

2019 Annual Water Quality Report

PWSID 1301212

Quality First

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.

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.

Consumer Feedback

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.

Important Health

Information

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. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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) or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.

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.

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:

There is an unknown extent of low permeability layer on top of our aquifer. (underground water rich zone).

There is a likely direct hydraulic link between the Ohio River and our aquifer.

The aquifer is relatively shallow beneath the ground.

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.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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).

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 fanning.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water 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 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.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 the lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw> or by calling (614) 644-2752. 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/lead.

Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule. The information in the data tables shows only those substances that were detected between January 1 and December 31, 2019. Remember that detecting a substance does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

License to Operate Information

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

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

AL = Action Level

MCLG Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Substance Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	0.31	NA	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	4	4	0.195	NA	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2017	2	2	0.088	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts

Substance Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
THM (ppb)	2019	80	NA	24.2	20.8-24.2	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2019	60	NA	7.9	<6.0-7.9	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Residual Disinfectants

Substance Unit of Measure	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Total Chlorine	2019	4.0	4.0	0.677	0.41-0.88	NO	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead & Copper Levels

<i>Contaminants (Units)</i>	<i>Action Level (AL)</i>	<i>Individual Results over the AL</i>	<i>90% of test levels were less than</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Year Sampled</i>	<i>Typical Source of Contamination</i>
Lead (ppb)	15	NA	2.0	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	NA	1.00	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
1 of 20 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.						

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

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 MCLOs 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.

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means ‘less than’. A result of “<5” means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

NA: Not Applicable