

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2015

The Village of Georgetown

The Village of Georgetown has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act reauthorization of 1996 and is required to be delivered to the consumers by July 1, 2016. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, water system contacts and ways to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water. The Village of Georgetown receives its drinking water from Brown County Rural Water Association. The Brown County Rural Water Association obtains its water from the Ohio River Aquifer through 10 EPA approved wells. The Water Treatment Plant, Office and wells are located at 3818 U.S. 52, five miles west of Ripley, Ohio. Their telephone number is (937) 375-4106

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 materials. Water may also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal and human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contamination, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contamination, such as salts and metals, which often occur naturally, 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, such as synthetic or volatile organic compounds, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring, or as byproducts of oil/gas production and mining activities.

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 (and 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 at 1(800) 426-4791.

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Georgetown conducted sampling for bacteria and inorganic contaminants during 2011. Samples were collected for different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Georgetown water supply or below the MCL. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for 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 tables # 1 & # 2.

Table # 1 - Brown County Rural Water Assoc. – Table of detected contaminants.

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.35	0.75 – 1.35	NO	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Barium (ppm)	2	2	<0.30	<0.30	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.1	nd – 1.1	NO	Runoff from fertilizers, erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	22.4	12.0-35.4	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	na	60	nd	nd	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Chloroform (ppb)	na	na	1.61	0.60-3.04	NO	EPA regulations require us to monitor these contaminants while EPA considers setting limits on them. The contaminants are by-products of drinking water chlorination
RADIONUCLIDES						
Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	0	15	<3	<3	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	2 or > per month	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

Table # 2 - Village of Georgetown - Table of detected contaminants.

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Asbestos (MFL) 2011	7	7	0.16	0.16	NO	Decay of asbestos cement water mains
LEAD AND COPPER		AL	90 TH percen tile	# sites above the AL; range of detection		
Lead (ppb) 2015	0	15	<5	2 of 20 sites nd - <5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppb) 2015	1.3	1.3	<50	0 of 20 sites nd - <50	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	44.9	26.0-44.9	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	na	60	8.2	<6.0-8.2	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
UNREGULATED CONTAMINATIONS						
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	na	12.1	7.02-12.1	NO	EPA regulations require us to monitor these contaminants while EPA considers setting limits on them. The contaminants are by-products of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	0	na	10.5	5.92-10.5	NO	
Chloroform (ppb)	na	na	4.64	3.29-4.64	NO	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	na	17.7	9.8-17.7	NO	
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS						
Total Chlorine(ppm) 2015	4	4	0.78	0.28-1.14	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Total Coliform Bacteria 2015	0	1	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment

A Message about Lead: 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 Village of Georgetown 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Terms and Abbreviations

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Definitions: MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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. AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. 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. ICR: Information Collection Rule, the unregulated contaminants for which the EPA or the state requires monitoring under 40 CFR 141.40.

Abbreviations: PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter; PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter; N/A: not applicable; NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water; pCi/L: picocuries per liter; MFL: million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration; ND: not detectable at testing limits.

OHIO EPA RULES & REGULATIONS OF THE
OHIO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
(OAC)
3745-96-01 To 3745-96-04

Meetings

Council meetings are held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 7:30 P.M.
Office Hours at the Village of Georgetown Utilities: 7:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. (Mon. – Fri.).
Location: 301 S. Main St. Georgetown, Ohio 45121, (937-378-6395 or 937-378-6144).
Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

For More Information

For more information on your drinking water contact the Village Administrator Art Owens at
937-378-6395.

License to Operate Status

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.