

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

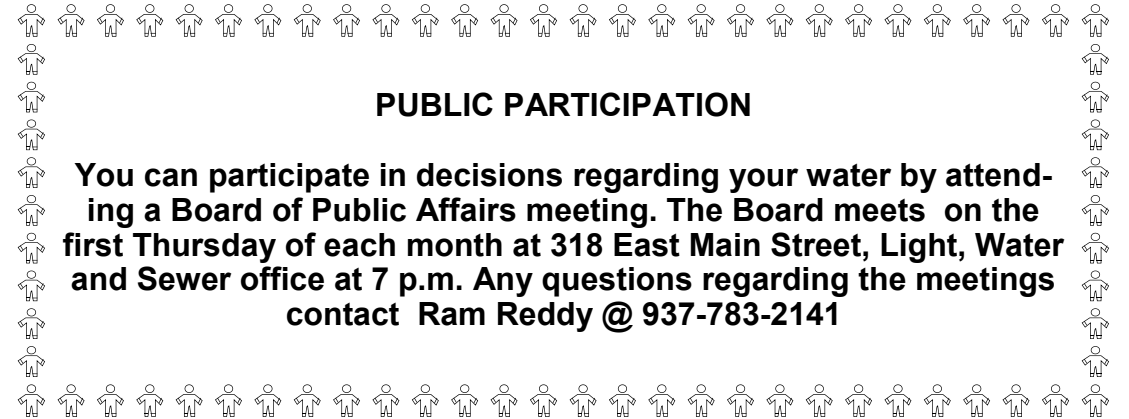
Village of Blanchester

2022 DATA

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is surface water from Stonelick Creek , Whitacre Run and Westboro/West fork of East Fork Little Miami River.

In year 2022 we had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Board of Public Affairs meeting. The Board meets on the first Thursday of each month at 318 East Main Street, Light, Water and Sewer office at 7 p.m. Any questions regarding the meetings contact Ram Reddy @ 937-783-2141

Periodically we use Western Water as a supplemental water supply during high demand situations. During the 2022 calendar year the village did not use this water source. This water is always a supplement NOT the sole source of your drinking water. Currently we are self sufficient and use Western Water only in emergency situations.

Blanchester FACTS

Serve 4,450 people

0.75 million gallons storage capacity
Village has been treating water since 1924

Blanchester has three taps with Western Water Company that are used only in case of emergency. Western Water Company gets its water from several sources. These sources are:

- Western Water: groundwater (wells) drawn from the aquifer running along the Little Miami River.
- Brown County Rural Water: Drawn from Ohio River Aquifer near Ripley ,Oh.
- Cincinnati water works: Drawn from the surface source (Ohio River), and ground water which is drawn from the great Miami aquifer.

* Most of these sources contain fluoride.

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

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, 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.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Blanchester Public Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganics synthetic organic, volatile organics, lead, copper, nitrates, and disinfection by products. During 2022 samples were collected for a total of 52 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Blanchester Water Supply. The EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. All 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 EPA's Safe Drinking water Hot Line (1-800-426-4791).

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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 Village of Blanchester Public water system uses surface water drawn from intakes on Whitacre Run, Stonelick Creek, and the West Fork of the East Fork of the little Miami River watershed. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to have a high susceptibility to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Village of Blanchester drinking water source protection area contains a number of potential contaminant sources, including leaking underground tanks, runoff from new construction, cemeteries, and inadequate septic systems. Runoff to the streams from agricultural fields is a major concern.

The Village of Blanchester's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the source water streams. More detailed information is provided Blanchester's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Wayne Moore at 937-783-2621.

Listed in the following table is information on those contaminants that were found in the Blanchester Public Water System drinking water. Monitoring period January 1st to December 31st 2022.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.3	1.2-1.3	No	2022	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No Goal for the Total	60	26.9	3.3-34.6 Four Quarter running average	No	2022	By-product of Drinking Water Disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)(ppb)	No Goal for the Total	80	71.7	9.9 - 96.3 Four Quarter running average	No	2022	By-product of Drinking Water Disinfection
Turbidity ** (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.2 100% of samples <0.3	0.02 to 0.29	No	2022	Soil runoff/ Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	NA	TT1	1.8	1.8-2.4	no	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0304	0.0304-0.0304	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from drilling waste and metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.143	0.143-0.143	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.305	0.0955-0.305	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.26	0-0.26	No	2022	Runoff from Herbicide used on row crops
Lead and Copper	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	2022	Typical Source of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.117	0	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.9	0	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**EPA SAFE DRINKING
WATER HOTLINE
1-800-426-4791**

**For any questions dealing with
water quality**

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in 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 total 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 PWS.

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. The Blanchester Public Water System 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 drinking 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>.”

** Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is **(0.3 NTU)** in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the **Village of Blanchester’s** highest recorded turbidity result for **2022** was 0.290 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits

* Total Organic Carbon

The value reported under “*Level found*” for total organic carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

definitions

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.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 (µg/L): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

The “<” symbol: 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) a measurement of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

N/A Not applicable

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on annual average of monthly samples

Level 1 Assessment: The study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E-coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions

