



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report July 1, 2020

The City of Florence presents this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you each day. The City of Florence Public Services Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state regulations. Our mission is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water in a financially responsible manner.

During 2019, we purchased our water from the Boone-Florence Water Commission. The Boone-Florence Water Commission receives its water from Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW), www.cincinnati-oh.gov/water, which is treated surface water from the Ohio River.

The City of Florence is pleased to report that our system has met all sampling, monitoring, and reporting requirements of the Federal and State Environmental Protection Agencies during the reporting year 2019. The tables on the following pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019.



Stormwater Message

Pet waste is a health hazard and a water pollutant. Protect your health and our waterways by cleaning up after your pet. Do not leave pet waste on driveways, sidewalks or other impervious (hard) surfaces where it can wash into storm drains and waterways. Never place pet waste in a storm drain, stream or lake.

Storm Water Hotline: (859) 647-4623

Water Source Information Drinking Water Regulations

Greater Cincinnati Water Works performs an average of 300 tests per day throughout their system to ensure safe drinking water. Source waters are tested routinely to detect contaminants before they enter treatment plants. Water quality experts then test the water after each stage of the treatment process to ensure optimal treatment. Finally, water samples are collected in the distribution system to monitor the quality of the water once it has left the treatment plant.

What contaminants could be in source water?

Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 naturallyoccurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Cryptosporidium (Crypto) is a microscopic organism Health Information

Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe and muibinoqeotqyv by Cryptosphi to size with the constant and health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate riəht mort vətav gaihni tuoda عالانه ما المانا المانية المعافرة المانية المانية المانية المانية المانية الماني elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. geople with HIV/NIDS or other immine system disorders, some strandterepy, persons who have undergone organ transplants. sompromised persons and persons with cancer undergoing onummI .noitaluqoq layanse shi nation. Inumulation stupnimptnop ot эldbrənluv элот эd үрт əlqoəq это \mathbb{Z}

by an effective treatment combination including

from animal wastes in the water shed. Crypto is eliminated

organism is found in GCWW source water and comes

Plants throughout 2019 and has not detected it. The in treated waters from the Miller and Bolton Treatment gastrointestinal symptoms. GCWW has tested for Crypto that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reason-

ably 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 may be obtained by calling the

Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking

sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

Information About Lead:

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing lead in your water, you may wish to have your water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing When your water has been sitting for several hours, you the variety of materials used in plumbing components. providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control and home plumbing. The City of Florence is responsible for materials and components associated with service lines children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from problems, especially for pregnant women and young If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health

 suousanb gov. Please call our office at 859-647-5416, if you have of our operations, visit our website at www.florence-ky. of life and our children's future. For more information sources, which are the heart of our community, our way We ask that all our customers help us protect our water work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. We at the City of Florence Public Services Department

We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more about your water quality, please contact our office at 859-647-5416 or visit our website at www.florence-ky.gov. Copies of this report are available at the Public Services Department, Florence Government Center, 8100 Ewing Blvd. Copies of the Greater Cincinnati Water Works Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is also available at the Public Services Department or their website at https://www. cincinnati-oh.gov/water/water-quality-and-treatment/ water-quality-reports/.

THM (Trihalomethanes)

The current MCL for total trihalomethanes (TTHM) is 80 ppb. Although our water is below the MCL, we are including the following health effects language.

Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The surface water source of raw water for GCWW is the Ohio River. A source water assessment has been completed. The following is a summary of the susceptibility analysis that is part of the source water assessment. Several areas of concern are related to the extensive development of transportation infrastructure, the potential for spills, high degree of impervious cover and polluted runoff. Areas of row crops and urban and recreational grasses introduce the potential for herbicide, pesticide, and fertilizer use possible non-point source contaminants. Bridges, railroads, ports, waste handlers or generators, and Tier II hazardous chemical users in the area introduce the potential for spills or leaks of hazardous materials. Landfills and permitted discharges are relatively high in number for a supply area. Other areas of concern include several segments of streams already assessed as having impairments, power line rightof-way with potential herbicide use, and residential septic systems located throughout the watershed. Since the intake is in an urban area, the threat of underground storage tanks leaking must also be taken into account. The entire report is available at Northern Kentucky Area Development District, 22 Spiral Drive, Florence, Ky 41042. Phone: 859-283-1885.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses; Organic chemical contaminant, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that shall provide the same protection for public health.

