

2019 Water Quality Report
TOWN OF OCEAN VIEW, DELAWARE
201 CENTRAL AVENUE
OCEAN VIEW, DE 19970
MAY 2020
Public Water System (PWS) ID# DE0020027

This report presents this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report - CCR) 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. It represents a snapshot of last year's water quality gauged by water testing that occurred during the year. We are committed to providing you with this information to keep you informed.

To begin, a portion of the residents of the Town of Ocean View are served by the Town of Ocean View Municipal Water Utility. The Town's Municipal Water Utility (**which is the focus of this report**) is supplied by Tidewater Utilities Inc. through a Water Service Agreement. This agreement has been in place since 2007 and includes the provision of all maintenance and operations associated with the utility. Our utility is therefore a fully outsourced Municipal Water Utility.

Others in Town limits also receive their water supply from Tidewater Utilities Inc. as a direct Tidewater Utility customer but not as a Town Municipal Water Utility customer, although the water supply is from the same source. In addition, the homes of Savannah's Landing are serviced by the Bethany Beach Water Utility. Residents and property owners in these two service areas should receive an annual Water Quality Report directly from these suppliers by July 1, 2020.

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 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 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).

Please note that the water supplied to the Town of Ocean View by Tidewater Utilities Inc. **does not** currently have fluoride added. We encourage families to share this fact with your pediatricians and or dentists.

Where does my water come from?

Your water is groundwater that comes from Tidewater's **Bethany Bay Pump District**.

Source water assessment and availability:

Our source water assessment is available through: <http://delawaresourcewater.org/assessments/>.

The Source Water Assessment's Summary of Our System's Susceptibility to Contamination:

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that a source water assessment be performed for all sources of public drinking water in every state. For that reason, Delaware has developed a Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) that was approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1999.

The source water susceptibility assessment of the water supply from Tidewater Utilities Inc. to the Town is as follows: (see the tables on page four for actual testing results for this past year)

| SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT - Overall Susceptibility Ratings | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------|----------------|------|--------|------------------|--|
| Contaminant Category | Nutrients | Pathogens | Petroleum Hydrocarbons | Pesticides | Other Organics | PCBs | Metals | Other Inorganics | |
| Susceptibility (Low, Medium, High or Not susceptible) | High | High | High | High | Very High | Low | Exceed | High | |

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds (surface water), reservoirs (stored water), springs, and wells (groundwater). 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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the level of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Pharmaceuticals.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



Keep Pharmaceuticals Out of our Drinking Water & Join the Fight Against Prescription Drug Abuse! The Town of Ocean View offers a year-round depository for unused/expired medications at our Administrative Building – 201 Central Ave – 1st Floor Lobby!

How can I get involved/Ask Questions?

You can contact the Town Manager Carol Houck at 302-539-9797. Additionally, the Town will relay any questions or concerns to the District Manager assigned to the Town by Tidewater Utilities Inc. Mayor and Council Meetings are held on the second Tuesday evening most months at Town Hall, 32 West Avenue, Ocean View, DE. Check the Town Website at www.oceanviewde.com for meeting agenda and updates.

Additional information about 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. Tidewater Utilities, Inc. through its Water Service Agreement with the Town of Ocean View 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>.



Water Quality Data Tables:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that Tidewater Utilities, Inc. detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions in the tables below:

Definitions:

| Unit Descriptions | |
|-------------------|--|
| Term | Definition |
| ppm | ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| NA | NA: not applicable |
| ND | ND: Not detected |
| NR | NR: Monitoring not required but recommended. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Term | Definition |
| MCLG | MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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. |
| MCL | MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| SMCL | SMCL: Suggested Maximum Contaminant Level for aesthetic contaminants. |

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| TT | TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| AL | AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| MRDLG | MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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. |
| MRDL | MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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. |

Testing Results for DE Secondary Drinking Water Standards for the past year:

| Contaminants | Units | State SMCL | Average | Range |
|------------------------|-------|------------|---------|-------|
| Alkalinity | ppm | n/a | 114 | 114 |
| • Chloride | • ppm | • 250 | • 69 | • 69 |
| pH | std | 6.5 – 8.5 | 7.44 | 7.44 |
| Sodium | ppm | n/a | 54 | 54 |
| Sulfate | ppm | 250 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Total Dissolved Solids | ppm | 500 | 276 | 276 |
| Total Hardness | ppm | N/A | 76 | 76 |

Testing Results for DE Primary Standards of Regulated Contaminants for the past year:

| Lead and Copper | Units | MCLG | AL | 90 th Percentile | # sites over AL | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|-------|------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| Lead | ppb | 0 | 15 | Not detected | 0 | | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.060 | 0 | | No | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing system. |
| Regulated Contaminants | Units | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level | Range | Sample Date | Violation | Typical Source of Contamination |
| Total Haloacetic Acids | ppb | n/a | 60 | 16 | ND-52 | | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | n/a | 80 | 47 | 6-117 | | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chlorine | ppm | n/a | 4.0 | 1.46 | 0.39-1.46 | | No | Water additive to control microbes. |
| Fluoride | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.1 - 0.1 | | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer. |
| Barium (2018 data) | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.031 | 0.02-0.031 | | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.3 | 0.3 - 0.3 | | No | Runoff from fertilizer use. |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | pCi/L | 0 | 5 | 1.8 | 1.54 -1.8 | | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |