

Glendale Water – 2014 Annual Quality Report

We are pleased to provide you the **2014 Annual Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality and services we deliver to your home or business each day, every day.

We work hard to protect our water resources and to continually improve the water treatment process. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable water supply, by protecting and improving water quality.

Our water source is known as the Little Miami Aquifer. Water is supplied from two (2) wells. The well field has a high susceptibility rating based on a study by the Ohio EPA. This is based on the thin discontinuous layer of low permeability material overlaying the aquifer and the potential contaminant sources around the well field. The likelihood of any contamination is minimized, by using appropriate measures.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kevin Bell at (513)771-6860. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Our City Council meets the first Monday of each month at the Town Hall located at 80 East Sharon Road, Glendale, Ohio at 7:00pm.

At **Glendale Water** we work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

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 materials, 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 results 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 come 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons 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 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 1-800-426-4791.

Glendale Water routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitors for contaminants in your drinking water for the period of Jan. 1st to December 31st, 2014.

| Test Results | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|---------|---|
| Contaminant | Violation | Level Detected | MCL | MCGL | Range of Detection | Date | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Regulated Inorganic Contaminates | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | None | 1.08 ppm | 4 ppm | 4 | .65 ppm – 1.28 ppm | 2/15/14 | Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum plant |
| Nitrogen, Nitrate + Nitrite | None | .21 ppm | 10 ppm | 10 | .21 | 2/25/14 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | | | | | | | |
| Copper | None | .064 ppm | AL=1.300 | 1.300 ppm | N/A | 7/16/14 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Zero out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | | |
| Lead | | | | | | | |
| Lead | None | <5.0 | AL=15 | 0 | N/A | 7/16/14 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Zero out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb. | | | | | | | |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | None | 1.03 | 4 | 4 | 0.2-1.9 | 2014 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Definitions for table: MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow ppm = parts per million AA = below detectable levels ug/l = micrograms per liter ppb = parts per billion | | | | | | | |

Lead: 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 Village of Glendale 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 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>.

MCL's are set to the very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The cost of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Village of Glendale Public Water System has a current unconditioned license to operate our system.