For an opportunity to participate in public discussions regarding items which might affect water quality, we invite you to attend the weekly meetings of the Florence City Council which are held every Tuesday at the Florence Government Center at 6:30pm. For more information on dates and times please visit www. florence-ky.gov or call (859) 647-5416 on weekdays between 8:30am and 5:00pm.

Este informe contiene información importante acera de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

(This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)





8100 Ewing Blvd. Florence Florence, KY 41042 Services Public Department

Green.. Purple. Tan......Unincorporated Boone County Black Lines Street Centerlines Gray. Florence Kenton County Union

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FLORENCE Y'ALL APP

GCWW has partnered with the Northern Kentucky

PROTECTION OF THE OHIO RIVER IN THE CINCINNATI AREA

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Wabash R. Z

Great Miami R.

 WHEELING Ĵ Allegheny R.

QH

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Z

CINCINNATI PORTSMOUTH PARKERSBURG

Scioto R. Muskingum R.

Kentucky R. Licking R. HUNTINGTON

Protecting your drinking water

ORSANCO Monitoring Locations Map

GCWW has helped establish two source

protection programs.

Water District and the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) to create a source water protection program for the Ohio River near Clincinati. ORSANCO maintains 16 monitoring stations strategically placed along the Ohio River to detect and warn treatment plants about spills. GCWW participates as one of the nonitoring stations for this program.

BURIED VALLEY AQUIFER ROTECTION OF THE GREAT MIAMI

Tennessee R.

ORSANCO Monitoring Station

Green R. Cumberland R.

EVANSVILLE

LOUISVILLE

Big Sandy R. WVV

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The Hamilton to New Baltimore Groundwater Cor southwest Ohio. The consortium maintains a network ize the risk of spills, and educates the public on what they can do to protect ground water. maintains a network of earlyium is comprised of seven public and industrial monitoring stations, works with facilities that store ground water producers/suppliers in at store hazardous substances

For more information about source water protection or to find out what you can do to help, visit myGCWW.org, email info@gcww cincinnati-oh.gov, call GCWW at (513) 591-7700, or call the Groundwater Consortium at (513) 785-2464.



2019 GCWW WATER QUALITY REPORT

GCWW Meets or Exceeds All State and Federal Health Standards

water systems. Regulated Contaminants (Table A): Substances subject to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Action Level (AL), or Treatment Technique (TT). These standards protect drinking water by limiting the amount of certain substances that can adversely affect public health and are known or anticipated to occur in public

