

What's in the Water?

A report on the water quality at the College Corner

PWS ID OH6800311

College Corner has been providing water to its residents for many years. As a public water system, we are required by certain government agencies to do regular testing of the water to ensure that it is safe.

The US Environmental Protection Agency is now requiring all community water systems to provide a report to the consumers on the quality of the water. With the assistance of our certified water operators, we have compiled the following report.

We are pleased to report that of the possible contaminants that we are required to test for, most were never detected. Of those that were detected, they were below the limits set by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. This information is presented on a chart included in this report.

Because much of the information in this report is technical in nature, we encourage you to call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), if you have any questions.

**Village of College Corner OH6800311
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2023**

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 (SWRWD). The SWRWD has two water treatment facilities.

The W. Guy Metcalf Water Treatment Plant, located in Ross Township, has a capacity of producing 3.6 MGD treating water from three production wells. In 2023, the plant produced 730 million gallons of water servicing approximately 8,400 customers under normal conditions.

The North Water Treatment Plant, located in St. Clair Township, has a capacity of producing 6 MGD treating water from four production wells. In 2023, this plant produced 616 million gallons of water servicing approximately 6,900 customers under normal conditions.

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 SWRWD also has emergency supply connections with the cities of Hamilton, Middletown, and Trenton. During 2023 the SWRWD purchased roughly 6,700 gallons from the emergency interconnection with the City of Hamilton.

In 2023 the SWRWD and the Village of College Corner both had unconditional licenses to operate their water systems.

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 2023. 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. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

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	.6	.33-.69	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA5 (ppb) Haloacetic Acids	N/A	60	3.2	0-3.2	No	2023	By product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	No goal for the total	80	27	17.5-27	No	2023	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	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	None	1.9	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
	0 out of _10_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	None	0.721	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	-0- out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
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	0.0166	N/A	No	2023	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm) WGM Plant	2	2	.033	N/A	No	2023	See Above
Fluoride (ppm) NTP	4	4	.99	0.87-1.16	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride (ppm) WGM Plant	4	4	0.96	0.86-1.10	No	2023	See Above
Nitrate (ppm) NTP	10	10	1.67	N/A	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate (ppm) WGM Plant	10	10	2.05	N/A	No	2023	See above
Cyanide (ppm) NTP	.2	.2	.002	N/A	No	2023	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Cyanide (ppm) WGM Plant	.2	.2	.002	N/A	No	2023	See above

Unregulated contaminants are for those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023 the Southwest Regional Water District participated in the 5th round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call their Operations and Maintenance Manager, Dustan Marshall at 513-863-0828.

Table of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average level found	Range of Detections	Typical Source of Contaminants
PFBS (ppb) WGM Plant	2023	.00309	N/A	Chemical compound used as a surfactant or wetting agent in industrial processes

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 Mike Sims at 513-524-2710.

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)