

Groveport Water Department Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2021

The Groveport Water Department has a current unconditioned license to operate our water system. We have 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 Groveport Water Department receives its drinking water from two (2) underground wells. The Groveport Water Department also has an Emergency Back-up connection with the Columbus Water Department. The connection was not used in 2021. This report does not contain information on the water quality from the Columbus Water Department but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Columbus Water Department at (614) 645-7691.

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, the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Why do we 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 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.

Source Water Assessment

The Ohio EPA recently completed a susceptibility analysis for Groveport's source of drinking water, based on information provided by the city and public records. This analysis indicates that the aquifer (water rich zone) supplying water to Groveport has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer.
- Shallow depth (approximately 40 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and
- The presence of potential contamination sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility rating means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize the likelihood. More information about source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (614) 836-3910.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Groveport Council which meets at 6:30pm on every second (2nd) and fourth (4th) Monday of every month. Groveport Council meets at the Groveport Municipal Building Council Chambers located at 655 Blacklick Street. For more information on your drinking water please call (614)-836-3910.

During the past year we have taken all the required samples by the EPA to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table only shows those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel it is important that you know exactly what and how much was present in the water. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Some data, though accurate is more than one year old.

Residual Disinfection							
Contaminants (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.92	0.71 – 1.08	No	2021	Additive used to control microbes
Disinfection by-products							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 (ppb)	No goal	60	9.6	9.5 – 9.6	No	2021	By-product of water disinfection
Total TTHM (ppb)	No goal	80	77.0	62.0 – 77.0	No	2021	By-product of water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.27	NA	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.073	NA	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	0.56	NA	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits fertilizer run off
Radiological							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	2.4	NA	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.97	NA	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 2019							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	Action level	90th%	# over action level	Violation	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.127	0 of 20 samples taken	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

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: 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

(pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity

Lead Education

“If present elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Groveport Water Dept. 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw> or by calling 614-644-2752. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”