Indian Hill Water Works

2016 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Our Commitment - Indian Hill Water Works (IHWW) strives to provide safe, dependable water to you 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Our employees are working daily to ensure that the water delivered from our facilities meets or exceeds all regulatory requirements. This report is a summary of the quality of water provided to our customers in 2016. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards regulated by the Ohio EPA.

Origin of Our Water - Our water originates from nine groundwater wells located along the Little Miami River in Hamilton and Clermont Counties between Milford and Camp Dennison. Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents and businesses. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals and prescription drugs in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations. The Water Treatment Plant is adjacent to the wellfield at 7100 Glendale Milford Road (State Route 126). The ground water is softened to remove a portion of the hardness, chlorinated for disinfection, fluoridated for dental health, and orthophosphate added for corrosion control. The Water Treatment Plant produced more than 761 million gallons of water in 2016. Indian Hill Water Works also has auxiliary connections with the Greater Cincinnati Water Works for emergency use.

Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water - According to the Ohio EPA, "The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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)."

Susceptibility Analysis - In 2011 the Ohio EPA endorsed Indian Hill Water Works Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to IHWW has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: 1) lack of a protective layer of clay/shale/or other low permeability material overlying the aquifer; 2) shallow depth (less than 15-30 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer; 3) and the presence of manmade contaminants in treated water. Nitrates were detected in the treated water at a level of concern in 2016. This indicates an impact from land use activities, but these concentrations are well below the federal and state drinking water standard of 10 ppm. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing the protective measures outlined in the Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan.

Health Concerns - 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

LEAD EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION, 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. Indian Hill Water Works 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Characteristics - Indian Hill Water Works is pleased to report that no violations of EPA MCLs occurred in 2016. Although our water is tested daily, weekly, and monthly for many contaminants, some testing is required infrequently. For example, the testing frequency for many inorganic contaminants is every three years. If a contaminant was not tested for in 2016, but was detected within the past five years, a number in parenthesis follows the contaminant, and the testing date in the table attached to this report. All testing data represents the most recent testing in accordance with regulations.

It's Your Utility - We at the Indian Hill Water Works take our responsibility very seriously when it comes to providing you with the safest water possible. Your input is valuable to us and is welcome at any time by calling Indian Hill Water Works at 561-6679. Also, Village of Indian Hill Council meetings occur monthly, except July, on scheduled Mondays. The schedule is included on the web site at www.ihill.org, the Indian Hill Bulletin, or can be obtained by calling the Village of Indian Hill Administration Building at 561-6500. Indian Hill Water Works had an unconditional license to operate our system in 2016. Any questions or comments regarding the Source Water Protection Plan and this report may be directed to Frank Bell, Chief Plant Operator, at 831-3885.

The following abbreviations and definitions will help you with the table below:

ppm: parts per million
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter
na: not applicable
<: less than symbol
pCi/l: Picocuries per liter

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	**Units**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Sources of Contamination**
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	**PPM**	**2**	**2**	**0.033**	**NA**	**No**	**2015**	**Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits**
Copper	**PPM**	**1.3**	**AL=1.30**	**.891**	**NA**	**No**	**2014**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits**
	Zero out of 30 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm							
Lead	**PPB**	**0**	**AL= 15**	**< 1**	**NA**	**No**	**2014**	**Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits**
	Zero out of 30 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb							
Fluoride	**PPM**	**4**	**4**	**1.05**	**0.86 – 1.17**	**No**	**2016**	**Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories**
Nitrate	**PPM**	**10**	**10**	**1.17**	**NA**	**No**	**2016**	**Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits**
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	**PPB**	**0**	**80.0**	**37.7**	**37.4 – 37.7**	**No**	**2016**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	**PPB**	**0**	**60.0**	**8.4**	**8.1 – 8.4**	**No**	**2016**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination**
Residual Disinfectant Contaminants								
Total Chlorine	**PPM**	**MRDL= 4**	**MRDLG= 4**	**0.85**	**0.71- 0.94**	**No**	**2016**	**Water additive used to control microbes**
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha Emitters	**pCi/L**	**0**	**15**	**12.6**	**NA**	**No**	**2015**	**Erosion of natural deposits**
Detected Unregulated Contaminants								
Bromoform	**PPB**	**0**	**Sum of all four adding up to 80 ppb**	**1.6**	**NA**	**No**	**2016**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination**
Chloroform	**PPB**	**70**		**14.9**	**NA**	**No**	**2016**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination**
Dibromochloro-methane	**PPB**	**60**		**8.9**	**NA**	**No**	**2016**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination**
Bromodichloro-methane	**PPB**	**0**		**12.5**	**NA**	**No**	**2016**	**By-product of drinking water chlorination**