2019 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.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Miami County has a current unconditional license to operate its Public Water System issued by the OEPA on January 1, 2019. This report is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996.

This water quality report is for the year **2018.**

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 susceptible to contamination. The City has developed a comprehensive wellhead 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 Ctiy 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, includes 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 contaminates in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminates in bottled water which must provide the same production for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminates. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates 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 lesson 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	0.25 ppm	N/A	4 ppm	4 ppm	None	2018	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Chlorine	1.2 ppm	0.4-1.2 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	None	2018	Water Disinfection
Total Coliform	0 ppm		1 positive/month		None	2018	Naturally Present in the Environment
Nitrate	0.15 ppm	N/A	10 ppm	10 ppm	None	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.098 ppb	0-0.40 ppb	70 ppb	70 ppb	None	2018	Discharge from industrial deposits.
Radium 228	+/- 0.5 pCi/L	N/A	5 pCi/L	0	None	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Gross Alpha	+/- 2.76 pCi/L	N.A	15 pCi/L	0	None	2015	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Regulated at the Customer's Tap

			Action Level				
Lead	<5 ppb	<5 ppb	15.5 ppb	0 ppb	None	2018	Household Plumbing
Copper	67.75 ppb	<50-67.75 ppb	1350 ppb	1300 ppb	None	2018	Household Plumbing

****See Special Comments**

Regulated in the Distribution System

Total Trihalomethane	27.91 ug/l	21.93-27.91 ug/l	80 ug/l	0 ug/l	None	2018	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	<6.0 ug/l	N/A	60 ug/l	N/A	None	2018	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

Unregulated Contaminants and UCMR 4 in the Distribution System

Bromodichloromethane	8.13 ug/l	6.92-8.13 ug/l	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	Components of Total Trihalomethanes
Bromoform	2.82 ug/l	2.27-2.82 ug/l	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	
Chloroform	8.75 ug/l	5.78-8.75 ug/l	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	
Dibromochloromethane	8.21ug/l	6.96-8.21 ug/l	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	
Bromochloroacetic	1.95 ppb	1.7-2.1 ppd	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	By-product of disinfection UCMR4
Bromodichloroacetic	1.975 ppb	1.8-2.1 ppb	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	By-product of disinfection UCMR4
Chlorodibromoactic	.0845 ppb	0.08-0.93 ppb	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	By-product of disinfection UCMR4
Monobromoacetic	0.318 ppb	0.0-0.51 ppb	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	By-product of disinfection UCMR4
Dibromoacetic	1.725 ppb	1.6-2.0 ppb	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	By-product of disinfection UCMR4
Dichloroacetic	1.975 ppb	1.7-2.5 ppb	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	By-product of disinfection UCMR4
Trichloroactic	0.138 ppb	0.0-0.55 ppb	N.R.	N.R.	None	2018	By-product of disinfection UCMR4

Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2017	No	Naturally present in the environment

*****See Special Comments**

Level One Assessment-

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	NA	NA	NA	2017	No	Naturally present in the environment

******See Special Comments**

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

"Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

****Copper and Lead**

This report lists the highest recorded concentrations of contaminants measured in 2018. The listed concentration for Copper during 2018 was 67.75 ppb. This sample was one of 10 samples collected from residential users to comply with annual reduced monitoring Lead and Copper Rule Requirements. The 90th percentile concentration for Copper was 61.35 ppb. The number of sites above the action level = 0. Copper and Lead sampling will be collected in 2021.

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."

*****Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Part 4**

In 2014, the City of Troy participated in the 3rd stage of EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Part 3 program by performing additional tests on their drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. A second round of UCMR (4) was conducted in 2018 and are part of the CCR. Please direct any questions to the City of Troy Water Plant located at 300 E. Staunton Rd., Troy, Ohio.

******Source Water Assessment**

The City of Troy conducted a Source Water Level One Assessment and Protection (SWAP) plan in 2016 and approved by Ohio EPA in 2017. Due to the highly permeable sand and gravel formation above the aquifer, this SWAP plan designates our water supply with a *high susceptibility* rating. Safe public practices are thus extremely important in protecting our source water from surface contaminants.

The SWAP Plan is available for review at the City of Troy Water Plant located at 300 E. Staunton Rd., Troy, Ohio.