



Waynesville Water- OEPA License OH8302012

2019 Annual CCR Water Quality Report

Published 2020

We are pleased to provide you this year's **Annual Water Quality Report**. This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is designed to inform you about the quality and services we deliver to your home or business each day, every day. We work hard to protect our water resources and to continually improve the water treatment process.

License

In 2019, the Village of Waynesville had an unconditioned OEPA license to operate our water system. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable water supply, by protecting and improving water quality. At **Waynesville Water**, we work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Water Source

Our water source is known as the Little Miami Valley Buried Aquifer. Water is supplied from three (3) wells, located in the **Waynesville Water** well field at 7198 U.S. 42 North, Waynesville. The Aquifer that supplies the Waynesville well field has been determined to have a high susceptibility to contamination due to the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. There is no evidence to suggest that the ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities. The Village's Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) report can be obtained by the customers by calling the Village Office at 513-897-8015 and ask the Village Clerk to obtain and provide the SWAP report upon request.

Contact Us and Take Part

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at (513) 897-8015. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled council meetings on the first and third Mondays of each month at the Waynesville Government Center, 1400 Lytle Road, at 7:00PM.

Sources of Drinking Water Contaminations

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 materials, 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 results 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.

Who Should Take Special Precautions?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than general population. Immune-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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791**.

Village of Waynesville Water Production 2019 Table of Contaminants							
<i>Regulated Contaminants</i>							
Contaminant	Violation ?	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	No	0.0798 ppm	2	2	n/a	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrogen, Nitrate+ Nitrite (ppm)	No	2.18 ppm	10	10	n/a	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Water Distribution System 2019 Table of Contaminants							
Action Levels (AL) control Copper and Lead. If the 90 th percentile exceeds the Action Level, specific corrective actions are required. Twenty samples for both lead and copper analysis were taken in 2019.							
Lead (ppb)	No	< 5 ppb was the 90 th %	AL=15 ppb	0	n/a	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposit.
2 out of 20 lead samples in 2019 were found to have a lead level in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. The two highest were 15.7 ppb and 31.6 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	No	0.462 ppm was the 90 th %	AL=1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	n/a	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosions of natural deposit. Leaching from wood preservatives.
0 out of 20 copper samples in 2019 were found to have a copper level in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							

2019 Village of Waynesville CCR Table of Contaminants continued							
Volatile Organic Compounds							
Contaminant	Violation ?	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	No	15.0 ppb	80 ppb	n/a	10.9- 15.0 ppb	2019	Disinfectant byproducts
HAA5 Haloacetic acids (ppb)	No	6.5 ppb	60 ppb	n/a	< 6.0- 6.5 ppb	2019	Disinfectant byproducts
Compliance Monitoring and Residual Disinfectant Requirements							
Contaminant	Violation ?	Level detected	MCL	MCLG	Range of detections	Year sampled	
Total Chlorine	No	1.51 ppm	4 ppm MRDL	4 ppm MRDLG	0.95- 2.08 ppm	2019	Water disinfection additive used to control microbes

The average water hardness was 20 grains per gallon

Awareness of Lead in Drinking Water Service Lines and 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 compounds associated with water service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Waynesville and the Franklin-Clearcreek Water Systems 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 possibly being in your water, you may consider having 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> or one may call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Village of Waynesville was required to revise the 2015 CCR that was published in 2016. Revisions were made and the correct CCR was posted on the Village website along with appropriate hard copies distributed where required.

Definitions for all tables:

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level – The highest level of a contaminant that’s allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set to the very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

AL = Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow as required by the OEPA.

MRDL= Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, the highest residual disinfectant level allowed. Total Chlorine Residual MCL is MRDLG less than 4 ppm

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

mg/l (milligrams per liter) and ppm (parts per million)- corresponds to one second in 11.5 days

ppb= parts per billion- corresponds to one second in 31.7 years < less than symbol

p Ci/L= Picocuries per liter, a common measure of radioactivity N/A and n/a, not applicable

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information
All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

All 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 the water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency’s Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

- In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements to the water system. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the billing rate structure. Billing rate adjustments may be necessary to address these necessary improvements.

Waynesville Water routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the most recent results of our monitoring for the period of the last 5 years. Only contaminants with detections are provided. This CCR copies are available by calling the Village Clerk at 513-897-8015 and they may be picked up between the hours of 8am- 4pm Monday through Friday at 1400 Lytle Rd., Waynesville, Ohio 45068.

