

# *City of Huber Heights*

## *2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is well water from the Great Miami Valley Buried Aquifer.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements and we have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Russ Bergman, at the City of Huber Heights, 233-1423, or Mr. Jeff VanMeter, Operator in Responsible Charge, or Ms. Pam Whited, Utility Manager at SUEZ, 233-3292. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held every other month starting in January of each year at 6121 Taylorsville Rd., Huber Heights, in the Police Community Room at 6:00 p.m.

On behalf of the City of Huber Heights, SUEZ routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least trace amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 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 originate 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 and/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 process and petroleum production, and can also originate 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.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In reference to those tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations in which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

**RAA** – running annual average

**Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)**

–One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter**

– One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**pCi/l – picocuries/liter**

– One picocuries per liter corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

**AL=Action Level**

–The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level**

–The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** (mandatory language)

–The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below any known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**Level 1 Assessment**

–A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**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.

Water to Huber Heights’ customers is supplied from two water treatment plants, the Needmore Road Water Treatment Plant (NRWTP) and the Rip Rap Road Water Treatment Plant (RRRWTP). The NRWTP and the RRRWTP supplies water to the main system throughout the year.

**NRWTP WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Year
Barium	No	0.125	ppm	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal factories, erosion of natural deposits.	2018
Cadmium	No	0.43	ppb	N/A	0	5.00	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint.	2018
Fluoride	No	0.95	ppm	0.81 to 0.95	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	2018
Gross Alpha	No	4.29	pCi/l	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.	2015
Thallium	No	0.92	ppb	NA	0.5	2	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories	2018
Nitrate	No	0.175	ppm	N/A	10	10	Run off from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion from natural deposits.	2018

**RRRWTP WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES TEST RESULTS**

Barium	No	0.157	ppm	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal factories, erosion of natural deposits.	2018
Cadmium	No	0.570	ppb	N/A	0	5.00	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paint.	2018
Fluoride	No	1.02	ppm	0.81 to 1.14	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	2018
Gross Alpha	No	0.646	pCi/l	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.	2018
Radium 228	No	0.049	pCi/l	0-0.049	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.	2018
Nitrate	No	<1.0	ppm	N/A	10	10	Run off from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion from natural deposits.	2018

**DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Year
** Copper	No	0.195	ppm	0.0265-0.254	0	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	2018
Zero out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.								
** Lead	No	8.2	ppb	0.61-23.4	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	2018
Two out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb. (15.9 and 23.4)								
Total Chlorine	No	RAA 1.5	ppm	0.7 to 1.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Disinfection product for removal of bacteria.	2018

**DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS DISTRIBUTION**

Total Trihalomethanes	No	31.45	ppb	12.42 to 31.45	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	2018
Total Haloacetic Acid	No	6.672	ppb	2.26 to 6.672	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	2018

\* Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

\*\* Results shown under Levels Detected for Copper & Lead represent 90<sup>th</sup> percentile.

As you can see by the table, our system experienced no violations over the past year. We’re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA

has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

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 City of Huber Heights 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 and 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the last year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment and one Level 1 assessment was completed. The assessment determined that the most likely source of contamination was the use of mop sinks for all of the sample tap locations. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action and we completed one corrective action. The completed corrective action was to abandon use of all mop sink tap locations and revise the Sample Siting Plan to use hand sinks and lavatories for our sample tap locations.

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. 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 (800-426-4791).

The EPA has completed a study of the Huber Heights PWS source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources in our drinking water supply. For a copy of the completed report, please contact the City of Huber Heights Water Department. According to the study, it was determined that our raw water supply has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the presence of a relatively thin layer of clay overlaying the aquifer, the shallow depth of the aquifer and the presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection areas. Implementing appropriate protective measures can reduce the risk of future contamination. Signs are posted around drinking water sources for reporting spills and warnings for dumping of any kind. All sources of the City's drinking water supply are conveyed to our treatment facilities and meet all EPA standards for finished water. "We at SUEZ Water work around the clock for the City of Huber Heights, to provide quality water to every tap" said Ms. Pam Whited, Utility Manager, "We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future."

Additional information may be obtained by contacting SUEZ at:  
Contact person: Jeff VanMeter or Pam Whited Mailing Address: PO Box 24099, Huber Heights, OH 45424  
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