VILLAGE OF DALTON WATER DEPARTMENT

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2022

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.

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.

The Ohio EPA completed a study of Village of Dalton's source of drinking water in 2003, 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: Town Hall at 330-828-2221.

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.

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).

About your drinking water:
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Dalton Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria, Nitrate, Haloacetic Acids, Total Trihalomethanes, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Lead and Copper during 2022. There were 41 samples collected and any detected contaminants are listed in the table below. 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants
Listed below is information on the most recent contaminants that were found in the Village of Dalton's drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.07	NA	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Run off from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.084 7	NA	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	4.05	NA	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (MG/L)	NA	NA	<0.200	NA	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminants							
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	3.86	NA	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of petroleum and metal refineries; Discharge from mines.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.1	0.4-1.6	No	2022	Water additive to control microbes.

Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (Units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual results over AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	43.3	2.5	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
	1 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.774	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead 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 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information
In 2022 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comments are encouraged at the regular meeting of The Board of Public Affairs which meets the second Tuesday of each month beginning 6:00 p.m. at Village Hall. For more information regarding your drinking water contact Town Hall at 330-828-2221.

We were informed by the Ohio EPA that a significate deficiency (OAC rule 3745-95-03 A) and (OAC Rule 3745-95-06 (C) (3) had been identified on 1-29-21. We were directed to correct the deficiency. We have completed the corrective action plan as prescribed by the Ohio EPA on 3-31-23.

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.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- NA: Not Applicable
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units 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. A part 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.
- The "<" symbol: A symbol, which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was under 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

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