

The Village of Seven Mile 2024 Water Quality Report

The Village of Seven Mile purchases water from Southwest Regional Water District for drinking water and fire protection. The 2024 Water Quality Report from Southwest Regional Water District contains important information about the source of the water purchased and lab sample results to ensure the quality of the water produced. To review Southwest Regional Water District's 2024 report please visit the website below. A copy will be posted on the Village information board and the Post Office. Paper copies are available upon request by calling 513-726-9000.

<https://cms9files.revize.com/southwestregionalwaterdistrict/2024CCR.pdf>

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).

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. The Village of Seven Mile Public Water System 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>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

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 for your location, you can visit:

http://villageofsevenmile.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/OH0902612_SEVEN-MILE-VILLAGE-PWS_10-16-2024.xlsx

Seven Mile distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used historic records and visual inspections.

The Village of Seven Mile Water Dept. maintains the distribution system, monthly water meter reading, and billing. The Water Dept. is also responsible for distribution system sample testing as required by the OEPA. The Village of Seven Mile has a current, unconditioned license to operate the water system. The Village of Seven Mile Council meets the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in council chambers. If you have general questions, please contact Todd Kehr, Village Administrator at 513-800-7256. If you have questions about this report or the water provided, please contact the Water Dept. Superintendent Greg Saurber or Water Operator Dave Combs at 513-726-9000.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Contaminant	Units	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level	Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Copper	mg/L	AL 1.3	1.3	90 th %=0.188	BDL-0.203	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	µg/L	AL 15	0.0	90 th %=0.8	< 0.09	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Chlorine	mg/L	4	4	1.15	0.20-1.36	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA 5 Total	µg/L	Not Regulated	Not Applicable	4.1	4.1	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid	µg/L	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	2.5	BDL-2.5	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid	µg/L	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	1.7	BDL-1.7	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethane	µg/L	80	Not Applicable	9.95	9.9-10.0	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	2.9	2.9-3.0	No	2024	Component of Trihalomethane
Bromoform	µg/L	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	1.6	1.6-1.6	No	2024	Component of Trihalomethane
Chloroform	µg/L	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	1.5	1.5	No	2024	Component of Trihalomethane
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	3.9	3.9-3.9	No	2024	Component of Trihalomethane

Notes for Chart:

MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*; 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.

MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level*; 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.

BDL: Below Detectable Level

mg/L or ppm: *Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million*

A unit of concentration equal to one part per million. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

µg/L or ppb: *Micrograms per Liter or Parts per Billion*

A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

“<” Symbol: A symbol which means less than.

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