

**VILLAGE OF NEW RICHMOND
NEW RICHMOND, OHIO
2010 Annual Water-Quality Report
PWSID 1301212**

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The VILLAGE OF NEW RICHMOND is committed to providing you with the safest and most reliable water supply. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Drinking water supplied by the VILLAGE OF NEW RICHMOND is safe and meets all state and federal standards. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Public feedback is welcome. Anyone wishing to comment on water quality or the operation of the water system is encouraged to do so by attending the Village Council meetings that are held the second and fourth Tuesday of each month starting at 7:00 P.M. Further information about Council meetings dates can be obtained by calling 553-4146. Meetings dates are also posted on the Village's website www.newrichmond.org. For more information on your drinking water contact Ken Shearwood at 513-553-3606.

Water Source

The VILLAGE OF NEW RICHMOND is supplied by groundwater from 4 wells located in the Ohio River Sand & Gravel Aquifer at 701 Washington Street. The raw well water is pumped to the water treatment plant where it is aerated, clarified, filtered and disinfected prior to distribution. A recent Ohio EPA study has been concluded that New Richmond's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination. This is a common rating for wellfields along any major river. This conclusion is based on the following facts:

- 1) There is an unknown extent of low permeability layer on top of our aquifer. (underground water rich zone).
- 2) There is a likely direct hydraulic link between the Ohio River and our aquifer.
- 3) The aquifer is relatively shallow beneath the ground.
- 4) There are several significant pollution sources in the area above the aquifer.

A complete copy of this report is available in the Utility Office at 102 Willow Street during regular business hours.

The Village of New Richmond maintains emergency connections with the Clermont County Water District and Tate Monroe Water Association.

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 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 (800-426-4791).

In the area of clean water, an ounce of prevention is definitely worth a pound of cure. All citizens should take extreme care when disposing of all hazardous wastes.

How Do I Read This Table?

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

Key To Units of Measurement

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
 MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

AL = Action Level
 ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Major Sources	Violation YES / NO
Inorganic Contaminants Regulated at the Treatment Plant								
Nitrate	2/09	ppm	10	10	0.339	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Lead & Copper Regulated at the Customer Tap								
Lead	9/08	ppb	15 (AL)	0	13.3	N/A	Customer plumbing & service connection	NO
One out of 10 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.								
Copper	9/08	ppm	1.3 (AL)	0	1.050	N/A	Customer plumbing & service connection	NO
Zero out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.								
Fluoride	2/08	ppm	4.0	4.0	.152	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHM	7/08	ppb	80	N/A	11.4	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA5	7/08	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.83	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Total Chlorine	2010	ppm	4	4	2.17	.32 - 2.17	Water additive used to control microbes	NO

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

These columns show the results of tests on our finished water. Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required.

Unregulated Contaminants

VILLAGE OF NEW RICHMOND did not test for Cryptosporidium.
 VILLAGE OF NEW RICHMOND did not test for Radon

For more information, call the VILLAGE OF NEW RICHMOND UTILITY OFFICE at 513-553-2001. For more information on your drinking water contact Ken Shearwood at 513-553-3606.

"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 New Richmond 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

License to Operate Information

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

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 (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ROBIN GRAYS PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM
Consumer Confidence Report for 2010

INTRODUCTION

This brochure is a summary of the quality of the water we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards. We are providing you with the information because we want you to be informed. We know that you count on us for a safe and reliable supply of water every day and we are dedicated to providing the highest quality of service to you.

The Clermont County Board of County Commissioners owns and operates the Clermont County Water System. The Village of New Richmond purchases water from the Clermont County Water System to provide water for our system (Robin Grays Public Water System). The Village of New Richmond council meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. Specific questions concerning your water should be directed to Ken Shearwood with the New Richmond Utility Department at 553-3606.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Clermont County Water System and the Village of New Richmond both ensure that your water is safe through regular monitoring and testing of water quality. Our own, as well as other, independent state-certified testing laboratories conduct these tests. This report shows a comprehensive summary of the laboratory test results for the contaminants we have detected in the drinking water in the most recent testing done in accordance with the drinking water regulations. Responsibility for maintaining water quality resides with our staff of certified water treatment plant operators, licensed by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA).

The Safe Drinking Water Act directs the state, along with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), to establish and enforce minimum drinking water standards. These standards set sampling frequency and concentration limits on certain biological, radioactive, organic and inorganic substances sometimes found in drinking water. The limits are called Maximum Contaminant Levels or MCLs.

The Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set to prevent health problems for people throughout their lifetime. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, 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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run off and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SUBSTANCES THAT COULD BE IN WATER

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 Clermont County Water System operates three water treatment plants that pump into a common distribution system of pipes serving our customers.

The MGS plant, located near Miamiville, draws from wells in the Little Miami River Aquifer. In 2004, the Ohio EPA performed a source water assessment for the MGS well field and designated it as highly susceptible to contamination. This is based in part on the geology of the aquifer, which is shallow and has little or no impermeable materials atop it. Another factor is the presence of potential sources of pollution in the area. The EPA also notes the presence of nitrates in the water, which suggests manmade influence in the aquifer. However, the water continues to meet drinking water standards.

The PUB plant is near New Palestine, where its wells draw from the Ohio River Valley Aquifer. A draft susceptibility analysis from the Ohio EPA has determined that this aquifer has a high susceptibility for contamination, based on a relatively thin layer of low permeability material overlying the aquifer, and the relatively shallow depth of the aquifer. Potential pollution sources in the area and a possible hydraulic connection to the Ohio River also contribute to this assessment. However, the EPA agrees that there is no evidence of existing chemical contaminants. These well fields are monitored for contamination and cared for under the Wellhead Protection Plan. Persons who wish to learn more may call Eric Heiser at 513-732-5386.

