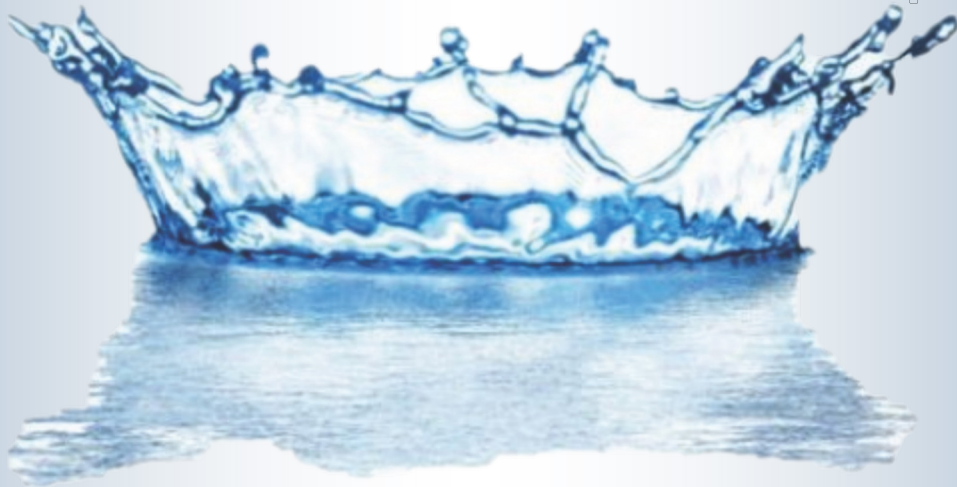




Village of Lockland

2025 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 comments 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 about your drinking water, contact Town Hall at 513-761-1124

The Village of Lockland 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Village of Lockland receives its drinking water from the Lockland Wellfield in Sharonville. Our wells are supplied by the Mill Creek Aquifer. A Source Water Assessment Report was prepared for your water system by the Ohio EPA in December 2025. The Village of Lockland's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination because of the presence of a discontinuous protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of Lockland are available by contacting Lockland's Water Department. In 2025 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system. The Village of Lockland also has a back-up connection with Greater Cincinnati Water Works.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the Village of Lockland's Council meetings which meet 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.

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).

