

Indian Hill Water Works

2009 WATER QUALITY REPORT

OUR COMMITMENT - Indian Hill Water Works (IHWW) strives to provide safe, dependable water to you 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Our employees are working daily to ensure that the water delivered from our facilities meets or exceeds all regulatory requirements. This report is a summary of the quality of water provided to our customers in **2009**. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards regulated by the Ohio EPA.

ORIGIN OF OUR WATER - Our water originates from nine groundwater wells located along the Little Miami River in Hamilton and Clermont Counties between Milford and Camp Dennison. The Water Treatment Plant is adjacent to the wellfield at 7100 Glendale Milford Road (State Route 126). The well water is softened to remove a portion of the hardness, chlorinated for disinfection, fluoridated for dental health, and orthophosphate added for corrosion control. The Water Treatment Plant produced more than **614** million gallons of water in **2009**. Indian Hill Water Works also has auxiliary connections with the Greater Cincinnati Water Works.

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER - According to the Ohio EPA, "The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, 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, 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 (1-800-426-4791)."

HEALTH CONCERNS - 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). 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. Indian Hill Water Works 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS - In December, 2003, the Ohio EPA completed a study of Indian Hill Water Works' source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to IHWW has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: 1) lack of a protective layer of clay/shale/or other low permeability material overlying the aquifer; 2) shallow depth (less than 15-30 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer; 3) and the presence of manmade contaminants in treated water. Nitrates were detected in the treated water at levels of concern nine times between 1991 and **2009**. This indicates an impact from land use activities, but these concentrations are well below the federal and state drinking water standard of 10 ppm. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Frank Bell, Chief Plant Operator, at 831-3885.

WATER QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS - Indian Hill Water Works is pleased to report that no violations of EPA MCLs occurred in **2009**. Although our water is tested daily, weekly, and monthly for many contaminants, some testing is required infrequently. For example, the testing frequency for many inorganic contaminants is every three years. If a contaminant was not tested for in **2009**, but was detected within the past five years, a number in parenthesis follows the contaminant, and the testing date in the table attached to this report. . All testing data represents the most recent testing in accordance with regulations.

IT'S YOUR UTILITY - We at the Indian Hill Water Works take our responsibility very seriously when it comes to providing you with the safest water possible. Your input is valuable to us and is welcome at any time by calling Indian Hill Water Works at 561-6679. Also, Village of Indian Hill Council meetings occur monthly, except July, on scheduled Mondays. The schedule is included on the web site, www.ihill.org, in the Indian Hill Bulletin, or can be obtained by calling the Village of Indian Hill Administration Building at 561-6500. Indian Hill Water Works has a current unconditional license to operate our system. Any questions or comments regarding this report may be directed to Frank Bell, Chief Plant Operator, at 831-3885. Please refer to the Water Quality Table located on back.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	Units	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Sources of Contamination
<i>Microbiological Contaminants</i>								
Total Coliform Bacteria	TC	0	One positive month TC per	1	0-1	No	2009	Naturally present in the environment
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>								
Antimony	ppb	6	6	1	NA	No	2009	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	2	NA	No	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.022	NA	No	2009	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	100	100	1	NA	No	2009	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	.828	0.097-1.010	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of 33 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm							
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.08	.80 – 1.20	No	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	ppb	0	AL=15	< 1	NA	No	2009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of 33 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the copper action level of 15 ppb							
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2.16	NA	No	2009	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	ppb	50	50	4.57	NA	No	2009	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
<i>VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</i>								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	ppb	NA	80	23.6	NA	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	12.6	NA	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<i>Residual Disinfectant Contaminants</i>								
Total Chlorine	ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	0.81	0.75-0.87	No	2009	Water additive used to control microbes
<i>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</i>								
Bromoform	ppb	0	NA	1.32	NA	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	ppb	NA	NA	7.71	NA	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloro-methane	ppb	60	NA	6.60	NA	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloro-methane	ppb	0	NA	7.97	NA	NA	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Abbreviations: ppm parts per million ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter na: not applicable
tc: total coliform bacteria < : less than symbol

Definitions

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.

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.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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