SAVE TIME & MONEY!
SIGN UP FOR AUTOMATIC PAYMENTS
- Free, easy and convenient
- Never pay a late fee
- Save on postage and time

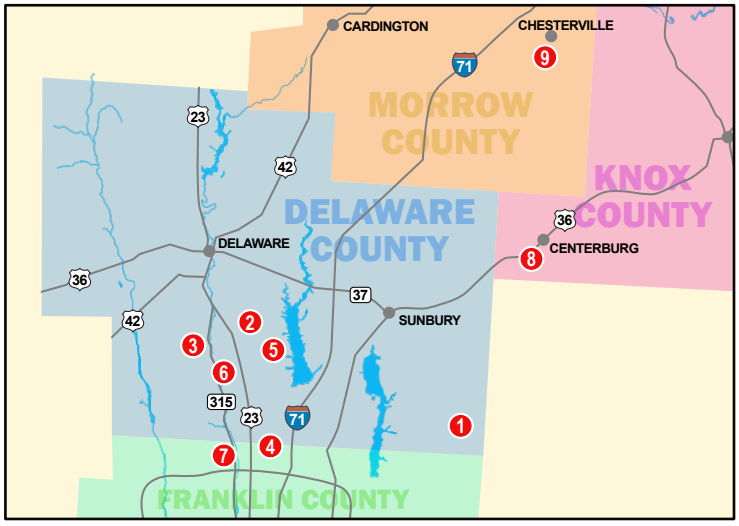
Call us at 740-548-7746 or online at www.DelCoWater.org

DEL-CO WATER COMPANY

6658 Olentangy River Road
Delaware, Ohio 43015

4940 ST RT 229
Marengo, Ohio 43334

Full Slate of Summer Projects Planned for 2021



Delaware County:

1. Del-Co installed approximately 8,000 feet of new waterline along South County Line Road and Fancher Road to serve those requesting water.

2. A Waterline Relocation Project is starting on Peachblow Road between Crownover Way and Piatt Road to prepare for the new roundabout installation.

3. A Waterline Relocation Project has begun for the widening of Home Road between Perry Road and Gooding Blvd.

4. We are relocating the existing waterline at Lazelle Road to accommodate the Flint Road railroad bridge replacement.

5. Hollenback Road System Improvement Project has begun, where we are upsizing the existing waterline to meet demand between Topsail Drive and East Bay Circle.

6. Hyatts Road and US Route 23 Widening Project is under construction. Del-Co is installing a 16" transmission line as part of the road widening from US Route 23 to Benton Lane.

Franklin County:

7. Construction has begun, and we are working on the Mt. Air System Improvement Project. Mt Air is a small community in Franklin County, currently served off a community well that needed a potable water system.

Knox County:

8. Del- Co is starting a replacement project in Centerburg along South Calhoun Street and Washington Street to replace the aging infrastructure.

Morrow County:

9. Construction is starting on the County Road 25 Replacement Project to address the several line breaks in this area over the past few years. The waterline replacement will occur in sections.

New Subdivision Projects:

10. Del-Co is managing over 50 projects in some phase of plan review or construction. These projects are designed and constructed by developers and become part of the Del-Co Water system.

Natalie Linkous – Engineering Project Manager

Many Factors Contribute to the Taste of Chlorine in Your Water

Have you noticed a chlorine smell or taste coming from your water? It resembles bleach and can be concerning, but rest assured this is likely not caused by harmful contaminants. People often associate the smell of chlorine with that of bleach. In this case, chlorine is manually added to public water systems and functions as a disinfectant to eradicate waterborne diseases. The Ohio EPA requires chlorine levels in public drinking water systems to be between 0.2 – 4.0 parts per million (ppm). Del-Co Water typically contains chlorine levels between 1.90 and 2.20 ppm when it leaves the treatment plants and tests various points in the distribution system around 150 times a month.

The level of chlorine in your water can fluctuate slightly throughout the year. You might taste or smell chlorine because of:

- **Seasonal changes**: During the warmer months, the water temperature rises. It is easier for chlorine to escape warmer water than cool water. To adjust for these changes, we slightly increase the chlorine level added in the summer and slightly decrease in the winter. If you taste or smell chlorine, it may be due to seasonal changes.
- **Water age**: The amount of chlorine in water decreases over time. Depending on daily conditions, water may take a longer or shorter time to reach your home from the treatment plant. You might smell more chlorine if the water took less time than usual to reach your home.
- **Flushing of water lines**: We may have flushed hydrants to clean water mains in your neighborhood. Flushing water lines improves water quality and brings in fresh water with slightly higher chlorine levels.
- **Personal sensitivity**: Some people are sensitive to chlorine taste and odor and notice it when others do not.
- **Adjusting to different water**: Different water systems use different methods to treat their water. If you have recently moved from another area, the water may taste different from which you are accustom. Give yourself a week or two to adjust to the new taste.
- **Medication**: Some medications may cause you to have a change in taste or smell, impacting how your tap water tastes or smells.
- **Water quality changes**: Chlorine can interact with organic materials in the water. The interaction can lead to taste and odor issues in drinking water. If you experience a taste or odor issue at your house, run your cold water for 5-7 minutes at each faucet. If the issue persists, contact our water quality department at 740-548-7746 ext. 5513.

Jim Davis – Water Plant Operator

Water Conservation Tips

Tired of high water bills or want to reduce your water consumption? These are some tips on water conservation both inside the home and out.

