

Village of College Corner OH6800311
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2020

The Village of College Corner Ohio has prepared the following 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.

Source Water Information

The Village of College Corner gets its water from the Southwest Regional Water District (the District). The District has two water treatment facilities. The W. Guy Metcalf Water Treatment Plant is located in Ross Township. It began operation in 1972, was expanded in 1980, and is capable of producing 3.6 million gallons per day (an average household uses about 200 gallons per day). The three production wells are about 90 feet deep and each can produce 2.3 million gallons per day. In 2020 the plant produced 741 million gallons. Under normal operating conditions approximately 8,400 customers are currently served by this plant. The North Water Treatment Plant is located in St. Clair Township. It began operation in 1997, was expanded in 2005, and is capable of producing 6 million gallons per day. The four production wells are about 180 feet deep and each can produce 2 million gallons per day. In 2020 this plant produced 670 million gallons. Under normal operating conditions, approximately 6,900 customers are currently served by this plant. The Village of College Corner usually receives its water from the W. Guy Metcalf Water Treatment Plant, but at times water from the North Treatment Plant is used.

The District also has emergency supply connections with the cities of Hamilton, Middletown, and Trenton. During 2020 the District purchased roughly 6,000 gallons from the emergency interconnection with the City of Hamilton.

In 2020 the District had an unconditioned license to operate the water system

The wells at both treatment plants draw water from the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer. The Ohio EPA, in 2003, determined that this very productive aquifer has a high susceptibility to contamination, owing to the sensitivity of the aquifer itself and to the presence of potential contaminant sources. The high susceptibility is confirmed by the presence of nitrates in the treated water. This indicates manmade influence, but the concentrations are well below the federal and state drinking water standard of 10 parts per million. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. For more information about the Source Water from The Southwest Regional Water District you can call their Operations and Maintenance Manager, Dustan Marshall at 513-863-0828

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) 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, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency'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. 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of College Corner conducted sampling for bacteria, disinfection by-products, lead, and copper during 2020. Samples were collected for a number of different contaminants most of which were not detected in the College Corner water supply. In addition, the sample results from the Southwest Regional Water District are included in this report for your information.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of College Corner drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	0.64	0.45 – 0.74	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	No goal for the total	80	14.6	14.3-14.6	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	None	0.747	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Note: *Twenty samples were collected for the 2020 Lead analysis and none was found.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants – Data from Southwest Regional Water District							
NTP – Results from North Treatment Plant				WGM – Results from W. Guy Metcalf Treatment Plants			
Barium (ppm) NTP	2	2	0.031	N/A	No	2020	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm) WGM Plant	2	2	ND	N/A	No	2020	See Above
Fluoride (ppm) NTP	4	4	1	0.78-1.24	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (ppm) WGM Plant	4	4	0.96	0.83-1.03	No	2020	See Above
Nitrate (ppm) NTP	10	10	2.52	N/A	No	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) WGM Plant	10	10	2.93	N/A	No	2020	See above

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

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

While we do not hold regular meetings, residents are encouraged to participate by contacting Mayor Jim Jackson at 513-655-8511.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- Non-Detect (ND)
- Not Applicable (N/A)