Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report Template

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Updated February 2017

DALTON VILLAGE PWS
***Drinking Water Consumer Confiden*ce Report**
For 2016

The following paragraph is not required. Other preferred wording may be used. It is recommended that information concerning improvements to treatment or distribution that have been made in the past year, information of future improvements or public service information be added.

The DALTON VILLAGE PWS 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 DALTON VILLAGE PWS receives its drinking water from two ground wells, behind 279 East Main Street. Each well produces 400 gallons per minute.

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 Strom 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).

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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The DALTON VILLAGE PWS conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; nitrate; disinfection byproducts; volatile organic during 2016. Samples were collected for a total of 39 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the DALTON VILLAGE PWS water supply. 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 *{A Table of Detected Contaminants is Mandatory}*

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the DALTON VILLAGE PWS drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform Bacteria					No	2016	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/l	0	15	3067 pCi/l		No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	3.42 ug/l		No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff of orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Chromium (ppm)	100	100	1.49 ug/l		No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Nickel			2.01 ug/l		No	2016	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.39ug/l		No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of petroleum and metal refineries; Discharge from mines.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	89.0 ug/l		No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.

Residual Disinfectants							
TTHM	80	0	1.36 ug/l		No	2016	By-product of drinking water

*Include the following if Beta was detected: *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.*

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. DALTON VILLAGE PWS 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

License to Operate

In 2016 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Board of Public Affairs which meets the third Monday of each month at 6:30 pm at Village Hall. For more information on your drinking water contact Terry West Supt. At 330-828-2182.

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.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR.

- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

- 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.

- Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time”

Include definitions for any term used in the report that is not considered “every-day” language. The following definitions are only required if used in the report.

- 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.