



Miami County Sanitary Engineering  
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**Annual Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence  
Report for Miami County Camp Troy  
Public Water Systems**

**PWS ID# OH-5502503**



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[www.miamicountyohio.gov](http://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 **2023**.

## **WATER SOURCE INFORMATION**

The Miami County Sanitary Engineering Department serves you with water we purchase from the City of Troy, Ohio water plant located at 300 E. Staunton Street. Troy obtains its public drinking water supply from buried valley sand and gravel aquifers associated with the Great Miami River. Troy currently utilizes ten (10) production wells to draw water from the aquifer for treatment at the water plant. Well water is pumped to the water treatment plant where it is softened, clarified, disinfected and filtered, 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**

A susceptibility analysis was completed by the City of Troy. It found that the well field is located above a buried aquifer which provides limited natural protection from contaminants infiltrating into the aquifer. Because of this setting, the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Troy is considered to be susceptible to contamination. The City has developed a comprehensive wellhead protection program to manage potential sources of contamination in the protection area to minimize any impacts to the aquifer. You can obtain a copy of the complete report by contacting City of Troy Water Plant 937-339-4826.

## **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](http://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 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; (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 Camp Troy 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 Camp Troy PWS

| Substance                | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Highest Level Allowed (MCL) | Ideal Goals (MCLG) | Violations | Year Samples | Sources of Substances                                                                       |
|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Barium                   | 0.056 ppm              | 0.056 ppm           | 2 ppm                       | 2 ppm              | None       | 2021         | Discharge of Drilling waste; Discharge of metal refineries                                  |
| Chloroethane             | 0.1 ppb                | 0.0-0.1 ppb         | N/A                         | N/A                | None       | 2019         | Discharge of Industrial Deposits                                                            |
| Chlormethane             | 0.1 ppb                | 0.0-01 ppb          | N/A                         | N/A                | None       | 2019         | Discharge of Industrial Deposits                                                            |
| Fluoride                 | 0.36 ppm               | N/A                 | 4 ppm                       | 4 ppm              | None       | 2021         | Erosion of Natural Deposits                                                                 |
| Total Chlorine           | 1.4 ppm                | 0.6-1.4 ppm         | 4 ppm (MRDL)                | 4 ppm (MRDLG)      | None       | 2023         | Water Disinfection                                                                          |
| Nitrate                  | 0.42 ppm               | 0.42 ppm            | 10 ppm                      | 10 ppm             | None       | 2023         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cis,1,2 Dichloroethylene | 0.3 ppb                | 0.08-0.3 ppb        | 70 ppb                      | 70 ppb             | None       | 2023         | Discharge from Industrial Deposits                                                          |
| Carbon Tetrachloride     | 0.2 ppb                | 0.0-0.2 ppb         | 5 ppb                       | 0 ppb              | None       | 2019         | Discharge from Industrial Deposits                                                          |
| Radium 228               | +/- 0.5 pCi/L          | N/A                 | 5 pCi/L                     | 0                  | None       | 2015         | Erosion of Natural Deposits                                                                 |
| Gross Alpha              | +/- 2.76 pCi/L         | N/A                 | 15 pCi/L                    | 0                  | None       | 2015         | Erosion of Natural Deposits                                                                 |
| ***Total Coliform (RTCR) | 0                      | N/A                 | 1 positive/month            | 0                  | None       | 2021         | Naturally Present in the Environment                                                        |

Regulated Contaminants

|                      |                                                   |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| RTCR-Total Coliform  | All Total Coliform samples were negative in 2023. |
| GWR-Raw Source Water | N.A.                                              |

Regulated at the Customer's Tap

| Substance | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | Range of Detection | Action Level (AL) | Individual Results over the AL | Violations | Year Samples | Sources of Substances |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Lead      | <5 ppb                      | <5-13.485 ppb      | 15 ppb            | 0                              | None       | 2021         | Household Plumbing    |
| Copper    | <0.05 ppm                   | <0.05 ppm          | 1.3 ppm           | 0                              | None       | 2021         | 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   | 36.8 ppb (Total)       | 25.5-36.8 ppb       | 80 ppb                      | N/A                | None       | 2023         | By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination |
| Total Haloacetic Acids | N.D. (Total)           | 1.9-2.7 ppb         | 60 ppb                      | N/A                | None       | 2023         | By-Product of Drinking Water Chlorination |

