

Miami County Sanitary Engineering
2200 North County Road 25A
Troy, Ohio 45373
937-440-5653

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence
Report for Miami County Deer Cliff Run
Public Water Systems
PWS ID# OH-5502203**



Sanitary Engineer Paul P. Huelskamp, P.E., P.S.
Superintendent Ryan Fine

www.miamicountyohio.gov

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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Miami County has a current unconditional license to operate its Public Water System issued by the OEPA on January 1, 2026. This report is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996.

This water quality report is for the year **2025**.

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

The Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department serves you with water we purchase from the NAWA Tipp City, Ohio water plant located at 525 S. 1st Street, Tipp City, Ohio. NAWA obtains its public drinking water supply from buried valley sand and gravel aquifers associated with the Great Miami River. NAWA currently utilizes six (6) 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 runs through sand filters for Iron and Manganese. Nano filtration membranes are used for the reduction or removal of hardness, viruses and other contaminants. Chlorine is added for disinfection. Fluoride is added for dental health and Orthophosphate is added to minimize corrosion and scaling in the distribution system. Miami County water meets or exceeds all the standards that are set forth by the Ohio and United States Environmental Protection Agencies.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS

A susceptibility analysis was completed by NAWA. The assessment indicates that NAWA's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to the: Lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer; a shallow depth (less than 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.; Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; and the presence of manmade contaminants in treated water. Nitrates have been detected in NAWA's source of drinking water at concentrations above concern. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. This does not mean that the source waters are contaminated, just that they have a high susceptibility to contamination. You can obtain a copy of the complete report by contacting NAWA at 937-667-1890.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information on your drinking water please contact Ryan Fine, Water and Wastewater Superintendent at the Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department at 937-440-5653 or visit 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 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 unless the contaminant level exceeds the MCL established by the USEPA. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Hotline at 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 1-800-426-4791.

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 Deer Cliff Run PWS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. **“Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit [Service Line \(View\)](#) .**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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2024 Water Quality Results for Deer Cliff PWS

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.217517	1.1387 to 1.2581	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	11.7	0-11.7	NO	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	18.8	16 to 18.8	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.22	.81-1.22	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.07	0.07	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.45	0.45	No	2025	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium ppb	4	4	0.1	0.1	No	2024	Discharge from metel refineries
Nickel ppb	100	100	3.2	3.2	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	<5 ppb	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of _10_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	.589 ppm	.137-.603 ppm	No	2023	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of _10_ sampleswere found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						