

CITY OF DELPHOS DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2016



Introduction: The Delphos Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in 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 Delphos Water System receives its drinking water from the Little Auglaize River via the Delphos Gilmore Reservoir located Northwest of the City of Delphos Ohio. For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The back up supply of water for the City of Delphos is a ground water system consisting of four wells located at the north end of the city in Stadium Park area, two wells located in the south end of the City one well in Waterworks Park and one located off Lima Avenue by Leisure Park. All the water from the wells would be processed at the treatment facilities located in Waterworks Park as a ground water under the direct influence of surface water supply. All surface water rules will apply.

Your water is treated using pre-treatment for taste and odors, flocculation, coagulation, lime/soda softening, sedimentation, stabilization, fluoridation, disinfection, and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants in the source water; however, no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants.

What are sources of contamination in drinking water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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, 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 at 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. The 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? Public participation and comment are encouraged at the regular meeting of the Delphos City Council, which meets every 1st and 3rd Monday of the month. Comments or suggestions about the water system can also be submitted to the Water Department for review. For more information about Delphos Drinking Water contact Todd Haunhorst, Water Superintendent at 419-692-4916 or in writing to Delphos Water Department, 608 N. Canal St., Delphos, OH 45833.

About the Delphos Drinking Water The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. We are required to monitor for bacteria and corrosion inhibitor monthly and for chlorine residual daily. The system monitors for Volatile Organic Chemicals, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Radiological Contaminants, Nitrates, Inorganic Contaminants, and other such contaminants as may be deemed necessary. Items in the water that may be of particular interest to our consumers are: **Ground water:** Hardness; which is from 30 to 32 grains

(525 to 550 mg/L); Sulfates which is from 180 to 220 mg/L; Iron, which is less than .01 mg/L; Total Dissolved solids which is 722 mg/l. **Surface water (after October, 2007):** Hardness; 7.9 grains (135 mg/L). The other contaminants are minimal in surface water sources.

We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

A full list of all the tested parameters the Delphos Water Department must test for is on file and available to anyone who requests this information.

We monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants by taking 8 routine microbiological samples for coliform bacteria every month.

The water system was required to collect 20 Lead & Copper samples in 2014. The 20 samples were taken between 6/27/14 and 8/5/14, in accordance with EPA guidelines.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentages of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

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 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the City of Delphos Water Plant highest recorded turbidity result for 2015 was .11 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Violations The City of Delphos Water Plant had no violations in 2015.

Nitrates 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 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 City of Delphos Water Department 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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. MCLG's allow for a margin for safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentrations of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentrations of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Picocuries per liter (pci/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of water cloudiness.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.

Million fibers/liter: (MFL)

Below Detectable Level: (BDL)

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

TTHM's or Total Trihalomethanes consist of the following volatile organic chemicals; Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform and Dibromochloromethane.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): the highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

The "<" symbol: A symbol that means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminate in that sample was not detected.

Water Quality Monitoring Information

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform (TC)	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	0 to 1	No	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	N/A	TT	2.6	2.1 to 3.5	No	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	.11	0.05 to .11 NTU	No	2015	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	N/A	TT	100%	100% to 100%	No	2015	
Radioactive Contaminants							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<2	N/A	No	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	.007	N/A	No	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 20 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Nitrate	10	10	2.29	.86-2.29	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	.0099	.0099-.0099	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.17	1.03-1.25	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	.36	.35-.36	No	2015	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Disinfection By Products							
HAA5 (ppb) (Haloacetic Acids)	N/A	60	21.05	16.8-28.6	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM's (ppb) (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	80	60.05	52.2-82.8	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	MRDL=4	1.9	1.3-2.3	No	2015	Water additive used to control microbes