

Public Water System
Consumer Confidence Report
GERMANO WATER SYSTEM



Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Germano Water System
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2019

Introduction

The Germano 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 in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts

Source Water Information

The Germano Water System receives its drinking water from groundwater from an aquifer located south of Germano on Township Road 147, Mill Road. We have one well that produces approximately thirty-six thousand gallons a day. The treatment process consists of chlorination and a filtration process. Which removes iron and manganese from your water. We have a connection with a Village of Jewett, if an emergency should arise in either jurisdiction. This connection was not utilized in 2018. We also have a 1000 gallon water buffalo.

Susceptibility Analysis

This assessment indicates that Germano's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination due to: the presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay/shale overlaying the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and the presence of numerous potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contamination sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade source.

For further assistance on drinking water source protection, please contact the Ohio EPA Southeast District Office at (1-800-686-7330) or visit the Ohio EPA Source Water Assessment and Protection Web page at <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH3400612.pdf>.

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 Germano Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate, inorganic, disinfection byproducts, copper and lead, iron, and manganese during 2019. 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

In mid-January we were notified that our consumer confidence report for 2018 was in violation for failing to include all tested contaminant results. Those items have been corrected.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Gremano drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	2	NA	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	0	5	0.4	NA	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony(ppb)	6	6	<1.00	NA	No	2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic(ppb)	0	10	<1.00	NA	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.015	NA	No	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes
Beryllium(ppb)	4	4	<1.00	NA	No	2018	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories
Chromium	0.1	0.1	4.57	NA	No	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes
Mercury(ppb)	2	2	<0.2	NA	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide(ppb)	200	200	< 0.01	NA	No	2018	Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	<0.2	NA	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate(measure as Nitrogen)(ppm)	10	10	<0.1	NA	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite(measure as Nitrogen)(ppm)	1	1	0.121	NA	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium(ppb)	50	50	<1.00	NA	No	2018	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries
Thallium(ppb)	0.5	2	<1.00	NA	No	2018	Leaching from ore-processing sites
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Alachlor(ppb)	0	2	<0.2	NA	No	2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Atrazine(ppb)	3	3	<0.3	NA	No	2018	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Benzene(ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from factories: leaching from gas storage tanks/landfills
Carbon tetrachloride(ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene(ppb)	100	100	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from chemical/agricultural chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2 Dichloroethane(ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane(ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene(ppb)	700	700	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Tetrachloroethylene(ppb)	0	5	0.63	NA	No	2018	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from textile-finishing factories

1,1,1-Trichloroethane(ppb)	200	200	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-2 Trichloroethane(ppb)	3	5	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichlorethylene(ppb)	0	5	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride(ppb)	0	2	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Leaching from PVC piping, discharge from plastic factories
Xylenes(ppm)	10	10	<0.5	NA	No	2018	Discharge from petroleum factories
Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)ppb)	NA	60	<1.0	NA	No	2018	By-product of drinking water
Total Trihalomethane(THMs)(ppb)	NA	80	3.35	NA	No	2018	By-product of drinking water
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	0.8	0.5-1.1	No	2019	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	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	1.4	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	0 out of _5_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.0246	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	0 out of _5_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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. Germano water system 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>.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2019 we had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information

Steve Rocknich

740-942-0411

100 West Market Street Cadiz, OH 43907

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.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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 (µg/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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.