- Check your toilets! A toilet with a leaking flap valve will let water constantly run from the tank in the back of the toilet to the toilet's lower bowl and then down to the drain. A leaking toilet can consume 2 to 3 gallons of water per minute. That is over 2,500 gallons per day, which is a lot considering that the average person in a US household uses 1,500 gallons per month.

- Check your house for leaks. Dripping pipes, faucets, and hot water tanks can add up over time.

- Install high-efficiency faucet aerators in your kitchen and bathroom sinks. These are screens that create a mixture of air and water when water comes out of your faucet to reduce your water consumption.

- Install high-efficiency shower heads in your bathrooms. Keep in mind that a standard shower always uses less water than a bath.

- Dishwashers use less water than hand washing. Always run the dishwasher on a full load for maximum efficiency.

- The same goes for when you are doing laundry. Wait until you have enough for a full load in the washer.

- If you are looking to upgrade or update items in your home, consider low flow toilets and energy star or high-efficiency washing machines and dishwashers.

There are ways to conserve water outside of your home also. Consider these tips if you water your lawn, flower beds, or garden.

- If you have landscaping, put mulch around trees and in flower beds. It will help reduce surface runoff and slow evaporation from the soil.

- Watering early in the morning or late in the evening allows the water time to soak into the soil before the sun evaporates everything.

- Water deeply, not frequently. A light sprinkling only gets the surface wet and does not reach the roots. A thorough soaking a couple of times a week will do more than a daily sprinkling.

- Watch the weather and plan. Let mother nature do some of the watering for you. It will save you time and money.

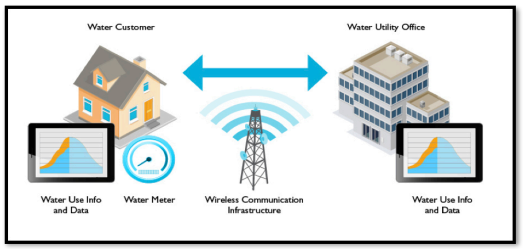
- If you have an irrigation system, make sure to service it frequently and that it is operating correctly. Broken heads and cracked lines can leak a significant amount of water with little to show for it.

- If you have an irrigation system or plan to get one installed, consider a smart irrigation system. These systems can collect weather data and will not operate when it rains or is going to. They also have moisture sensors that will make sure the system only runs when the soil needs it.

- Keep in mind that watering your yard, landscaping, or garden can account for much of your water use. A standard residential meter can let up to 1,200 gallons per hour flow through it. For every hour that a garden hose or irrigation system is running, it can use that much water as well.

Jason Tharp – Customer Service

Advanced Metering Technology Being Used



Del-Co Water has teamed with Badger Meter and Beacon to update our larger commercial meters and new residential meter installations with cellular network compatible equipment. The new technology utilizes the existing cell network to capture and report water usage to Beacon's Eye On Water application. Eye On Water includes a customer portal that allows the end-user to monitor their current water use, access their historical usage, and set alerts to notify whomever they choose about any unexpected water usage.

Phil Budd – Chief Meter Technician

Hydrant Flushing

Have you ever driven past a fire hydrant flowing water, or maybe your street was wet near every hydrant and wondered why? Chances are, it is part of a flushing program conducted by your water utility or the local fire department. These are routine maintenance and prevention exercises conducted throughout the year.

At Del-Co we have a water quality team dedicated to providing the best water to you and your community. There may be times when it is necessary to flush water mains to rid them of air or sediment that has been stirred up due to a water main repair, system improvement, or water line extension. Flushing can also be used to cycle fresh water through lower usage areas ensuring the highest quality possible.

Fire Departments will annually visit the hydrants in their service areas and check for proper operation and water flow to ensure they are ready for an emergency. These inspections, at times, may also stir up sediment in the water main due to the volume of water moving through the pipes. If you experience cloudy water after flushing has occurred in your area, it will typically clear up in a few hours on its own once the flow returns to normal. It may become necessary to flush your service line at a cold water faucet for several minutes to help clear your line if this happens. For any questions or concerns, please reach out to Del-Co Water at 740-548-7746 ext. 2500.

Ben Rogers – Distribution Assistant Superintendent

Lead in Your Drinking Water?

A popular topic in the world of water quality is lead in drinking water. Lead is a toxic metal commonly found in pipes and fittings in buildings and services built before 1986. When the plumbing ages or if the water is particularly aggressive, pipes can corrode, causing lead to leach into the drinking water. Ingesting lead even in small amounts can be dangerous, especially for infants and young children. To protect our customers, Del-Co treats the water to be non-corrosive and adds orthophosphate to avoid leaching plumbing. Our treatment process dramatically reduces the risk of lead contamination in the drinking water should there be lead present in the plumbing or service lines. Del-Co remains in full compliance with the Lead & Copper Rule and will perform Ohio EPA lead sampling in the summer of 2021.

The following recommendations are easy ways to reduce the risk further. First, if the water has been sitting in the pipes for longer than 6 hours, then run the cold tap for 30 seconds to 3 minutes before using any water for drinking or cooking. Second, never use hot water from the tap to make baby formula; use cold water and heat it separately. For more information about the risks of lead in the drinking water, please visit www.epa.gov/safewater/lead or drinktap.org.

Allison Rase – Water Plant Operator