
Village of Lockland Consumer Confidence Report 2019



Village of Lockland, Ohio

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2019

The Village of Lockland Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water information

The source of Lockland's drinking water is three wells, about 200 feet deep, each having a capacity to pump 700 to 900 gallons per minute: that is more than 1,000,000 gallons per day. The wells are located three miles north of Lockland in Sharonville, Ohio. This source has provided a dependable water supply since the 1940's.

The Ohio EPA has conducted a source water assessment of Village of Lockland's water source. The assessment concluded that the aquifer supplying water to the Village of Lockland's well field has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the shallow depth to the groundwater and the presence of a significant number of potential contaminant sources in the protection area. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Lockland are available by contacting Eric Brock, Director of Public Works, at 513-733-0957.

The Village of Lockland also has an emergency connection with Greater Cincinnati Water Works. During 2019 we used about 35.8 million gallons over 84 days from this connection. On average, this connection is normally used for approximately 0-28 days each year, but Lockland required additional use of the emergency connection due to maintenance at the Treatment Plant and in the Distribution system. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from GCWW, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting them at 513-624-5600 or email info@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov or visiting their website <http://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/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, 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, USEPA 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 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, 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Lockland conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate, nitrite, disinfectant byproducts, lead, copper, pH, alkalinity, hardness, calcium, total dissolved solids, phosphate, and chlorine during 2019. Samples were collected for over 20 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Lockland water supply. 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	n/a	80	9.9	9.2 to 10.6	None	2019	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0645	n/a	None	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4.3	n/a	None	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Run-off from orchards; Run-off from glass and electronics production wastes.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	0.009	n/a	None	2018	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.15	0.73 to 1.5	None	2019	Water additive to control microbes

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. Village of Lockland 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2019 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Lockland Village Council on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM. The meetings are held at the Town Hall located at 101 N. Cooper Ave. For more information on your drinking water contact Eric Brock, Public Works Director at 513-733-0957 or by e-mail to: ebrock@locklandoh.org.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of 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.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.