



Miami County Sanitary Engineering
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**Annual Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence
Report for Miami County Bethel Township
Public Water Systems**

PWS ID# OH-5502703



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www.miamicountyohio.gov

INTRODUCTION

Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department (MCSED) has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report includes general health information, water quality test results, water source and contact information.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Miami County has a current unconditional license to operate its Public Water System issued by the OEPA on January 1, 2024. This report is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996.

This water quality report is for the year **20223**.

WATER SOURCE INFORMATION

The Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department serves you with water we purchase from the Clark County, Ohio water plant located at Medway Water Treatment Plant. Clark County obtains its public drinking water supply from buried valley sand and gravel aquifers associated with the Great Miami River. Clark County currently utilizes three (3) production wells to draw water from the aquifer. Well water is pumped to the distribution system and chlorine is added to disinfect the water prior to being pumped to you, the consumer. Miami County water meets or exceeds all the standards that are set forth by the Ohio and United States Environmental Protection Agencies.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS

The Ohio EPA recently completed a susceptibility analysis of the Park Layne PWS source water. The assessment indicates that Park Layne PWS source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to: the presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer; a shallow depth (less than 15 feet below ground level) of the water table and the presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection area. This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. This does not mean that the source waters are contaminated, just that they have a high susceptibility to contamination. You can obtain a copy of the complete report by contacting Clark County Sanitary Engineer at 937-521-2150 or the Ohio EPA at 614-644-2752.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information on your drinking water please contact Ryan Fine, Water and Wastewater Superintendent at the Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department at 937-440-5653 or visit www.miamicountyohio.gov. Public participation and comments are encouraged by contacting MCSED, or the Board of Miami County Commissioners located in the Miami County Safety Building, Troy, Ohio.

E.P.A REQUIREMENTS

The OEPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Chlorine and bacteria sampling is performed on a regular routine basis, while tests for lead and copper and other contaminants are performed on a specified schedule in accordance with EPA regulations.

WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water, both tap 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; (farming, septic tanks, lawn chemicals, storm runoff, etc.)

Contaminants that may 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 discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm 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 results 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 unless the contaminant level exceeds the MCL established by the USEPA. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Hotline at 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 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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

LEAD EDUCATION

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. Miami County Bethel Township PWS 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 Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2023 Water Quality Results for Miami County Bethel Township PWS

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Violations	Year Samples	Sources of Substances
Fluoride	2.39 ppm	0.40-2.39 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	None	2023	Erosion of Natural Deposits
	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	MRDL	MRDLG	Violations	Year Samples	
Total Chlorine	1.7 ppm	.7-1.7 ppm	4 ppm (MRDL)	4 ppm (MRDLG)	None	2023	Water Disinfection
Total Coliform	0		1 positive/month		None	2023	Naturally Present in the Environment
Nitrate	1.77 ppm	1.77 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	None	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	0.075 ppm	0.075 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	None	2020	Discharge from drilling waste, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits

Regulated at the Customer's Tap

Substance	90 th Percentile	Range of Detection	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	Violations	Year Samples	Sources of Substances
Lead	<5 ppb	< 5 ppb	15 ppb	0	None	2023	Household Plumbing
Copper	0.283 ppm	0.0718-0.283 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	None	2023	Household Plumbing

****See Special Comments**

Regulated in the Distribution System

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Violations	Year Samples	Sources of Substances
Total Trihalomethane	13.9 ppb (Total)	0.9-5.1 ppb	80 ppb	0 ppb	None	2023	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids	9 ppb (Total)	0.00-5.7 ppb	60 ppb	N/A	None	2023	By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

Unregulated Contaminants

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Violations	Year Samples	Sources of Substances
Bromodichloromethane	4.5 ppb	N/A	N.R.	N.R.	None	2023	Components of Total Trihalomethanes
Bromoform	.9 ppb	N/A	N.R.	N.R.	None	2023	
Chloroform	5.1 ppb	N/A	N.R.	N.R.	None	2023	
Dibromochloromethane	3.4 ppb	N/A	N.R.	N.R.	None	2023	

****Special Comments**

****This report lists the highest recorded concentrations of contaminants measured in 2020. This sample was one of 5 samples collected from residential users to comply with annual reduced monitoring Lead and Copper Rule Requirements. The 90th percentile concentration for Copper was 0.414 ppm. The number of sites above the action level = 0. Five Lead samples were also taken with no sample levels exceeding the action levels 15 ppb. Copper and Lead sampling will be collected again in 2023.**

****Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High Nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you care for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.**

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contamination Level (MCL): The highest level of contamination that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminate Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the USEPA and allow for a significant margin of safety.

Not Regulated (N.R.): USEPA has not established a MCL or MCLG.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part of a substance in one million parts of a substance.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part of a substance in one billion parts of a substance.

Action Level: The concentrations of a contaminant that triggers the public water system to install other treatment technologies to reduce the concentration of the contaminant.

PicoCuries per liter: a measure of radioactivity in water.

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

Maximum Redidual 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.

OEPA: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

USEPA: United States Environmental Agency

N.D.: No Detection