Visit our website: www.waynesville-ohio.org

During the year of 2019, the Village of Waynesville utilized one of the two Emergency Connections in place with the Warren County Franklin- Clearcreek Water System. Those events occurred during the dates of March 31st thru April 4th and October 2nd thru October 4th. The Village is required to provide to the customers a CCR from the water system used. Their Water Quality Report is provided as follows.

Warren County Water and Sewer Department

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

2019 Water Quality Report for the Franklin-Clearcreek Water System

PWSID# 8301603

The Warren County Water Department has prepared the following information for the Franklin- Clearcreek Water System. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decision concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. This annual water quality report describes the water source, lists test results, and contains important information about drinking water from the previous year. Reporting is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996. We encourage public participation in our community's future. The Warren County Board of Commissioners meeting is held on Tuesday at 10:00 A.M. and on Thursday at 5:00 P.M. The public is welcome.

Water Source

The well field is located in northwest Warren County. It is bordered by Trenton-Franklin Road on the north, Twin Creek on the west, the Great Miami River on the south, and the Conrail tracks on the east. This is an area of the confluence of the Twin Creek and Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifers. The water quality is exceptional and does not require treatment other than the addition of fluoride and chlorine. The Aquifer that supplies the Franklin-Clearcreek wellfield has been determined to have a high susceptibility to contamination due to the presence if significant potential contaminate sources in the protection are. However, there is no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.

The Franklin-Clearcreek Water System also has interconnection for emergency backup purposes. These connections are as follows: 4151 Lytle Road (Waynesville, Ohio) with Waynesville Water. 3050 State Route 73 (Waynesville, Ohio) with Waynesville Water. 8656 Bunnel Hill Road (Springboro, Ohio) with Springboro/Veolia Water. 15 Lytle Five Points Road (Springboro, Ohio) with Springboro/Veolia Water. 346 Lytle Road Springboro Tower (Springboro, Ohio) Springboro/Veolia Water. 3763 Beal Road (Franklin, Ohio) Franklin Water. 6010 State Route 123 (Franklin, Ohio) Franklin Water, 7068 Dixie Hwy (Franklin, Ohio) Franklin Water, 6562 Manchester Road (Middletown, Ohio) Middletown Water, 2467 State Route 48 (Lebanon, Ohio) Lebanon Water, Hamilton-Mason Road & Butler-Warren Road (Mason, Ohio) Butler County and Cincinnati Water, and 17562 State Route 48 (South Lebanon, Ohio) Warren County Water.

Sources of Drinking Water Contamination

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included rivers, lakes, streams, pond, 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 results 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 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 regulation 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 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 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)**.

About your Drinking Water

The EPA requires sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Franklin-Clearcreek Water System conducted sampling for (Bacteria, Nitrate, Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC Group 1 and 3) plus Disinfection by-Products) during 2018. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor 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.

License

The Franklin-Clearcreek Water System currently has an unconditioned license to operate.

Contact

For further information about water quality, contact the Warren County Water and Sewer Department (WCWSD). Hours of operation are 7:30 AM and 4:00 PM, Monday through Friday:

Main Office (513) 695-1377
Superintendent of Operations (513) 683-3687 **FAX (513) 697-1752**
WEB SITE: <http://www.co.warren.oh.us/>

Send correspondence to: **Warren County Water and Sewer, PO Box 530, Lebanon, OH 45036-0530**

Explanation of the Water Quality Data Tables

This report is based upon tests conducted by the Warren County Water Laboratory and its’ contract laboratory. Terms used in the Water Quality Tables and in other parts of this report are defined here:

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.

