

City of Huber Heights **2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is well water from the Great Miami Valley Buried Aquifer.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements and we have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Russ Bergman, at the City of Huber Heights, 233-1423, or Mr. Chris Branscomb, Water Treatment Plant Operations Manager, or Mr. Gary Bunnell, Project Manager at Veolia, 233-3292. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held every other month starting in January of each year at 6131 Taylorsville Rd., Huber Heights, in the Council Conference Room at 6:00 p.m. Calendar link: <https://hhoh.org/calendar.aspx?CID=34>

On behalf of the City of Huber Heights, Veolia routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least trace amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 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 originate 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 and/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 process and petroleum production, and can also originate 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, US 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.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In reference to those tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations in which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

RAA – running annual average

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)

– One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter

– One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

pCi/l – picocuries/liter

– One picocuries per liter corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

AL=Action Level

– The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level

– The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

– The “Goal” (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below any known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Water to Huber Heights' customers is supplied by the Rip Rap Road Water Treatment Plant (RRRWTP). The RRRWTP supplies water to the distribution system throughout the year.

Inorganic Contaminates

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Year
Barium	No	0.140	ppm	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal factories, and erosion of natural deposits.	2024
Fluoride	No	RAA 0.948	ppm	0.87 to 0.99	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	2024
** Lead	No	0.00	ppb	4.1 to 4.9	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits	1/01/2024 to 6/30/2024
Zero out of 60 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.								
** Copper	No	0.190	ppm	0.024 to 0.500	1.3	AL= 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	1/01/2024 to 6/30/2024
Zero out of 60 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.								

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Year
Radium	No	0.702	pCi/l	N/A	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.	2021
Gross Alpha	No	2.86	pCi/l	N/A	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.	2021

Residual Disinfectants and Byproducts

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Year
Total Trihalomethanes	No	19.7	ppb	9.6 to 19.7	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	2024
Total Chlorine	No	RAA 1.412	ppm	1.282 to 1.463	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Disinfection product for removal of bacteria.	2024

* Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	Year
Chloroform	No	8.5	ppb	3.3 to 8.5	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	2024
Dibromochloromethane	No	3.9	ppb	2.5 to 3.9	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	2024
Bromoacetic Acid	No	1.489	ppb	0.00 to 1.489	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	2021
Bromodichloromethane	No	6.1	ppb	3.2 to 6.1	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	2024
Bromoform	No	1.2	ppb	0.6 to 1.2	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2024
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	1.4	ppb	1.0 to 1.4	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2024
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	3.0	ppb	1.3 to 3.0	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2024
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	1.1	ppb	1.0 to 1.1	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	2024
Nickel	No	2.2	ppb	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.	2021

* Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

** Results shown under Levels Detected for Copper & Lead represent 90th percentile.

As you can see by the tables above, our system experienced no drinking water quality violations over the past year. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

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 City of Huber Heights 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 and 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

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: <http://www.hhoh.org/654/water-service-line-inventory>

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 infections. 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The EPA has completed a study of the Huber Heights PWS source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources in our drinking water supply. For a copy of the completed report, please contact the City of Huber Heights Water Department. According to the study, it was determined that our raw water supply has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the presence of a relatively thin layer of clay overlaying the aquifer, the shallow depth of the aquifer and the presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection areas. Implementing appropriate protective measures can reduce the risk of future contamination. Signs are posted around drinking water sources for reporting spills and warnings for dumping of any kind. All sources of the City's drinking water supply are conveyed to our treatment facilities and meet all EPA standards for finished water. "We at Veolia work around the clock for the City of Huber Heights, to provide quality water to every tap" said Mr. Gary Bunnell, Project Manager, "We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future."

Additional information may be obtained by contacting Veolia at:

Contact person: Chris Branscomb or Gary Bunnell Mailing Address: PO Box 24099, Huber Heights, OH 45424

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