2,800.00

Microbiological Survey Fee $ 2,000.00

WATER SAFETY PRECAUTIONS Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).**