

# VILLAGE OF DALTON WATER DEPARTMENT

## DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2010

The Dalton 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 tests results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

### **What's the source of your drinking water?**

The Dalton Water Department receives its drinking water from two ground wells, behind 279 East Main Street. Each well produces 400 gallons per minute.

Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we insure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations.

### **What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes: 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 and domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and 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.

### **Who determines what monitoring requirements are performed?**

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Village of Dalton's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Village of Dalton has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- presence of a thick protective layer of clay/shale/other overlying the aquifer,
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities,
- presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling: Curt Denning, Water Supt. @330-828-2182.

In order to ensure that 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).

### 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, people 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).

### Regulations concerning your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Dalton Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganics (listed below), nitrate, radiologicals, and volatile organic chemicals (VOC) contaminants during 2010. There were over one hundred (100) samples collected and there were no contaminants which were detected in the Dalton Water Department water supply. The Ohio EPA requires public water suppliers to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The table below shows the past year monitoring requirements:

Contaminant Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of contaminants
Total coliform bacteria	0	0	0	0	No	2010	Naturally present in the environment
Antimony ppb	0.006 ppm	0.006 ppm	<4 ppb	<4 ppb	No	2010	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic ppb		0.01 ppm	<3 ppb	<3 ppb	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass & electronics wastes
Beryllium ppb	0.004 ppm	0.004 ppm	<1 ppb	<1 ppb	No	2010	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, & defense industries
Cadmium ppb	0.005 ppm	0.005 ppm	<1 ppb	<1 ppb	No	2010	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Selenium ppb	0.05 ppm	0.05 ppm	<5 ppb	<5 ppb	No	2010	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge of mines
Thallium ppb	0.0005 ppm	0.002 ppm	<1.5 ppb	<1.5 ppb	No	2010	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, & drug factories
Barium ppb	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	101 ppb	<1.5 ppb	No	2010	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium ppb	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	<10 ppb	<10 ppb	No	2010	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide ppm	0.2 ppm	0.2 ppm	<0.02 ppm	<0.02 ppm	No	2010	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride ppm	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	<0.2 ppm	<0.2 ppm	No	2010	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury ppm	0.002 ppm	0.002 ppm	<0.0002 ppm	<0.0002 ppm	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands
Nickel ppb	10 ppb	10 ppb	<10 ppb	<10 ppb	No	2010	Discharge from steel/metal factories

Nitrate ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	<0.1 ppm	<0.1 ppm	No	2010	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage and erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	0	AL=15.5 ppb	<5.0 ppb	<5.0 ppb	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1350 ppb	AL=1350 ppb	93 ppb	<10-93 ppb	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing

Radiologicals and volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) were all tested and all below the minimum detectable limit. If you like a copy of the results they are available by contacting Curt Denning @ 330-828-2182.

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 Dalton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of material 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 drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meeting of The Board of Public Affairs which meets the second Monday of each month beginning 6:00 p.m. at Village Hall.

**For more information** regarding your drinking water contact Curt Denning, Water 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 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.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are unites of measure for concentration of contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. Apart per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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.

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