The Bob McEwen Water Treatment Plant (BMW) is located near Batavia and draws surface water from Harsha Lake, which was created by constructing a dam across the East Fork Little Miami River. Surface water is more susceptible to contamination than groundwater; so extensive testing of the raw water is conducted frequently. Chemical and bacteriological testing, as well as evaluation of the biological organisms living upstream of the lake is used to determine raw water quality and identify areas of concern. The Ohio EPA completed a source water assessment for BMW in 2004. The protection area around Harsha Lake and the upstream portions of the East Fork Little Miami River includes a number of commercial and industrial facilities, but the greater concern is runoff from agricultural fields, the potential for spills at road and rail crossings, and residential septic systems in the watershed. Persons who wish to learn more may contact Eric Heiser at 513-732-5386. Additional information on the watershed collected by Clermont County is available from the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ) at 513-732-7894 or the website: <http://www.oeq.net>. After treatment, which includes Granular Activated Carbon filtration, water from the lake meets all required drinking water standards.

LEAD AND DRINKING WATER

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. We are 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DATA SHEET AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The first table included with this report contains a summary of the most recent required testing results for regulated contaminants that were detected in the drinking water. The second table contains unregulated contaminants that were detected. The substances listed are not additional contaminants, but are already included in the TTHMs and HAAs listed in the first table. They are unregulated individually and thus appear twice.

Tests were conducted for other contaminants, which were not detected, and therefore are not included in the table. Contaminants not detected include arsenic, which will soon be regulated by the Ohio EP A. Throughout 2007; neither Cryptosporidia nor Giardia was detected in monthly tests conducted by an outside lab on water from our lake intake. If you want to know if we have tested for a particular substance, please call us.

Water hardness is not regulated and does not appear on the table. Each of our three water treatment plants produces waters of differing hardness, which mix in the common piping system. In general, if you live in Pierce or Union Township, you receive water with a hardness of 11 grains per gallon (180 ppm). In Batavia, Stonelick, and Goshen Townships, the water has 7 grains per gallon (120 ppm) of hardness. In Miami Township, blending of these two waters is possible, but the softer water is more likely. In northern Miami Township, hardness varies from 7 grains in the winter (October through April) to 14 grains (240 ppm) in summer (May through September).

CLERMONT COUNTY WATER MONITORING VIOLATION

The law requires that the clearness (turbidity) of the water leaving each of our filters must be measured continuously, or upon failure of the measuring instrument, be measured every four hours by grab sample. On March 22, 2010, the light bulb in one of six instruments failed. The bulb failure did not generate an alarm and grab samples were not collected quickly enough to meet the requirements of the law. Data from the other instruments, including one that measures the combined turbidity of all the operating filters, demonstrates that there was not a danger to public health. We have taken the steps to ensure that adequate monitoring and reporting will be performed in the future so that this oversight will not be repeated.

LICENSE TO OPERATE INFORMATION

Both the Village of New Richmond and Clermont County Water have current, unconditioned license to operate water systems.

If you have questions about these tables, call Eric Heiser at 732-5386 or Ken Shearwood at 553-3606.

Consumer Confidence Report Data Sheet for Robin Grays Public Water System

ALL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN IN 2010

Regulated Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Level Found in Our Water	Range of Test Values	Typical Sources
CLARITY					
Alarator	2	0	0.69	ND - 2.68	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Turbidity (NTU)	3	na	0.09	ND - 0.28	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
	TT - more than 1 is violation		0.27	0.0 - 0.27	Soil runoff
INORGANICS					
Chlorine	MROSL = 4 mg/L	MROSLG = 4 mg/L	2.09	.66 - 2.09	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride	4 mg/L (ppm)	4 mg/L (ppm)	1.78	.16 - 1.78	Natural deposits and a water additive which promotes strong dental fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, herbicides, runoff
Nitrate	10.0 mg/L (ppm)	10.0 mg/L (ppm)	2.07	ND - 2.07	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate	4	4	0.19	ND - 0.48	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	AL = 15 mg/L (ppb)	AL = 15 mg/L (ppb)	7.45	< 5 - 7.45	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	AL = 1.3 mg/L (ppm)	AL = 1.3 mg/L (ppm)	0.822	1.39 - 6.92	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS					
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80 ug/L (ppb)	0 ug/L (ppb)	42.8	0 - 42.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	TT - less than 1 is violation	na	1.46	1.34 - 2.12	Naturally present in the environment.

How to Read this Table:

This table contains Regulated contaminants which have limits set by law.

Range of Test Values is the lowest and highest individual sample results from all test taken for 2010 compliance year.

Typical Sources are likely causes of the contamination.

Highest Contaminant Level is the highest value from 2010 test results.

Many other tested contaminants were below the detected value in every case.

If you have a question about this table, call Ken Shearwood at 613 559-3595

*Treatment technique: (TT) a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MROSLG: the level of disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
 Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MROSL: the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
 Action Level or AL: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.
 † This is the soil pesticide level of sample analyzed. The number must be less than the Action Level.
 ppm = parts per million = pounds of contaminant per one million pounds of water = milligrams per liter (mg/L).
 ppb = parts per billion = pounds of contaminant per one billion pounds of water = micrograms per liter (ug/L).
 ‡ Compliance with the Maximum Contaminant Level for these parameters is determined by the running annual average of four consecutive quarterly averages.
 ††† = Turbidity is a measure of the cleanness of the water. Turbidity is of concern as it may interfere with disinfection.