

Village of Glendale Water Works
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2021

In 2021 The Village of Glendale had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The **Village of Glendale Waterworks** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

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, Utility Superintendent, at (513) 771-7200. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Council meetings. Our Village 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 Works 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.

The Village of Glendale also has an Auxiliary / Emergency / Back-up connection with the Cincinnati Water Works. During 2021 we used water from this connection for over 30 days during the installation of the Sharon Rd. watermain. On average, this connection is used for approximately 5-7 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Cincinnati Water Works, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Bill Fromme at (513) 624-5612.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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, 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal 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).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Glendale Water Works conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic during 2021. Samples were collected for a total of 50+ different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Glendale Water Works water supply. 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on these contaminants that were found in the Glendale Water Works drinking water. See page 3 for a list of abbreviations used.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (PPM)	4	4	1.017	0.30-1.52	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrite (PPM)	1	1	0.07	N/A	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (PPM)	10	10	0.625	N/A	No	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (PPB)	200	200	3	N/A	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (PPM)	2	2	0.0715	N/A	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (PPB)	10	10	4.0	0-4	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

Residual Disinfectants							
Contaminants (Units)	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Chlorine (PPM)	4	4	1.254	0.65-2.65	No	2021	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead						
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	<5.0	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
0 out of 11 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						

Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene (PPB)	70	70	0.3	N/A	No	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene (PPB)	100	100	0.09	N/A	No	2021	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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. Glendale Water Works 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>.

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Summary of abbreviations used in tables above:

- *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.*
 - *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.*
 - *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.*
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