| Barium (ppm) | Total Chlorine ² (ppr | Total Organic Carb | ~ ~ | | 2nd Compliance | | - ⁽ | Period (Jan - June) | 1st Compliance | | | Turbidity (NTU) | HAA5 (ppb) [Haloacetic | TTHMs (ppb) [Trihalomet | Nitrate (ppm) | Fluoride (ppm) | Substance (Unit) | TABLE |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | n) | on | (ppm) | opper ² | (ppb) | | (ppm) | oppor2 | (ppp) | -ead ² | | | Acids] ² | thanes]2 | | | | A: Reguli |
| 22 | MRDL = 4 | ΤŢ | (the 90th percentile must be less than 1.3 ppm) | AL = 1.3 | (the 90th percentile must be less than 15 ppb) | AL = 15 | (the 90th percentile must be less than 1.3 ppm) | AL = 1.3 | ppb) | (the 90th percentile | AL = 15 | TT1 < 1 NTU Max <i>and</i> TT2 < 0.3 NTU 95% of the time | 60 | 80 | 10 | 4 | Maximum Allowed (MCL) | ated Contaminants |
| 2 | MRDLG = 4 | na | 1.3 | | 0 | | 1.3 | | | 0 | | na na | na | na | 10 | 4 | MCLG | |
| 0.030 | 1.08 | 2.22 | (0 out of 132 samples test period | 90th percentile 0.022 ppm | (9 out of 132 samples test period v | 90th percentile 11.8 ppb | (0 out of 156 samples te period | 90th percentile 0.029 ppm | period v | (7 out of 156 samples te | 90th percentile 5.49 ppb | 0.14 100% < 0.3 NTU | 12.2 | 55.0 | 1.30 | 0.88 | Highest Compliance Level Detected | Miller Water (|
| na | 0.92 - 1.24 | 1.81 - 3.28 | ed during the were > the A | nd - 0.086 | ed during the were > the AL | nd - 50.2 | sted during t were > the A | nd - 0.145 | were > the AL | sted during t | nd - 62.1 | 0.03 - 0.14 | 5.09 - 16.1 | 11.4 - 68.5 | 0.59 - 1.30 | 0.75 - 1.10 | Range of Detection | from the Oh |
| No | No | No |) second c L) | N |) second c | N | he first co L) | No | _)3 | he first co | No | No | N | No | R | No | Violation | lio River) |
| 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | ompliance | 2019 | ompliance | 2019 | mpliance | 2019 | | npliance | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | Year Sampled | |
| 0.016 | 1.08 | nr | (0 out of 132 samples tes period | 90th percentile 0.022 ppm | (9 out of 132 samples tes period | 90th percentile 11.8 ppb | (0 out of 156 samples te period | 90th percentile 0.029 ppm | period | (7 out of 156 samples to | 90th percentile 5.49 ppb | nr | 12.2 | 55.0 | 1.08 | 0.88 | Highest Compliance Level Detected | Bo (from the Great Mi |
| na | 0.92 - 1.24 | nr | ed during the were > the AL | nd - 0.086 | ed during the were > the AL | nd - 50.2 | sted during th were > the AL | nd - 0.145 | were > the AL | sted during th | nd - 62.1 | nr | 5.09 - 16.1 | 11.4 - 68.5 | na | 0.72 - 1.00 | Range of Detection | lton Water ami Valley Bı |
| No | No | No | second co | Å | second co | N | e first com) | N | 76 | e first com | N | No | No | No | No | No | Violation | ıried Aqui |
| 2019 | 2019 | na | mpliance | 2019 | mpliance | 2019 | pliance | 2019 | | pliance | 2019 | na | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | Year Sampled | fer) |
| Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries. | Water additive used to control microbes. | Naturally present in the environment. | | | by the Safe Unnking Water Act to ensure safe water. | GCWW tests water samples collected at customers taps, as required | lead in our water as it leaves the treatment plants. However, corrosion of household plumbing is a source of lead and copper contamination. | May come from erosion of natural deposits. There is no detectable | | | | Soil runoff. | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits. | Additive which promotes strong teeth. May come from erosion of natural deposits. | | Typical Source of Contamination |

drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking Unregulated Contaminants (Table B): Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established

water and whether future regulation is warranted. (Refer to page 7 for abbreviations.)

| Violation na na na na na na na na na na na na na | | 2019 | 2019 contaminant monitoring, please call 513.591.7700. | 2019 as the entry point to our system and were not detected. If y | 2019 contaminants were monitored in our distribution system as w | 2019 compounds are all byproducts of drinking water disinfectic and were found in our distribution system. Additional | 2019 Table were detected during this UCMR4 monitoring. Thes | 2019 Rule (UCMR4). The contaminants listed in this section of th | 2019 In 2019 Greater Cincinnati Water Works participated in th | 2019 | 2019 | | 2019 Erosion of natural deposits. | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 Sentative points in the distribution system. | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | Year Iypical Source of Contamination Sampled | lley Aquifer) |
|---|---|---------------------|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | Violation | t Miami Buried Vall |
| | | 10.9 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.82 | 3.1 | а 6, | 0.21 | 2.8 | nd | | 43 | 3.07 | 1.06 | 3.57 | 1.39 | nd | 6.63 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 11.3 | Average Level Detected | Bolton Wate |
| Boiton Wate Average Level 11.3 10.3 11.3 10.3 1.0 6.83 nd 1.39 1.39 1.39 1.39 1.357 1.39 3.07 4.3 .307 4.3 .307 4.3 .307 4.3 .021 0.21 0.21 0.21 0.21 0.21 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.2 .8 .021 1.3 .021 1.021 .021 1.3 .021 .021 .021 .021 .021 .021 .021 .021 | Chicorom (pph)* Openation Openation Openation Tormodichloromethane (pph)* 70 11.3 0.54-34.0 na Tormodichloromethane (pph)* 60 10.3 3.12-17.8 na Bromodinomethane (pph)* 60 12.0 3.30-28.7 na Bromodinomethane (pph)* 70 nd 3.30-28.7 na Bromodinomethane (pph)* 70 nd 3.30-28.7 na Distromozaciic Acid (pph)* 70 nd 1.39 nd-1.41 na Jonchomozaciic Acid (pph)* 20 1.06 nd-6.55 na Ta Distromozaciic Acid (pph)* na 3.07 nd-1.54 na Ta Distromozaciic Acid (pph) na 50 nd-0.45 na Ta Distromozacii Acid (pph) na 50 nd-1.4 na Ta Distromozacii Acid (pph) na 2.6 0.41-5.4 na Ta Distromozacii Acid (pph) na 2.5 11.4-5 na Ta< | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | Year Sampled | |
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| NILLEY VALEY (KOW FLOO EVIEV Extention to Evitation Evitatination Evitation Evitation Evitation Evitation Evitation Evita | | Total HA ABr6 (ppb) | Total HAA5 (ppb) | Tribromoacetic Acid (ppb) | Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb) | Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb) | Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) | Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) | Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) | Unregulated Co | Sulfate (ppm) | Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb) ² | Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb) ² | Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb) ² | Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb) ² | Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb) ² | Bromoform (ppb) ² | Dibromochloromethane (ppb) ² | Bromodichloromethane (ppb) ² | Chloroform (ppb) ² | Substance (Unit) | TABLE B: Unregulated Contami |

