



# Waynesville Water- 2015 Annual Quality Report

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We are pleased to provide you this year's **Annual Water Quality Report**. This Consumer Confidence Report is designed to inform you about the quality and services we deliver to your home or business each day, every day.

We work hard to protect our water resources and to continually improve the water treatment process. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable water supply, by protecting and improving water quality.

Our water source is known as the Little Miami Valley Buried Aquifer. Water is supplied from Three (3) wells, located in the **Waynesville Water** well field. The Aquifer that supplies the Waynesville well field has been determined to have a high susceptibility to contamination

due to: Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area, No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact at (513) 897-8015. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings on the first and third Monday of each month at the Waynesville Government Center, 1400 Lytle Road, at 7:30PM.

At **Waynesville Water**, we work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. The Village of Waynesville Water currently has an unconditional OEPA License to operate.

The sources of drinking water both tap water 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 materials, 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 results 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than general population. Immune-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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791**.

**Waynesville Water** routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the most recent results of our monitoring for the period of the last 5 years. Only contaminants with detections are provided. Copies are available by calling 513-897-8015.

## Village of Waynesville Water Production Table of Contaminants

### Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation?	Level Detected	MCL	MCGL	Range of Detection	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	No	.075 ppm	4	4	n/a	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrogen, Nitrate+Nitrite	No	3.00 ppm	10	10	n/a	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

### Water Distribution System

#### Lead and Copper

Action Levels (AL) control Copper and Lead.

If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile exceeds the Action Level, specific corrective actions are required.

No 90<sup>th</sup> percentile lead or copper samples were found to have levels in excess of the Action Level. Ten samples were taken in 2015.

Lead	No	7.2 ppb was the 90 <sup>th</sup> %	AL=15 ppb	0	n/a	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposit.
Copper	No	215 ppb was the 90 <sup>th</sup> %	AL=1300 ppb	1300 ppb	n/a	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosions of natural deposit. Leaching from wood preservatives.

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. The Village of Waynesville 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.**

### Volatile Organic Compounds

Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	No	14.1 ppb	80	80 ppb	13.8- 14.1	2015	Disinfectant byproducts
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### Regulated Radioactive Contaminants

Alpha Emitters pCi/L	No	6.38	15	0	n/a	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium pCi/L	No	1.6	5	0	n/a	2013	Erosion of natural deposits

### Residual Disinfectant

Total Chlorine	No	2.1 ppm	4 ppm	4ppm	0.4 – 2.1 ppm	2015	Water disinfection additive used to control microbes
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### The average water hardness was 20 grains per gallon

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 compounds associated with water service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Waynesville and the Franklin-Clearcreek Water Systems are 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 possibly being in your water, you may consider having 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Additional Water Source Provided by Warren County from their Franklin-Clearcreek Production

The well field is located in northwest Warren County and is owned and operated by the Warren County Commissioners. It is bordered by Trenton-Franklin Road. This is an area of the confluence of the Twin Creek and Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifers. The water quality is exceptional and does not require treatment other than the addition of fluoride and chlorine. The Aquifer that supplies the Franklin-Clearcreek wellfield has been determined to have a high susceptibility to contamination due to:

- ❖ Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area,
- ❖ No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.

**License-** The Franklin-Clearcreek Water System currently has an unconditioned license to operate.

This report is based upon tests conducted by the Warren County Laboratory and its contract laboratory.

<b>Franklin-Clearcreek Warren County Compliance Monitoring and Disinfection Requirements 2015</b>						
Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation?	MCL	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Sources of Substances
Fluoride	1.07 ppm	0.8 to 1.3ppm	No	4 ppm	4 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chlorine	1.6 mg/l	0.2 to 2.0 mg/l	No	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	Element used for disinfection
Total Coliform Monitoring	none	NA	No	None	None	Safely removed using chlorine. 360 samples taken with none positive for Total Coliforms

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were tested for between January 1 and December 31, 2014. The presence of the contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

<b>Franklin-Clearcreek Warren County Detected Contaminants 2015</b>						
Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	MCL	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Sources of Substances
Nitrate Nitrite	2.63 ppm	N.A	No	10ppm	10ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalo-methanes	23.12 ppb	N.A.	No	80 ppb	0 ppb	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 Haloacetic acids	7.46 ppb	N.A.	No	60 ppb	0 ppb	By-products of drinking water Chlorination.

Action Levels (AL) control Copper and Lead. If the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile exceeds the Action Level, specific corrective actions are required. No lead or copper samples were found to have levels in excess of the Action Level. **Thirty samples were taken in 2014.**

Substance	Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Sources	Number of Samples Greater Than Action Level
Copper	223 ppb (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	NA	AL = 1300 ppb	1300 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	0
Lead	<5.0 ppb (90 <sup>th</sup> percentile)	NA	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing; natural deposits.	0

### Definitions for all tables:

**MCL = Maximum Contaminant level** – The highest level of a contaminate that allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set to the very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one- in- a- million chance of having the described health effect.

**MCLG = Maximum contaminate level goal** – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**AL = Action Level** – The concentration of a contaminant which triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow .

**MRDL= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**      **ppm= Parts per million**                      **ppb= Parts per Billion**

Picocuries per liter (**pCi/L**)= A common measure of radioactivity

< less than symbol      n/a, not applicable      Total Chlorine Residual MCL is MRDLG less than 4 ppm

All 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 the water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the  
**Environmental Protection Agency’s Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Visit our website: [www.waynesville-ohio.org](http://www.waynesville-ohio.org)