

Village of Glenford Water Department

Consumer Confidence Report for 2021

The Village of Glenford Water Department 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.

The Village of Glenford does not produce its own water, but purchases it from the Village of Thornville. The Village of Thornville receives its water from two drilled wells. These wells are located at 112 West Columbus Street, Thornville, Ohio. The water is treated with a form of chlorine much like the chlorine bleach that you may use in your home. The Village of Glenford has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. The Village of Glenford Water Department serves approximately 420 people in and around the Village of Glenford.

A Source Water Assessment Report was prepared for your water system by Ohio EPA. A susceptibility analysis indicates that the Village of Glenford's source of drinking water has a MODERATE susceptibility to contamination because:

- the wells have a depth between 116 and 120 feet and the aquifer has a depth to water of approximately 30 feet below the surface
- the presence of permeable material over the aquifer allows only limited protection from contaminants entering the aquifer
- water quality results do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer
- potentially significant contaminant sources exist but they are primarily non-point sources associated with farming and sewage collection
- Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Thornville are available by contacting the Village of Glenford at 740-650-2009.

The susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination that is verifiably due to infiltration of ground water by surface or near-surface contaminants.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As mentioned earlier, the source of Glenford's water is Northern Perry County Water District, which purchases its water from the Village of Thornville. 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 productions, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm 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;

and (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure 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)

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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Glenford 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 you water, you may wish to have you 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Glenford conducted sampling for bacteria, chlorine, trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids during 2021 sampling. The OEPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Special Precaution*** 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 immuno 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Glenford which meets the first Tuesday of each month. For more information on your drinking water contact the Village at (740) 659-2009. Previous year's Consumer Confidence Reports are available on the Village of Glenford's website at <https://www.glenfordvillage.org/> or by contacting the Village of Glenford or Brandon Fox at 740-808-0034.

Listed below is a chart titled “Table of Detected Contaminants”. This chart contains information on those contaminants that were found in Glenford water supply. Please note that an * before the contaminant indicates testing was performed by the Village of Thornville.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS- Village of Glenford							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.12	0.39-1.12	No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	19.6	19.6-19.6	No	2021	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
*Barium (ppm)- Village of Thornville	2	2	0.012	N/A	No	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
*Chromium (ug/l)	100	100	2.84	N/A	No	2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and erosion of natural deposits
*Selenium (ug/l)	50	50	1	N/A	No	2019	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
*Nitrate (ppm)- Village of Thornville	10	10	0.874	N/A	No	2021	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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	0	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	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 ppb	0	0.224	No	2020	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions 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.						
* indicates collected by the Village of Thornville							
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 a 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 Goal (MRDLG):The maximum level of a disinfectant added for water treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of persons would occur, and which allows an adequate margin of safety.							
Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL): A level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects							
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.							
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.							
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.							
Not Applicable (N/A)							