

Georgetown Water System
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2023

The Harrison County Water and Sewer District 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 contact.

The Georgetown Water System receives its drinking water from Tri-County Water Authority, which is supplied by wells from the city of Martins Ferry.

Susceptibility Analysis

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Martins Ferry public water supply source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to the study, the aquifer that supplies water has a high susceptibility to contamination. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. The Martins Ferry public water system has these protective measures in place. For further assistance on drinking water source protection, please contact Harrison County water office at 740-942-0411.

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 number 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 Georgetown Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, disinfection byproducts, lead/copper during 2023. 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS From Wholesaler

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG Or MRDLG	MCL,T, Or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride(ppm)	4	4	.918 1.20	.918-.918 .70-1.46	No No	2023 2022	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Barium	2	2	0.0518 0.028	0.05-.1	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes
Nitrate(measure as Nitrogen)ppm	10	10	0.482 0.573	.482-.482 .566-.573	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks,
Unregulated Contaminants							
Chloroform(ppb)	NA	NA	4.3 1.03	4.3-4.3 1.03-1.03	No	2023 2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform(ppb)	NA	NA	8.9 2.7	8.7-8.9 .83-3.8	No	2023 2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane(ppb)	NA	NA	12.5 1.64	12.3-12.5 1.64-1.64	No	2023 2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromomethane	NA	NA	18.4 1.45	17.8-18.4 1.45-1.45	No	2023 2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radium 228	0	5.0	0.668	NA	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants tested by Harrison County Water District							
Asbestos	7	7	0	N/A	No	2021	Decay of asbestos cement water mains Natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)ppb)	NA	60	11.5	NA	No	2023	By-product of drinking water
Total Trihalomethane(THMs)(ppb)	NA	80	16.7	NA	No	2023	By-product of drinking water
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine(ppm)	4	4	0.4	0.3-0.9	No	2023	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	6.155	No	2023	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	0.146	No	2023	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. Georgetown 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>

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

Public Participation and Contact Information

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Harrison County Water Board which meet the first Tuesday of each month. For more information on your drinking water contact Steve Rocknich at 740-942-0411 or 740-491-0183

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.