2021 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

City of Germantown

PWS ID# 5701012

INTRODUCTION

The City of Germantown Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

Any person wishing to comment on water quality or the operation of the water system is encouraged to do so by attending the City Council meetings that are held the 1st Monday of each month beginning at 7:00 p.m. Additional information concerning Council meeting dates can be obtained by contacting the Clerk of Council at (937) 855-7255.

Our water quality meets or exceeds all of the standards that are set forth by the State of Ohio and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. To obtain additional information please contact Jonathan Moore, Director of Public Service, at (937) 855-7255.

WHAT'S THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER?

The City of Germantown Water Department obtains the public drinking water supplies from the Great Miami Valley Aquifer System associated with the Great Miami River Basin. The City currently uses four (4) production wells to draw water from the aquifer for treatment at the water plant.

WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?

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 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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 infection. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Those listed below are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water. For a complete list, contact Jonathan Moore, Director of Public Service at (937) 855-7255.

The City of Germantown held an unconditional license to operate our water system in 2021.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Germantown drinking water.

INORGANICS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.3	N/A	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks: Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.26	.12 - 1.33	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes Strong teeth: Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0965	.0965 - .0965	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.73	.40 – 1.1	No	2021	Water additive used to control chlorination

DISINFECTION/
DISINFECTION
BYPRODUCTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	7.0	1.8-7.0	No	2021	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	1.2	1.0 – 1.2	No	2021	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

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LEAD & COPPER
CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% of Test Levels Violation Were Less Than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	N/A	.70	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
0 of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.059	No	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
0 of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						

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 2021, City of Germantown participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). The following sable contains information on contaminants that were detected during UCMR4 sampling. For a copy of all results, please call Jonathan Moore at 937-855-7255.

UNREGULATED
CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Location
Nickel (ppb)	2021	3.9	3.9 - 3.9	Entry Point

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 Germantown is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitt0ing for several hours, you can minimize the potential or 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.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical and mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Note: The City of Germantown's drinking water is pumped from wells developed in sand-and-gravel units underlying Twin Creek. Depth to ground water in these wells is only 8.5 to 11 feet and much of the valley has been mapped by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources as having a high potential for ground water pollution. In 1997 the City developed a source water protection plan that mapped Germantown's source water protection area. This document was endorsed by Ohio EPA in 1999. In 2003 Ohio EPA completed a Susceptibility Analysis that evaluated Germantown's

drinking water source as having a high susceptibility to contamination due to the shallowness of the water table, the lack of a unit of low-permeability material overlying the sand and gravel, the presence of numerous potential contaminant sources within the source water protection area, and occasional detections of slightly elevated nitrate levels in the drinking water. For more information about the activities Germantown is implementing to protect your source of drinking water contact the City at 937-855-7255.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminate Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLS are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available pretreatment technology.

Maximum Contaminate 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 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 a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

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

Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each containment. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

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.

N/A: Not applicable/available

BDL: Below detectible limit

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