MIAMI COUNTY SANITARY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
Miami Co. Camp Troy Water System PWS OH5502503
Drinking Water Quality Report 2009

Miami County has a current, unconditioned license to operate its Public Water System issued by the OEPA on January 1, 2010. This report is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996. This water quality report is for the year 2009.

The Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department serves you with drinking water we purchase from City of Troy, Ohio. Troy obtains its public drinking water supplies 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. These wells are located at the Miami Shores Golf Course and the Troy Municipal park adjacent to the Great Miami River. Well water is pumped to the water treatment plant where it is softened, clarified, disinfected and filtered, prior to being pumped to our water customers. Our water quality **meets or exceeds** all of the standards that are set forth by the Ohio and United States Environmental Protection Agencies (OEPA/USEPA).

For more information on your drinking water:
Issues concerning water quality may be expressed to Jeff Shields, Water and Wastewater Superintendent at the Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department at 440-5654 or see WWW.miamicountysed.com. Public participation and comments are encouraged by contacting the Sanitary Engineering Department, or by contacting the Board of Miami County Commissioners located in the Miami County Safety Building in Troy, Ohio.

About your drinking water:
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. Samples are collected for 8 specific contaminants, all of which fell below the Maximum Contaminant Level or were not detected. Information on the contaminant levels for this water supply are presented in the Water Quality Results table found below.

Definitions of terms and abbreviations used in this Report:
Maximum Contaminate 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. MCLGs 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 concentration of a contaminant that triggers the public water system to install other treatment technologies to reduce the concentration of the contaminant.
pCi/l: PicoCuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water.

Water Quality Results

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Violation	Year Sampled	Sources of Substances
Fluoride	0.447	N/A	4 ppm	4 ppm	NO	2009	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Total Chlorine	1.4 ppm	0.3-1.4 ppm	MRDL =4 ppm	4 ppm	NO	2009	Water Disinfection

*** *See Special Comments*

regulated at the Customer's tap

			Action Level				
Lead	<4 ug/l	<4 ug/l	15 .5 ug/l	0 ppb	NO	2009	Household Plumbing Systems
Copper	80 ug/l	13ug/l-80ug/l	1350 ug/l	1300 ppb	NO	2009	Household Plumbing Systems

** See Special Comments

regulated in the Distribution system

total trihalomethanes	<6 ug/l	N/A	80 ug/l	0 ppb	NO	2009	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
haloacetic acids	3.5 ug/l	N/A	60 ppb	N/A	NO	2009	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

Unregulated Contaminants

bromodichloromethane	8.21 ppb	N/A	n.r.	n.r.	NO	2009	Components of Total Trihalomethanes
bromoform	1.8 ppb	N/A	n.r.	n.r.	NO	2009	
chloroform	7.42 ppb	N/A	n.r.	n.r.	NO	2009	
dibromochloromethane	5.9 ppb	N/A	n.r.	n.r.	NO	2009	

Special Comments
**This report lists the highest recorded concentrations of contaminants measured in 2009. The listed concentration for Copper, during 2009 was 80 ug/l. 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 0.42 ug/l. The number of sites above the action level = 0.

***One positive total coliform routine sample was found on July 6, 2009. All repeat sampling resulted in negative total coliform.

What are the sources of contaminants in drinking water?
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; (farming, septic tanks, lawn chemicals, storm runoff, etc.).

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 dsafe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 constaminant 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 Water Hotline (1(800)426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates 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 (800-426-4791)." "Drinking water, included bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminates. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

Source Water Protection

The City of Troy developed and implemented a groundwater monitoring protection program in 1984. Eleven monitoring wells are currently used to study groundwater quality upgradient of the aquifer area under our wells. This serves as an "early warning" tool should dangerous contaminants threaten our existing wells. In 1992, Troy developed a Wellhead Protection Program. This program served to inventory potential sources of groundwater contamination within a 5-year "time of travel" zone around our existing wells. Special zoning regulations are being considered to further reduce the risk of groundwater contamination within a 1-year time of travel zone around the wells. Public information will play a key role in providing additional risk reduction to protect this very important resource. Further information regarding Troy's Wellhead Protection Program may be obtained by contacting the City of Troy Utilities Division at 339-5554.

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