About Your Water

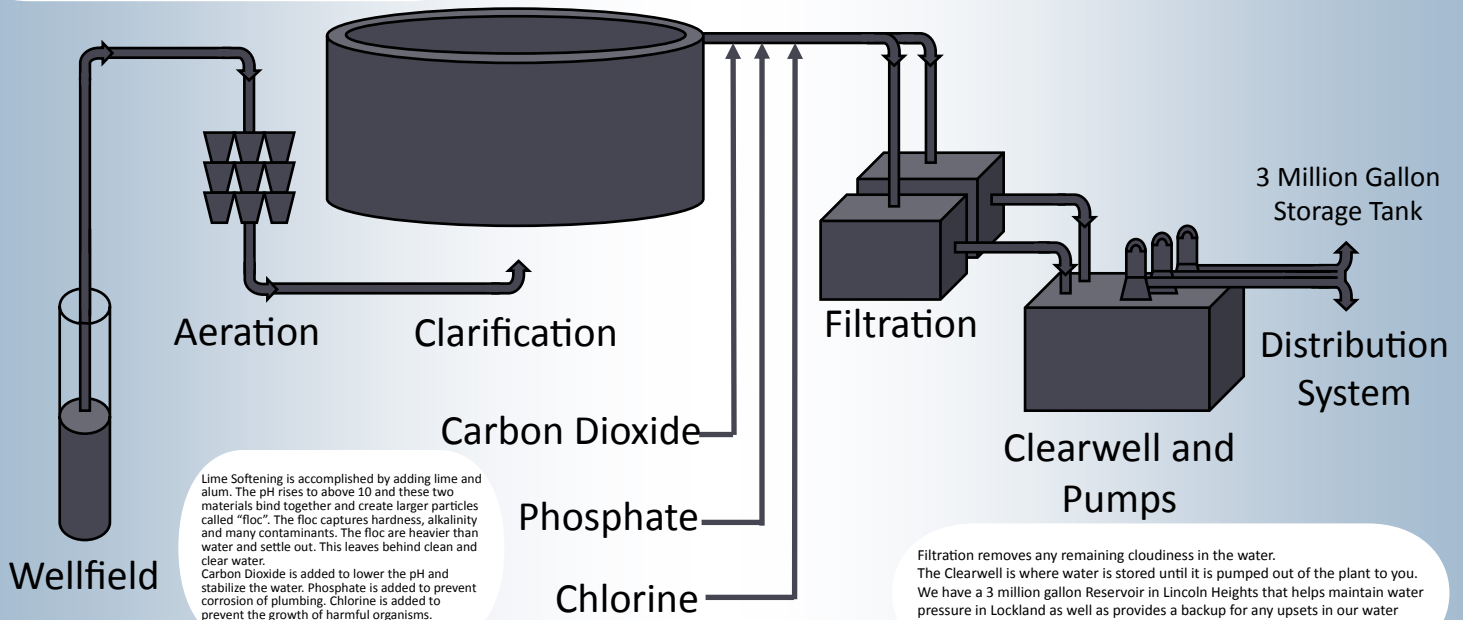


Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants 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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Lockland conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, synthetic organic, volatile organic, disinfection byproducts, chlorine, lead and copper during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of seven different contaminants most of which were not detected in Lockland's 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Lockland's drinking water.

Our Well Field supplies, on average, 700,000 gallons per day
Aeration helps remove CO2, unpleasant smells, and oxidize metals.



Lime Softening is accomplished by adding lime and alum. The pH rises to above 10 and these two materials bind together and create larger particles called "floc". The floc captures hardness, alkalinity and many contaminants. The floc are heavier than water and settle out. This leaves behind clean and clear water.
Carbon Dioxide is added to lower the pH and stabilize the water. Phosphate is added to prevent corrosion of plumbing. Chlorine is added to prevent the growth of harmful organisms.

Filtration removes any remaining cloudiness in the water. The Clearwell is where water is stored until it is pumped out of the plant to you. We have a 3 million gallon Reservoir in Lincoln Heights that helps maintain water pressure in Lockland as well as provides a backup for any upsets in our water production.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2	N/a	No	2025	Natural geological erosion, mining activities, and the agricultural use of pesticides or fertilizers
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0667	N/a	No	2025	Industrial discharge, drilling muds, mining, and the erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.7	N/a	No	2025	Natural geologic erosion, industrial discharge, and mining activities
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.9	N/a	No	2025	Natural geological erosion and industrial discharge
Cyanide (ppm)	.2	.2	.0007	N/a	No	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories, publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.23	N/a	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	100	N/a	1.5	N/a	No	2025	Leaching from pipe, naturally occurring in ground water
Phosphate (ppm)	N/a	N/a	.08	N/a	No	2025	Water additive to prevent corrosion, erosion of natural soils, agricultural runoff, sewage, and industrial waste
Synthetic Organic Contaminants, including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	.11	N/a	No	2025	Agricultural runoff
Simazine (ppb)	4	4	.12	N/a	No	2025	Agricultural runoff

Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.38	1.05 - 1.82	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/a	60	3.7	N/a	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppb)	N/a	80	28.7	N/a	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over AL	90 th Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0	No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; corrossions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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 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>.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit https://www.locklandoh.org/download/water_service/OEPA-Service-Line-Inventory-2025_2_15.pdf

Public Notice

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Reporting Requirements Not Met for Village of Lockland Public Water System

We were required to develop and submit to the State an initial service line inventory that includes all service lines connected to the public water distribution system and characterize the materials of those service lines as either lead, galvanized requiring replacement, non-lead, or status unknown. Our system failed to submit an initial inventory of service lines to the Ohio EPA by October 16, 2024.

Although the failure to report the initial inventory to the state does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

There is nothing you need to do currently. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

Upon hiring a new water plant operator, we compiled and submitted the necessary materials to the Ohio EPA. This work was completed by February 2025. We are working on getting all the notices out to each residence served by a lead service line. The inventory will be made public on the Village of Lockland website https://www.locklandoh.org/download/water_service/OEPA-Service-Line-Inventory-2025_2_15.pdf

For more information, please contact Town Hall at 513-761-1124

This notice is being sent to you by Lockland Public Water System. Public Water System ID# OH3101212

Date distributed: 6/26/2026

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water> and <http://www.epa.gov>

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail."

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.

Definitions Required if term is used within the CCR. {Required if used within CCR}

- 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.
- Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).
- Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- Cyanobacteria: Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.
- Cyanotoxin: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as "algal toxin".
- Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment is 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.
- PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.
- Master Meter (MM): A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).
- 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.