

# Miami County / Wiley Industrial Water System

## 2009 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is well water from the Great Miami Valley Buried Aquifer.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Russ Bergman, at the City of Huber Heights, 233-1423, or Ms. Pam Whited, Utility Manager, at United Water, 233-3292. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Monday of each month at 6121 Taylorsville Rd., Huber Heights, in the Police Community Room at 6:00 p.m.

Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department and United Water routinely monitors for constituent levels in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2009. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In reference to those tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations in which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

*Action Level* - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below any known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Water to Miami County and Huber Heights customers is supplied from two water treatment plants, the Needmore Road Water Treatment Plant (NRWTP) and the Rip Rap Road Water Treatment Plant (RRRWTP). The NRWTP and the RRRWTP supplies water to the main system throughout the year.

The following table represents water from the NRWTP.

TEST RESULTS							
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
* Copper	No	0.192	ppm	0.047 to .220	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

* Lead	No	6.6	ppb	< 2.0 to 16.0	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	0.82	ppm	0.82 to 1.14	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Total Chlorine	No	1.1	ppm	0.3 to 2.1	4	4	Disinfection product for bacteria removal
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	10.41	ppb	N/A	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids)	No	5.358	Ppb	N/A	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

- One lead samples and zero copper samples exceeded the Action Level. These samples are taken tri-annually and are due again in 2011.

The following table represents water from the RRRWTP.

Fluoride	No	0.82	ppm	.82 to 1.4	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	No	13.45	ppb	N/A	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5'S ( Total Haloacetic Acids )	No	2.415	ppb	N/A	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

As you can see by the table, our system experienced no violations over the past year. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 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 originate 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 and/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 process and petroleum production, and can also originate 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.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than the levels at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The EPA has recently completed a study of the Huber Heights PWS source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources in our drinking water supply. According to the study, it was determined that our water supply has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the presence of a relatively thin layer of clay overlaying the aquifer, the shallow depth of the aquifer and the presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection areas. Implementing appropriate protective measures can reduce the risk of future contamination. Signs are posted around dinking water sources for reporting spills and warnings for dumping of any kind. All sources of the City's drinking water supply is conveyed to our treatment facilities and meets all EPA standards for finished water.

“We at United Water work around the clock for the City of Huber Heights, to provide top quality water to every tap,” said Ms. Pam Whited, Utility Manager, “We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.” PWSID: [OH5703612](#)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Jeff Shields at Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department, 2200 N. CR 25A, Troy, Oh. 45373, (937) 440-5654 or Ms. Pam Whited, Utility Manager, at United Water, 233-3292. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department  
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