12.0 4.3 - 20 na

2019

13.8

10 - 17

na

2019

TREATMENT PROCESS AT THE MILLER PLANT ON THE OHIO RIVER



Backwash water from the sand filters and plant recycle water is returned to the beginning of the treatment process.

concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Because of this, some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. For a complete listing of GCWW test while performing the most up-to-date monitoring required by the EPA. The Ohio EPA health. The tables on pages 6-9 show the substances detected in GCWW drinking water public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits both the USEPA and Ohio EPA. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and-treatment or call 513.591.7700. results and additional water quality information, visit cincinnati-oh.gov/water/waterqualityrequires GCWW to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by GCWW is proud to say that our water meets or exceeds every health standard developed by for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection or public

Abbreviations

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter; ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter; nr: not regulated; na: not applicable; NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (used to measure clarity in drinking water); nd: not detectable at testing limits; TTHMs: Total Trihalomethanes; HAA5: Haloacetic Acids

'Refer to pages 8-9 for definitions and footnotes.,

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow. Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 treatment technology.

contaminai Treatment Technique or TT: A method for treating water to achieve acceptable levels of the lieu of establishing a maximum contaminant level.

micropial contaminants drinking water. Maximum Residual Disinfection Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of

use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal or 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

Turbidity: Utilities who treat surface water are required to report on turbidity as an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. The

exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in the table, turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month, and shall not

GCWW's highest turbidity result for 2019 was 0.14 NTU (Miller Water) and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

be The < symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Lead Threshold Level: The concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample. The lead threshold level is exceeded at 0.015 milligrams per liter (15 ppb) concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample

of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. 2. Miller and Bolton were considered as one distribution system for regulatory purposes bby Ohio EPA during 2019. Data listed for each system represents the combined distribution system. 3. 7 out of 156 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead threshold level of 15 ppb during the first compliance period of 2019 (Jan-June). 3 results between 15-20 ppb; 1 result between 20-30 ppb; 2 results between 30-40 ppb; 1 result between 60-70 ppb; 9 out of 132 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead threshold level of 15 ppb during the second compliance period of 2019 (July-Dec); 4 results between 15-20 ppb; 3 results between 20-30 ppb; 1 result between 30-40 ppb; 1 result between 60-70 ppb; 3 results between 20-30 ppb; 1 result between 50-60 ppb. Footnotes: 1. The value reported under "Highest Compliance Level Detected" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage

HAA9 (ppb)

N/A N/A N/A

14.8

20.8 14

N/A

By-product of drinking water chlorination By-product of drinking water chlorination By-product of drinking water chlorination Typical Sources of Contamination

