



2022 New Richmond WTP

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence 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. 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. 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. During 2022 we used 0 gallons from these connections over 365 days. On average, this connection is used for approximately 0 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Clermont County Water District or Tate Monroe Water Association, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Clermont County Water District at 513-732-7970 or Tate Monroe Water Association at 513-734-2236.

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 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 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.

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. New Richmond WTP 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 the 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 1-800-426-4791, or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

PFAS

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the action level established by Ohio EPA. Follow up monitoring is being conducted. For more information about PFAS, and to view our latest results please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

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, 2022. 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

Questions regarding the water system may be directed to Norm Collins at 513-553-4146

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)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (41)

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Year Sampled</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCL G</i>	<i>Detected Level</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Major Sources</i>	<i>Violation YES/NO</i>
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Inorganic Contaminants Regulated at the Treatment Plant

Nitrate	2022	ppm	10	10	0.6	0.6-0.6	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage, Erosion of natural deposits	No
Fluoride	2020	ppm	4	4	0.109	0.109 - 0.109	Erosion of natural deposits – etc.	No
Barium	2020	ppm	2	2	0.084	0.084 - 0.084	Discharge drilling – etc.	No

Volatile Organic Contaminants

TTHM	2022	ppb	80	NA	31.7	24-39.3	By product of drinking water chlorination	No
<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Year Sampled</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>MRDL</i>	<i>MRDL G</i>	<i>Detected Level</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Major Sources</i>	<i>Violation YES/NO</i>
Total Chlorine	2022	ppm	4.0	4.0	.81	.52 - 1.30	Water additive used to control microbes	No

<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	0	2.0 ppb	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
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0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead in the excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb

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Copper	1.3	0	.93 ppm	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	1.3	2	1.3 ppm	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

0 of 20 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm

2 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

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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.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

90th percentile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

MRDLG (maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicated that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.