

Village of Dillonvale

**Consumer
Confidence
Report 2022**

Village of Dillonvale
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2022

The **Village of Dillonvale 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.

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SWDA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Village of Dillonvale receives its drinking water from two wells that are located at the water department, 435 Township Road 1197.

Source water assessment and its availability?

Ohio EPA completed a survey of Dillonvale's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protection of the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to the village has a high susceptibility of contamination. This determination was based on the following:

- 1) The presence of a thin layer of clay overlaying the groundwater.

- 2) Shallow depth to the water. (Less than 22 feet below the surface)
- 3) The presence of significant contaminant sources in the area. This susceptibility that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about your water source or what you can do to help protect the available water source by contacting the Village Administrator, Beth Petrosino (740) 769-2570 The Village of Dillonvale has completed a Drinking Water Protection Plan with assistance of the Ohio EPA. We also have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. Copies of the source water assessment prepared for the Village of Dillonvale can be obtained by calling city building (740) 769-2570 or the water department (740) 769-2668

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 animal 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 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Dillonvale conducted sampling for ***chlorine, bacteria, barium, chromium, fluoride, nitrate, total trihalomethanes, lead and copper during 2022***. Samples were collected for a total of **9** different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the **Village of Dillonvale** 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.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below, please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides- they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after pets.
- If you have a septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste- Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

Violation 1

Consumer Confidence Rule: During the month of January 2019, Village of Dillonvale failed to *provide to you, our customers an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. This violation ended in 2022 by completing a comprehensive report.*

Violation 2

Consumer Confidence Rule: During the month of February 2020, Village of Dillonvale failed to *provide to you, our customers an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. This violation ended in 2022 by completing a comprehensive report.*

Violation 3

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5): During the month of January 2022, Village of Dillonvale Failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated 1/1/2022-12/31/2022. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. This violation ended in December 2022. Corrected by ensuring to properly test for this contaminant. We took steps to ensure testing was done for this contaminant and was corrected.

Violation 4

Lead and Copper Rule: During the month of October 2021, Village of Dillonvale failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated 10-1-2021. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. This violation ended in 2022. We were required by the EPA in 2022 to increase the number of samples obtained to test for these contaminants and we are continuing to follow EPA guidelines.

Violation 5

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM): During the month of January 2022, Village of Dillonvale failed to test for the contaminant and period indicated 1/1/2022-12/31-2022. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. This violation ended in 2022. We took steps to ensure testing was done for this contaminant and corrected.

Violation 6

Public Notice Rule linked to violation: During the month of November 10, 2022, Village of Dillonvale failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water customers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. Steps have been taken to ensure that notifications are issued in a proper and timely manner following EPA guidelines. The violation ended 2022.

Violation 6

Public Notice Rule linked to violation: : During the month of November 23,2022, Village of Dillonvale failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water customers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. Steps

have been taken to ensure that notifications are issued in a proper and timely manner following EPA guidelines. The violation ended 2022.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Dillonvale drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine	4	4	0.7	0.4-0.7	NO	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No Goal for Total	80	5	4.9-4.9	NO	2022	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium	2	2	0.022	0.022-0.022	NO	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	1.1	1.1- 1.1	NO	2022	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4.0	0.08	0.08- 0.08	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from, fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen)	10	10	1	1.03-1.03	NO	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	4.1	NO	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	__0__ out of __20__ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3	0.178	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	__0__ out of __20__ 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. The Village of Dillonvale 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>.

Water Conservation tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference- try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers- a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Running your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

PWSs that triggered a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment must inform their customers of:

- a) The appropriate text (dependent on whether there is an E. coli MCL), listed below.
- b) The number of assessments required and completed.
- c) Corrective actions required and completed.
- d) The reasons for conducting assessments and corrective actions.
- e) Whether the PWS has failed to complete any required assessments or corrective actions.
- f) the specific assessment-related definitions as appropriate

If your PWS was required to comply with the Level 1 Assessment requirement or a Level 2 Assessment that was not due to an E. coli MCL violation, the PWS shall include the following text in the report, as applicable, filling in the blanks accordingly:

- (a) *"Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments."*
- (b) *"During the past year we were required to conduct **[insert number of level one assessments]** level one assessments. **[insert number of level one assessments]** level one assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take **[insert number of corrective actions]** corrective actions and we completed **[insert number of corrective actions]** of these actions."*
- (c) *"During the past year **[insert number of level two assessments]** level two assessments were required to be completed for our water system. **[insert number of level two assessments]** level two assessments were completed. In addition, we were required to take **[insert number of corrective actions]** corrective actions and we completed **[insert number of corrective actions]** of these actions."*

If the PWS was required to conduct a Level 2 Assessment due to an E. coli MCL violation, the PWS shall

include in the report the following text, filling in the blanks accordingly:

- (a) *“E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly and people with severely compromised immune systems. We found E. coli bacteria, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.”*
- (b) *“We were required to complete a level two assessment because we found E. coli in our water system. In addition, we were required to take **[insert number of corrective actions]** corrective actions and we completed **[insert number of corrective actions]** of these actions.”*
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A PWS that must conduct a Level 1 or Level 2 Assessment must include the specific assessment-related definitions in their CCR, as appropriate (see Section 21).

RTCR VIOLATIONS:

A PWS that detects *E. coli* and has violated the *E. coli* MCL, must include one or more of the following statements to describe the noncompliance, as applicable:

- *We had an E. coli-positive repeat sample following a total coliform-positive routine sample.*
- *We had a total coliform-positive repeat sample following an E. coli-positive routine sample.*
- *We failed to take all required repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample.*
- *We failed to test for E. coli when a repeat sample tested positive for total coliform.*

If a PWS detects *E. coli* and has not violated the *E. coli* MCL, in addition to completing the table as described in Section 8 of this document, the system may include a statement that explains that although they have detected *E. coli*, they are not in violation of the *E. coli* MCL.

Any system that has failed to complete all the required Level 1 or Level 2 Assessments or correct all identified significant deficiencies, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement and must also include one or both of the following statements, as applicable:

- *“We failed to conduct the required assessment.”*
- *“We failed to correct all significant deficiencies that were identified during the assessment that we conducted.”*

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at monthly council meetings held on the second Wednesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at the Dillonvale City Building 135 School Street Dillonvale Ohio 43917. Village Administrator Beth Petrosino at 740-769-2570 or Water Plant 740-769-2668

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. (Required if applicable)

- 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” (T)
- 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 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.