



CITY OF OBETZ
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2023
SATELLITE #2

Obetz prides itself on providing you with quality drinking water, and each year we send you this report so that you can monitor the quality of the water you receive. Once again, our water surpassed the strict regulations of both the United States and Ohio Environmental Protection Agencies (USEPA and OEPA). 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

For the area of Obetz in which you live, the Obetz Water Department receives its drinking water from the City of Columbus' Parsons Avenue Water Treatment Plant. The City of Columbus' water system uses surface water from the Scioto River and Big Walnut Creek, as well as ground water pumped from sand and gravel deposits of the Scioto River Valley. The Parson's Avenue water treatment plant is served exclusively by groundwater. All three sources of water have a relatively high susceptibility to contamination from spills or the release of chemicals. The source water assessment is available as is the Columbus CCR email Marty Ryan at mryan@obetz.oh.us to obtain a copy.

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. 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 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. Immunocompromised 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The OEPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Obetz Water Treatment Plant conducted sampling for Total Coliform, Disinfection by-products, Chlorine residual, Lead, and Copper contaminants during 2021. Samples were tested for several contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of Obetz water supply. The OEPA 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.

LEAD EDUCATION

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 Obetz 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

LICENSE TO OPERATE (LTO) STATUS INFORMATION

In 2022, we had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION INFORMATION

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the City of Obetz Council which meets on the Second and Fourth Mondays of each month at 6:00 PM in the Council Chambers located at 4175 Alum Creek Drive, Obetz, Ohio. For more information on your drinking water, contact E. Rod Davisson, City Administrator at 614.409.4403.

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.
- *Secondary Maximum Contaminant level (SMCL)*: A non-enforceable numerical limit set by the USEPA for a contaminant on the basis of aesthetic effects to prevent an undesirable taste, odor, or appearance.
- *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.

Substances we Detected	Collection Date	Obetz Satellite 2 25554603		What's Allowed	Goal	Violation	Where Did It Come From?
		Level Found	Range				
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	0.808	0.509-0.875	MRDLG = 4	MRDLG = 4	No	Disinfectant
Flouride (ppm)	2023	0.95	0.81-0.98	4	4	No	Water additive-protects teeth
Substances we Detected	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units		
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2023	Not Detected	N/A	80	N/A	No	By-product of disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2023	Not Detected	N/A	60	N/A	No	By-product of disinfection
Substances we Detected	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL		
Copper (ppm)	2021	1.3	1.3	0.03	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	2021	0	15	0.6	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
0 out of 10 Samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Lead action level							
0 out of 10 Samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Copper action level							