

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023 the City of West Carrollton participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5.) For a copy of the results please call the Utility Supervisor at (937) 847-6070. **\*NOTE: None of the Unregulated Contaminants of the UCMR 5 were detected in the City of West Carrollton's water.**

## The City of West Carrollton 2023 Water Quality Report

The **USEPA** requires all community water systems to annually provide to their customers the following water quality report. The City of West Carrollton is proud of the quality drinking water it provides. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water, lists the results of our tests, and contains much important information about water and health. The West Carrollton Water Department will notify you if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we have surpassed water-quality standards.

### OVERVIEW:

In 1988 a new water plant was constructed to provide a high-quality, reliable supply of water to the nearly 12,000 consumers served. In early 2005 a membrane filtration softening plant was put on line that significantly reduces the hardness level in the water. In 2023 the City of West Carrollton has an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

### An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table:

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations by the West Carrollton Water Department. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this are defined here.

### DEFINITIONS:

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):* The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set at close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

*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.

*Action Level (AL):* The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):* The level of a 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.

*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.

### WATER SOURCE:

The source of West Carrollton's Drinking Water comes exclusively from groundwater through wells drilled into the aquifer that lies beneath West Carrollton. The aquifer extends the length of the Miami Valley. Residents are encouraged to report activity or spills that could cause contamination of the underground aquifer. Ohio EPA has fully endorsed the city's well head protection program which safeguards the city's water supply for future generations.

### REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

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. 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 a 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The source 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 West Carrollton 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

We encourage public interest in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular City Council meetings occur at 6:30 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Civic Center, 300 E. Central Ave. The public is welcome. The Utility Superintendent will be happy to answer any questions about West Carrollton water quality. Please call (937) 847-6070. For further information, see the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) water information at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

Ohio EPA completed a study of the City of West Carrollton's source of drinking water to determine its susceptibility. According to the study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the City of West Carrollton has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer; shallow depth (less than 15 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer; and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. The City of West Carrollton has developed and implemented a comprehensive wellhead protection plan to help prevent additional contamination from entering the aquifer and prevent the existing contamination from impacting the drinking water source. The protection plan contains an education component, source control strategies, a contingency and emergency response plan, and ground water monitoring strategies. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (937) 847-6070.

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in the drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and 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 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 Public Water System. How to read the Water Quality Data Table: EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table.

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Date Tested</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Detection</i>	<i>Major Source</i>	<i>Violations</i>
<b>Regulated at the Treatment Plant</b>								
Flouride	2023	ppm	4	4	1.05	0.89-1.26	Erosion of Natural Deposits. Water additive to promote strong teeth	No
Nitrate	9/26/23	ppm	10	10	0.64	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Barium	7/1/21	ppm	2	2	0.05	N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits	No
Bromoform	7/1/21	ppb	N/A	N/A	<0.50	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Dibromochloromethane	7/1/21	ppb	N/A	N/A	0.55	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
<b>Regulated at the Customer's Tap</b>								
Lead	2021	ppb	AL=15	0	1.40	<2.0-2.7	Corrosion of household plumbing system	No
<i>0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.</i>								
Copper	2021	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0.058	0.018-0.091	Corrosion of household plumbing system	No
<i>0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.</i>								
<b>Regulated in the Distribution System</b>								
TTHMS (Total Trihalomethanes)	8/23/23	ppb	80	N/A	17.9	4.5-17.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	8/23/23	ppb	50	N/A	10.5	<1.0-10.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Chlorine	2023	ppm	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.0	0.6-1.7	Water additive used to control microbes	No
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>								
Bromodichloromethane	8/23/23	ppb	N/A	N/A	5.9	1.1-5.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Bromoform	8/23/23	ppb	N/A	N/A	2.2	0.96-2.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Chloroform	8/23/23	ppb	N/A	N/A	5.6	1.1-5.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Dibromochloromethane	8/23/23	ppb	N/A	N/A	4.2	1.3-4.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Bromochloroacetic Acid	7/23/19	ppb	N/A	N/A	1.99	<1.0-1.99	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Dibromoacetic Acid	8/23/23	ppb	N/A	N/A	<1.0	<1.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Dichloroacetic Acid	8/23/23	ppd	N/A	N/A	4.0	<1.0-4.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No

#### Key to table:

AL = Action Level, MCL = Maximum Contamination Level

MCLG = Maximum Contamination Level Goal

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentrations of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

N/A = Not Applicable

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentrations of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

The "<": A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Listed above are the contaminants detected in West Carrollton drinking water. All detected levels are far below allowed limits. Not listed are the hundreds of other tests in which no contaminants were detected. 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.