

Public Water System Consumer Confidence Report



Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Delta Village

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2023

The Delta Village 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.

Source Water Information

The Delta Village receives its drinking water from Reservoir 2, which has a storage capacity of 400 million gallons.

For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from the source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Village of Delta drinking water source protection area is susceptible to agricultural runoff (fertilizer/pesticide applications and storage, animal feedlots, row crops), above ground storage tanks, oil and gas production activities, wastewater treatment discharges, and commercial sources.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land use and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for the Village of Delta Public Water System is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the Village of Delta Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for Delta Village are available by contacting The Delta Water Plant at 419-822-4143 or emailing jflores@villageofdelta.org.

The **Delta Village** also has an **Emergency** connection with the **City of Wauseon**. This connection was not used during the operating year of 2023. If this connection is used in the future, Delta Village will supply the water quality parameters in this section of the Consumer Confidence Report.

The **Delta Village** also installed an **Emergency** connection with the **Fulton County** water supply. This connection was opened to the western corridor of the village and has been in use since August 25, 2023. This source of water is in use for everything **WEST** of the railway overpass. This source was used for 2 days starting September 10 through September 11 due to a programming error at the water treatment plant. This short period of time did not require any special samples to be collected.

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, 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Delta Village conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic and organic; synthetic organic; volatile organic, nitrite, nitrate, lead, copper, disinfection by-products, microcystins, cyanobacteria, turbidity during 2023. Samples were collected for a total of 51 different contaminants most of which were not detected in Delta Village 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

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

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.39	0.03 – 0.39	N	2023	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	NA	TT	100	100	N	2023	
Radioactive Contaminants							
Radium 228 & 226 (pci/L)	0	5	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	N	2020	Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.91	0.41 – 2.91	N	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.06	1.01 – 1.10	N	2023	Erosion of nature deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.03	0.03 – 0.03	N	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Residual Disinfectants							
Contaminants (Units)	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.31	1.0 – 1.6	N	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Trihalomethanes, TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	85.2	56.1 - 121	Y	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids, HHA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	34.6	22.7 – 40.8	N	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Lead and Copper January 1 – June 30, 2023						
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	<2.0	N	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 40 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.33	N	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 40 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Lead and Copper July 1 – December 31, 2023						
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	<2.0	N	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 40 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	0.34	N	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 out of 40 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Unregulated Contaminates

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Delta Village participated in UCMR5 sampling in the operating year 2023. If you would like a list of the Delta Village unregulated contaminants and our sample results, please contact Jammie Flores, Water Superintendent at 419-822-4143 or jflores@villageofdelta.org.

Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant ppb	Sample Year	Level Found	Range of Detection
PFBA	2023	0.0066	0.0066 – 0.0066

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the **Delta Village's** highest recorded turbidity result for **2023** was **0.39** NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was **100%**.

Violations

Levels of TTHM above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). The average level of TTHM over the third and fourth quarter of 2023 was 0.085 and 0.082 mg/L. The standard for TTHM is **0.080** mg/L.

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g. bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

The levels detected do not pose an immediate risk to your health. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What is being done?

We are investigating and taking the following necessary steps: The village has evaluated the current treatment process. During this process we collected process samples throughout the treatment and distribution systems to determine where the issue maybe starting. The outcome of this process indicated the age of the water in certain portions of the distribution system is the source of the problem. We have implemented tower level operations to ensure more frequent turnover rates. Since this process has been done the fourth quarter of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023 level have been below the MCL.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting:

Jammie Flores

419-822-4143

401 Main Street, Delta, OH 43515

jflores@villageofdelta.org

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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. Delta Village 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>.

Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB)

Starting the first week in May, PWSs in Ohio will follow HAB season monitoring requirements per their assigned schedule. All PWS assigned to schedules 1 or 2 are assigned the same biweekly qPCR monitoring periods. PWSs should collect qPCR and microcystin samples based on the assigned HAB season monitoring schedule instructions below.

Schedule 1: PWSs systems must collect weekly raw and finished water microcystins samples and biweekly qPCR samples beginning the first week in May. The cyanobacteria screening sample must be paired with the first weekly raw and finished water microcystins samples.

Schedule 2: PWSs will collect their first biweekly qPCR sample the first week of May. Cyanobacteria screening and raw water microcystins samples must be collected on alternating weeks thereafter.

Delta Village is currently collecting samples based on the "Schedule 2" requirement.

Cyanobacteria – (AKA blue-green algae)

Microscopic organisms found naturally in surface water. True algae and cyanobacteria both utilize some form of chlorophyll to perform photosynthesis. True algae are essentially plants. Cyanobacteria are photosynthesizing bacteria. Cyanobacteria also contain the accessory pigment phycocyanin, that can give decaying blue-green algae a blue color. Some of the most commonly occurring cyanobacteria in Ohio waters include: microcystis, anabaena, pseudoanabaena, planktothrix, aphanizomenon, and cylindrospermopsis. True algae and cyanobacteria are very different organisms and therefore should not be treated the same. There are no known harmful toxins released by dying true algae. Cyanobacteria, however, can contain harmful cyanotoxins within the cell wall which may be released during cell growth or death.

Some species of cyanobacteria can produce cyanotoxins, including neurotoxins (nervous systems), hepatotoxins (liver) and

dermatotoxins (skin irritant). Monitoring for cyanotoxins in Ohio is currently focused on the most prevalent cyanotoxins where reliable analytical capabilities exist, including microcystin, cylindrospermopsin, saxitoxin and anatoxin-a.

Microcystins

Consuming water containing concentrations of microcystins over the action level may result in abnormal liver function, diarrhea, vomiting, nausea, numbness, or dizziness. Children younger than school age, pregnant women, nursing mothers, the elderly immune-compromised individuals, those with pre-existing liver conditions and those receiving dialysis treatment may be more susceptible than the general population to the health effects of microcystins. Delta Village follows the Schedule 2 sampling requirements listed above and all samples for the operating year 2023 were non-detect (**0 ug/L**).

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In **2023** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of **The Village Council** which meet on the first and third Monday of every month. For more information on your drinking water contact Jammie Flores, Water Superintendent at 419-822-4143 or jjflores@villageofdelta.org.

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.

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.

PFBA: perfluorobutanoic acid is part of the group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. This is a part of the sampling group of nonregulated contaminants PFAS.

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.