

Village of Lockland

2022 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report



What's Inside?

This report has been prepared for you by the Village of Lockland to inform you of the quality of your water over the past year. The Village of Lockland has produced good quality water for over 70 years and remains dedicated to your health and safety.

Stay involved

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Lockland Village Council on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM. The meetings are held at the Town Hall located at 101 N. Cooper Ave. For more information on your drinking water contact Town Hall at 513-761-1124

About Your Water

The Lockland wellfield is located in Sharonville approximately 3 miles away from Lockland. Our wells pull water from the Mill Creek Aquifer.

The Mill Creek Aquifer has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reasons.

•Supply wells are between 175 and 200 feet deep with a screened interval of 25 feet. The supply wells are located within a sand and gravel buried valley aquifer that is overlain by a discontinuous layer of low-permeability material (clay and silt), which may offer some protection against the downward migration of contaminants.

•Ground water is very shallow, only 5-15 feet below the surface.

•Twenty-two potential contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for The Village of Lockland are available by contacting the Lockland Water Department

Original valves and gauges in the filter room



The Village of Lockland also has an Emergency connection with Greater Cincinnati Water Works. During 2022 we used approximately 2.6 million gallons from this connection over 7 days. On average, this connection is used for 22 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from Greater Cincinnati, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Greater Cincinnati Water Works at: 513-591-7700 or by visiting https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/water



TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.9	0.8 - 0.9	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	9	5.7 - 11.6	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalome- thanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	48	26.8 - 69.7	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.7	1.7 - 1.7	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0798	0.0798 - 0.0798	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2	44959	No	2021	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1	1.03 - 1.03	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	No	2021	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Daily Samples 2022 average							
	2022	The water delivered to you is tested daily for chlorine, hardness, alkalinity and pH.					
Analyte (units)	Average	This is to ensure you are drinking the best quality water we can produce. The EPA					
	Level	also re	quires us to	test for Col	iform Bad	cteria, Nit	rate, Disinfection Byproducts, Lead
рН	9.4	and Copper. Some additional contaminants are not tested for every year. All					
Total Alkalinity (mg/L)	70	samples taken, were below the maximum contaminant level or non detectable.					

Even though we have quite a few lead service lines, lead has never been an issue in Lockland's water due to the higher pH and Saturation Index of our water. Please reach out to the water department if you have any questions about lead.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

1.12

158

300

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

-Parts per Million (ppm) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

-Parts per Billion (ppb) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

-mg/L: milligrams of a substance per liter of water

-N/A: not applicable

Stability (LSI)

(mg/L)

Hardness (mg/L)

Total Dissolved Solids

⁻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 residual disinfectant level allowed.

⁻Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

Required Language

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).

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. Village of Lockland 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.

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).

Electronic copies of this document can be found at this URL:

https://www.locklandoh.org/download/water_service/2022LocklandCCR.pdf

Contacts

Public Works DirectorTEric Brock5513-733-0957ebrock@locklandoh.org

 Town Hall
 Water Department

 513-761-1124
 513-733-4701

Water Plant ORC Scott Hamilton 513-733-4701 shamilton@locklandoh.org