
Village of Dillonvale

Consumer Confidence Report



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

<https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters>

Updated March 2022

How to Use the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Template

This CCR Template is made to be used together with the CCR Instruction Guide, available at <https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/public-water-systems/consumer-confidence-reports>.

The Template provides the required elements of the CCR and contains the full text of required language. The Instruction Guide has corresponding Sections to the Template that provide further detail on specific situations and gives examples of how to report data and violations.

The Template has ***{bracketed phrases}*** that require the community water system to insert their own information such as name of the water system and contact information. In addition to filling in and customizing the text of the CCR, the water system should replace the Ohio EPA Template cover page with their own report title.

While much of the CCR consists of required language, each CCR will be unique to a particular community water system. The Template contains sections that may not apply to a particular water system, and those sections should be removed from the final CCR. For example, if a system does not have nitrate or arsenic levels that would require special language or did not have any violations during the year that the CCR was written for, those references should not be in that year's CCR.

A CCR checklist is also available at <https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/public-water-systems/consumer-confidence-reports>.

Village of Dillonvale
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2021

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 (SDWA). 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.

The **Village of Dillonvale** 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.

Where does my water come from?

The **Village of Dillonvale** gets its drinking water from **two wells that are located at the water department at 435 Township Roads 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 EPA 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 can you 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 the assistance of the Ohio EPA. We also have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.*

How can I get involved?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at monthly council meetings held on the 2nd Tuesday of every month at 6:30 PM at the Dillonvale City Building at 135 School Street, Dillonvale, Ohio 43917

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 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, 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).

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, 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).

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.

Section 6: About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The ***Village of Dillonvale*** conducted sampling for ***bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic*** during **2021**. Samples were collected for a total of ***{number of different contaminants for which samples were collected}*** 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, is one year old.

Section 7: Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

During the year of **2021**, *Village of Dillonvale* failed to **monitor Lead and Copper**. **This violation was corrected for the year 2022 as we now have to do double the samples twice yearly until further notice from the EPA. It is worth noting that prior testing has not shown any lead or copper outside acceptable limits**

Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants {A Table of Detected Contaminants is Mandatory}

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **{Water System Name}** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range		Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHM	NA	80	4.4	0.3	1.9	NO	2019	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	4	4	0.79	0.29		NO	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	25.0	25.0	22.3	NA		NO	2021	
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	1.02	NA		NO	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	0.875	NA		NO	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate Educational Information

Include the following paragraph if the nitrate level is greater than 5.0 ppm but less than 10 ppm.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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. ***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>.

Also, if the lead action level was exceeded, include the following paragraph:

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 coli an assessment to determine

if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

In **2021** the Village of Dillonvale 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 ***Village of Dillonvale*** which meets ***2nd Monday of the Month at 6:30 PM*** For more information on your drinking water contact Water Plant ***at 740-769-2668 or Village Administrator at 740-769-2570***

_____ 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).

- Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- Cyanobacteria: Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.
- Cyanotoxin: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.
- Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.
- Master Meter (MM): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).

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.