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

ppm: parts per million

ppb: parts per billion

mg/L: Milligram per Liter

f/l: fibers per liter

n/r: not regulated

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal

ug/L: micro grams per Liter

n/a or N/A: not applicable

Compliance Monitoring and Disinfection Requirements 2019

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Substances
Fluoride (mg/L)	1.13	0.8 - 1.3	4	4	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (mg/L)	1.9	0.2 - 2.0	MRDL= 4.0	MRDLG= 4.0	No	Element used for disinfection
**Total Coliform Monitoring	0	n/a	None	None	No	Safely removed using chlorine. 360 samples collected with no positive coliforms.
Water Hardness	18 grains	NA	NA	NA	No	Dissolved mineral salts, most calcium and magnesium carbonate and bicarbonates

Franklin-Clearcreek Water System Monitored Analytes Sampled in 2019

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Substances
Barium (mg/L)	0.0826	0.0826-0.0826	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide, Total (mg/L)	<0.010	<0.010-0.010	0.2	0.2	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Nitrate Nitrite (mg/L)	1.7	1.7 – 1.7	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/l)	1.1	1.1 – 1.1	4.0	4.0	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Inorganics (Be, Cr, Ni, As, Cd, Sb, Se, Tl, Hg an all tested below detection level)

VOC 524.2. (Below Detection Limits)

SOC GROUP 2 (2,4-D, CARBOFURAN, OXAMYL (VYDATE), PENTACHLOROPHENOL PICLORAM (**NONE DETECTED**))

RADIOLOGICALS: **GROSS ALPHA 3 pCi/L**
RADIUM – 226 4 pCi/L
RADIUM – 228 1 pCi/L

October 2018 and April 2019, the Warren County Franklin-Clearcreek Water System collected samples for UCMR 4 (**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule**). Assessment Monitoring for Metals, Pesticides, Alcohols, and SVOC's. Assessment Monitoring for HAAs also took place during these sampling events. The table below shows only the Analytes that had reportable values. If Analyte is not listed it is considered to have a result below detectable limits. A list of results for this testing is available upon request.

Substance	Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sources
Total HAA5	9.85 ug/l	4.97 – 9.85 ug/l	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total HAA6	8.90 ug/l	5.44 – 8.90 ug/l	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total HAA9	17.7 ug/l	9.42 – 17.7 ug/l	60	n/a	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

The table list drinking water contaminants that were tested for in the Franklin-Clearcreek Water System. 2019. Collected by Warren County Staff

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Substances
Total Trihalomethanes	28.0 ug/L	25.3-28.0 ug/L	80	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination. Form when naturally occurring organic matter reacts with chlorine and other disinfectants.
Bromodichloromethane	8.0 ug/l	8.0-8.0 ug/l	80	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination. Form when naturally occurring organic matter reacts with chlorine and other disinfectants
Bromoform	2.3 ug/l	0.77-2.3 ug/l	80	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination. Form when naturally occurring organic matter reacts with chlorine and other disinfectants
Chloroform	14.4	8.3-14.4 ug/l	80	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination. Form when naturally occurring organic matter reacts with chlorine and other disinfectants
Dibromochloromethane	6.8 ug/l	4.8 – 6.8 ug/l	80	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water chlorination. Form when naturally occurring organic matter reacts with chlorine and other disinfectants
HAA5 Haloacetic acids	6.9 ug/l	3.5 – 6.9 ug/l	60	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water Chlorination. Are formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter
Dibromoacetic acid	1.8 ug/l	1.1 – 1.8 ug/l	60	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water Chlorination. Are formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter
Dichloroacetic acid	3.3 ug/l	1.7 – 3.3 ug/l	60	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water Chlorination. Are formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter
Monobromoacetic acid	<1.0	<1.0 - <1.0 ug/l	60	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water Chlorination. Are formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter
Monochloroacetic acid	<2.0	<2.0 - <2.0 ug/l	60	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water Chlorination. Are formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter
Trichloroacetic acid	2.5 ug/l	<1.0 – 2.5 ug/l	60	n/a	No	By-products of drinking water Chlorination. Are formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic matter

Action Levels (AL) control Copper and Lead. Samples are collected and ranked by how much lead or copper they contain. If the 90th percentile exceeds the Action Level, specific corrective actions are required.

Thirty Copper and Lead samples were taken in 2017.

Substance	Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sources	Samples Greater Than Action Level
Copper	.258 mg/L 90 th percentile	.017 to .627 mg/L	AL = 1.3 mg/L	1.3 mg/L	No	Piping used in distribution system and household plumbing	0
Lead	8.018ppb 90 th percentile	<2.0 to 26.00 ppb	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	No	Piping used in distribution system and household plumbing	1

Awareness of Lead in Drinking Water Service Lines and 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. The Franklin-Clearcreek Water System 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. For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure: Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>, and Ohio EPA: Learn About Lead: <http://epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead.aspx>."