

MIAMI COUNTY SANITARY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Miami Co. Deer Cliff Run Water System PWS OH5502203 2009 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Miami County has a current, unconditioned license to operate its Public Water System issued by the OPEA 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 NAWA. NAWA obtains its public drinking water supplies 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. Well water is pumped to the treatment plant where it is run through sand filters for Iron and Maganese removal. Nanofiltration 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 or scaling in the distribution system.

For more information on your drinking water:

Issues concerning water quality may be expressed to Jeff Shields, Superintendent at the Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department at 440-5654. Public participation and comments are encouraged by calling the Sanitary Engineering Department or find us at www.miamicountysed.com.

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.
SMCL: secondary maximum contaminant level. SMCL were established for aesthetically unpleasant contaminants.
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	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	(MCLG)	Range of Detects	Date of Sample	Violation	Sources of Substances
Total Chlorine	1.3 ppm	10	10	.8-1.3 ppm	2009	NO	Water Disinfection
Fluoride	1.14 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.15-1.14	2009	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium	0.803 ppm	2.0 ppm	2	0.803	2009	NO	Erosion of natural Deposits Discharge from drilling wells
		Action level					
Copper (ppb)	623	1300	1300	7 to 623	2009	NO	Household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	<4	15.5	15.5	<4	2009	NO	
Monochloroacetic Acid	<2 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	N/A	2009	NO	Components of Halocetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acids	2.57 ppb	60 ppb	0	N/A	2009	NO	Components of Halocetic Acids
Trichloroacetic Acids	2.81 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	N/A	2009	NO	Components of Halocetic Acids
Total Trihalomethanes	<6 ppb	80 ppb	0	N/A	2009	NO	Disinfection by-product
Unregulated Contaminates							
Bromodichloromethane	2.83 ppb	n.r.	n.r.	N/A	2009	NO	Components of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)
Chloroform	4.53 ppb	n.r.	n.r.	N/A	2009	NO	
Bromoform	< 0.5 ppb	n.r.	n.r.	N/A	2009	NO	
Dibromochloromethane	1.18 ppb	n.r.	n.r.	N/A	2009	NO	

Special Comments

*Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from you health care provider.

**This report lists the highest recorded concentrations of contaminants measured in 2009. The listed concentration for Lead, on June 3, 2009 was <4.0 ppb. 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 lead was <4.0 ppb The number of sites above the action level = 0.

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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can 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, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts 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 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 Water Hotline 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. Immunocompromised 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.

Source Water Protection

The City of Tipp City developed and implemented a ground water monitoring protection program in 1996. Six monitoring wells are currently used to study ground water quality upgradient of the well field area. This serves as an "early warning" device should dangerous contaminants threaten our well field. In 1994, Tipp City developed a Well Head Protection Program. This program served to inventory potential sources of ground water contamination within a 5-year "time of travel" zone around our existing wells. Special zoning regulations have been adopted to further reduce the risk of ground water 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. For further information regarding our Well Head Protection Program, please contact Lisa Hendricks at 937-506-3200.

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