Unregulated Contaminants and UCMR 4 in the Distribution System

| Substance            | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Highest Level Allowed (MCL) | Ideal Goals (MCLG) | Violations | Year Samples | Sources of Substances               |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Bromodichloromethane | 10.8 ppb               | 8.4-10.8 ppb        | N.R.                        | N.R.               | None       | 2023         | Components of Total Trihalomethanes |
| Bromoform            | 3.0 ppb                | 2.6-3.0 ppb         | N.R.                        | N.R.               | None       | 2023         |                                     |
| Chloroform           | 13.9 ppb               | 6.6-1.93 ppb        | N.R.                        | N.R.               | None       | 2023         |                                     |
| Dibromochloromethane | 9.1 ppb                | 7.9-9.1 ppb         | N.R.                        | N.R.               | None       | 2023         |                                     |
| Bromochloroacetic    | 1.984 ppb              | 1.775-1.984 ppb     | N.R.                        | N.R.               | None       | 2022         | By-product of Disinfection UCMR4    |
| Bromodichloroacetic  | 1.975 ppb              | 1.8-2.1 ppb         | N.R.                        | N.R.               | None       | 2018         | By-product of Disinfection UCMR4    |
| Chlorodibromoacetic  | 0.93 ppb               | 0.08-0.93 ppb       | N.R.                        | N.R.               | None       | 2018         | By-product of Disinfection UCMR4    |
| Monobromoacetic      | N.D.                   | N.D.                | N.R.                        | N.R.               | None       | 2023         | By-product of Disinfection UCMR4    |
| Dibromoacetic        | 2.2 ppb                | 2.0-2.2 ppb         | N.R.                        | N.R.               | None       | 2023         | By-product of Disinfection UCMR4    |
| Dichloroacetic       | 2.7 ppb                | 1.9-2.7 ppb         | N.R.                        | N.R.               | None       | 2023         | By-product of Disinfection UCMR4    |

|                       |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                  |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|
| Monochloroacetic Acid | N.D. | N.D. | N.R. | N.R. | None | 2023 | By-product of Disinfection UCMR4 |
| Trichloroacetic       | N.D. | N.D. | N.R. | N.R. | None | 2023 | By-product of Disinfection UCMR4 |

\*\*\*See Special Comments

\*\*\*\*See Special Comments

#### **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 Contamination 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.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which is no known or expected risk to health.

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.

OEPA: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Not Applicable (N.A.):no information is available at this time.

Not Detected (N.D.)

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

Ground Water Rule (GWR)

#### **Special Comments**

##### **\*\*Copper and Lead**

This report lists the highest recorded concentrations of contaminants measured in 2021. The listed concentration for Copper during 2021 was <0.05 ppm. There were 20 samples collected from residential users to comply with annual reduced monitoring Lead and Copper Rule Requirements. The 90th percentile concentration for Copper was <0.05 ppm. The number of sites above the action level = 0. 20 Lead samples were taken and samples showed no levels of Lead above the action level of 15 ppb .Copper and Lead sampling will be collected in 2024.

**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.

##### **\*\*\*Total Coliform (RTCR)**

Coliforms are bacteria which 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 assessments identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

##### **\*\*\*\*Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Part 4**

In 2014, the City of Troy participated in the 3rd stage of EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Part 3 program by performing additional tests on their drinking water. UCMR3 benefits the environment and public health by providing the EPA with data on occurrence of contaminants suspected to be in drinking water, in order to determine if the EPA needs to introduce new regulatory standards to improve drinking water quality. A second round of UCMR (4) was conducted in 2018 and are part of the CCR. Please direct any questions to the City of Troy Water Plant located at 300 E. Staunton Rd., Troy, Ohio.

##### **\*\*\*\*Source Water Assessment**

The City of Troy conducted a Source Water Level One Assessment and Protection (SWAP) plan in 2016 and approved by Ohio EPA in 2017. Due to the highly permeable sand and gravel formation above the aquifer, this SWAP plan designates our water supply with a high susceptibility rating. Safe public practices are thus extremely important in protecting our source water from surface contaminants.

The SWAP Plan is available for review at the City of Troy Water Plant located at 300 E. Staunton Rd., Troy, Ohio.