N/A ŊA

HAA (ppb) (AA6Br (ppb)

legulated Contaminant Inits

Mrl*

Average

Maximum Level Detected 18.2

Range Of Detection 5.1 to 18.2 6.5 to 14 9 to 20.8

Violation Y/N

(UCMR4) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Detected Results

8.9 9

| | | | Boone Flo | rence Water Con | nmission | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|
| | | | Annual Wate | er Quality Report | Data Table | | |
| | | | Stage | 2 Compliance Monito | ring | | |
| Regulated Contaminant (units) | MCL* | MCLG** | Highest Compliance Level Detected | Range Of Detection | Violation Y/N | | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | N/A | ß | 53 to 53 | N | _ | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (opb) | 60 | N/A | 9 | 9 to 9 | N | | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| | | | *maximum contami | nant level **maximum cont | aminant level goal | | |
| | | | | 2019 Chlorine Data | | | |
| Substance (units) | MRDL* | MRDLG** | Highest Annual Average | Range Of Detection | Violation Y/ N | | Possible Health Effects |
| Free Chlorine (mg/l) | 4 | 4 | 1.34 | 0.65 to 1.51 | N | Some people who use irritating effects to the well in e | water containing choine well in excess of the NRDLcould experience het eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chorine wates of the NRDL could experience stomach discomfort. |
| During 2019 | the BFWC had 0 | out of 24 Routine | Total Coliform Samples th | iat were positive. *maximum | n residual disinfectant l | evel ** maximum re | esidual disinfectant level goal |
| | | | (UCMR4) Unreg | lated Contaminant N | lonitoring Rule | | |
| | | | | Detected Results | | | |
| Regulated Contaminant (units) | MRL* | Average | Minimum | Maximum Level Detected | Range Of Detection | Violation Y/N | Typical Sources of Contamination |
| Manganese (ppb) | 0,4 | 0.14 | 0 | 0.55 | 0 to 0.55 | N/A | Naturally present in the environment |
| 2-Propen-1-ol (ppb) | 0.5 | 0.22 | 0 | 68.0 | 0 to 0.89 | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

r drinking wate has been simpled to a series of unegalated contaminants. Unegulated contaminants are those that BA has not established drinking water standards. There are no MCL and therefore no violators is purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EA determine where the contaminants occur and whether they should have standard As our customers, you have a right to how that these data are and at interested in examining the results, please contact our office during normal business hours.* minimum reporting level. Samples collected during 2018. stomers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you if found

| | | | UTY OF | Horence | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | | Ann | ual Water Qua | ity Report Data Ti | able | |
| | | | Stage 2 Comp | iance Monitoring | | |
| Regulated Contaminant (units) | MCL* | MCLG** | Highest Compliance Level Detected | Range Of Detection | Violation Y/N | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 41 | 20 to 58 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | N/A | 12 | 1 to 16 | z | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| *maximum contaminant level **maximun | n contaminant lev | el goal | | | | |
| | | | 2019 Ch | lorine Data | | |
| Substance (units) | MRDL* | MRDLG** | Highest Annual Average | Range Of Detection | Violation Y/N | Possible Health Effects |
| Free Chlorine (mg/l) | 4 | 4 | 1.42 | 0.39 to 1.88 | z | Some people who use water containing chickine well in excess of the MRII, could openience intributing effects to their ryes and nove. Some people who datisk water containing chickine well in excess of the MRII. could experience scimuch discomfort. |
| During 2019 the City of Florence had 0 out | t of 504 Routine T | otal Coliform Sam | ples that were positive. * | maximum residual disinfecta | nt level **maxin | num residual disinfectant level goal |
| | | | Lead & (| opper Data | | |
| Regulated Contaminant (units) | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90th Percentile Levels | Range Of Detection | Violation Y/N | Typical Sources of Contamination |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 ppb | 0 | 1 | 1 to 5.8 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservations |
| Copper (mg/l) | 1.3 mg/l | 0 | .031 mg/l | 0.005 to .083 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservations |
| Data Collected in 2017. During our most n and Copper Compliance is met when 90% | ecent compliance of the samples co | period 0 samples Illected from wors | tested were above the A t case sites have lead anc | L I copper below the action lew | el (AL) | Lead |
| | | | | | | |

r driving water has been sampled for a series of urregulated contaminants. Urregulated contaminants are those that EPA has not established driving water standards. There are no MCLs and therefore violations if found. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA determine where the contaminants occur and whether they should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right crow that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our colitice during normal business hous. * minimum reporting level. **Data Collected in 2018** crow that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our colitice during normal business hous. * minimum reporting level. **Data Collected in 2018**