

The Town of Selbyville

68 W. Church Street

Selbyville, DE 19975

PWSID# DE0000654

June 30, 2018

For the year 2017

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. During 2017 we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected 10 of those contaminants and found all were below the levels of EPA standards.

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).

Where does my water come from?

Our water supply comes from ground water. Our wells draw from the Columbia Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Division of Public Health in conjunction with the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control has conducted source water assessments for nearly all community water systems in Delaware. Contact the Selbyville Water Department at 302-436-8314 regarding how to obtain a copy of this assessment or www.delawaresourceswater.org.

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 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: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses; 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; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Overall, Selbyville water has a **high** susceptibility to nutrients, a moderate susceptibility to pathogens, a **very high** susceptibility to petroleum hydrocarbons, a **high** susceptibility to pesticides, a **high** susceptibility to PCB's, a **high** susceptibility to other organic compounds, a **high** susceptibility to metals, and a **high** susceptibility to other inorganic compounds.

How can I get involved?

If you have questions about this report or concerns about your water quality, please contact Town Administrator Stacey Long or Water Plant Manager Ronald Foskey at 302-436-8314. If you want to learn more about our town in general, please attend any of our regularly scheduled town meetings. They are held the first Monday of every month at 7 o'clock p.m. at the Selbyville Town Hall, 68 W. Church Street, Selbyville, DE.

Conservation Tips

Did you know the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn during the least sunny time of day, fix toilet and faucet leaks, and take shorter showers. A 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to 50 gallons for a bath. Turning the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving can save 3 to 5 gallons of water per minute. Teach your children about water conservation to ensure future generations use water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next quarter's water bill!!

Special monitoring requirements and violations

All contaminants were in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Additional Information for 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 material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Selbyville 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. 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 change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>			
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine	4	4	1.1 ppm	0.9 ppm	1.1 ppm	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No goal for total	60 ppb	27 ppb	2.1 ppb	27 ppb	2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
METHYL-T-BUTYL ETHER [MTBE]	0	10	1.49 ppb	1.37 ppb	1.49 ppb	2017	No	Fuel oxygenate added to fuel to increase its oxygen
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No goal for total	80 ppb	67 ppb	29.7 ppb	67 ppb	2017	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride (ppm)	2.0	2.0	1.4 ppm	0 ppm	1.4 ppm	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.075	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead – action level at consumer taps (ppm)	0	15	2.2	2017	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion natural deposits	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Di (2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	0	6	0.62 ppb	0.62 ppb	0.62 ppb	2017	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to produce the safest water possible, the State requires us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants, only the ones listed below were found in your drinking water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>State MCL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Explanation and Comment</u>
Iron [Fe]	0.30 ppm	0.11 ppm	No	
Ph	8.5 ppm	7.78 ppm	No	
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS]	500 ppm	222 ppm	No	
Hardness	NA	12 ppm	No	
Chloride [Cl]	250 ppm	24.6 ppm	No	
Alkalinity [Alk]	NA	102 ppm	No	
Sodium [Na]	NA	63.3 ppm	No	

<u>Unit Descriptions</u>	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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.

<u>Important Drinking Water Definitions</u>	
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
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.
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.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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PO Box 106
Selbyville, DE 19975
1-302-436-8314
1-302-436-8018

A copy of this report is also available online at <http://selbyville.delaware.gov>