

2017 Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report for Miami Co. N25A-Extension Public Water Systems OH5502303



INTRODUCTION

Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department (MCSED) has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report includes general health information, water quality test results, water source and contact information.

Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department
2200 N. CR 25A
Troy, Ohio 45373

Office Hours:

Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Phone:

937-440-5653

Sanitary Engineer Paul P. Huelskamp, P.E., P.S.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Miami County has a current unconditional license to operate its Public Water System issued by the OEPA on January 1, 2017. This report is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996.

This water quality report is for the year 2016.

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

The Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department serves you with water we purchase from the City of Troy, Ohio water plant located at 300 E. Staunton Street. Troy obtains its public drinking water supply from buried valley sand and gravel aquifers associated with the Great Miami River. Troy currently utilizes ten (10) production wells to draw water from the aquifer for treatment at the water plant. Well water is pumped to the water treatment plant where it is softened, clarified, disinfected and filtered, prior to being pumped to you, the consumer. Miami County water meets or exceeds all the standards that are set forth by the Ohio and United States Environmental Protection Agencies.

A susceptibility analysis was completed by the City of Troy. It found that the wellfield is located above a buried aquifer which provides limited natural protection from contaminants infiltrating into the aquifer. Because of this setting, the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Troy is considered to be susceptible to contamination. The City has developed a comprehensive well-head protection program to manage potential sources of contamination in the protection area to minimize any impacts to the aquifer. You can obtain a copy of the complete report by contacting City of Troy Water Plant (937)-339-4826.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information on your drinking water please contact Jeff Shields, Water and Wastewater Superintendent at the Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department at 937-440-5653 or see www.miamicountyohio.gov. Public participation and comments are encouraged by contacting MCSED, or the Board of Miami County Commissioners located in the Miami County Safety Building, Troy, Ohio.

E.P.A Requirements

The OEPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Chlorine and bacteria sampling is performed on a regular routine basis, while tests for lead and copper and other contaminants are performed on a specified schedule in accordance with EPA regulations.

WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking 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; (farming, septic tanks, lawn chemicals, storm runoff, etc.)

Contaminants that may 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 discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from 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; (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 results of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order 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. 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Quality Results for Miami Co-N. CO. 25A PWS

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Violations	Year Samples	Sources of Substances
Barium	0.51 ppm	N/A	2 ppm	2 ppm	None	2016	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride	0.47 ppm	N/A	4 ppm	4 ppm	None	2016	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Chlorine	1.2 ppm	0.4-1.2 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	None	2016	Water Disinfection
Total Coliform	0 ppm		1 positive/month		None	2016	Naturally Present in the Environment
Nitrate	0.11 ppm	N/A	10 ppm	10 ppm	None	2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated at the Customer's Tap

			Action Level				
Lead	<5 ppb	<5 ppb	15.5 ppb	0 ppb	None	2015	Household Plumbing
Copper	<50 ppb	<50 ppb	1350 ppb	1300 ppb	None	2015	Household Plumbing

****See Special Comments**

Regulated in the Distribution System

Total Trihalomethane	23.34 ug/l	N/A	80 ug/l	0 ug/l	None	2016	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	9.05 ug/l	N/A	60 ug/l	N/A	None	2016	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromodichloromethane	6.79 ug/l	N/A	N.R.	N.R.	None	2016	Components of Total Trihalomethanes
Bromoform	2.13 ug/l	N/A	N.R.	N.R.	None	2016	
Chloroform	7.87 ug/l	N/A	N.R.	N.R.	None	2016	
Dibromochloromethane	6.55 ug/l	N/A	N.R.	N.R.	None	2016	

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The highest level of contamination that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminate Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCLG's are set by the USEPA and allow for a significant margin of safety.

Not Regulated (N.R): USEPA has not established a MCL or MCLG.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part of a substance in one million parts of a substance.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part of a substance in one billion parts of a substance.

Action Level: The concentrations of a contaminant that triggers the public water system to install other treatment technologies to reduce the concentration of the contaminant.

PicoCuries per liter: a measure of radioactivity in water.

Special Comments

**This report lists the highest recorded concentrations of contaminants measured in 2015. The listed concentration for Copper during 2015 was <50 ppb. This sample was one of 5 samples collected from residential users to comply with annual reduced monitoring Lead and Copper Rule Requirements. The 90th percentile concentration for Copper was 50 ppb. The number of sites above the action level = 0. Copper and Lead sampling will be collected in 2018.

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. Miami County Camp Troy PWS 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 Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."