

2025

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report



3640 Old Oxford Rd.
Hamilton, OH 45013

513.863.0828 • www.swwater.org

Report Summary

In accordance with EPA regulations, Southwest Regional Water District (SWRWD) has prepared this report to provide information about the quality of the drinking water we serve. Water treated and distributed by SWRWD met all EPA standards in 2025 and operated on an unconditioned license. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. This record reflects the hard work by our dedicated staff to deliver water that meets or exceeds all regulatory standards.

As part of the District's good faith effort to reach our consumers, please share this report and information with anyone who drinks this water (or their guardians), especially those who may not have received this report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this report in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, email or another method. Additional copies of this report are available upon request.

If you have questions or comments about this report or other water issues, please contact us by mail, website (www.swwater.org) or by phone; Dustan Marshall- Regulatory and Water Quality Manager at 513-863-0828.

Where Your Water Comes From (Source Water Information)

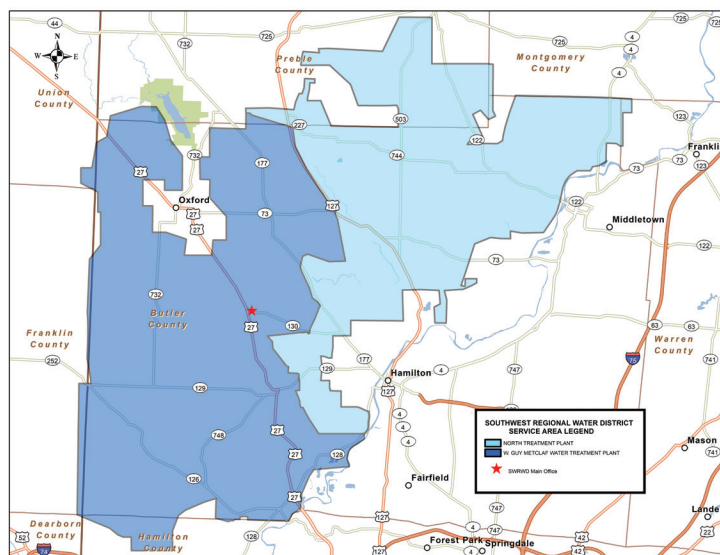
SWRWD supplies water from a single source, the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer (GMBVA). Groundwater is then treated at the District's two water treatment facilities.

The W. Guy Metcalf Water Treatment Plant, located in Ross Township, has a capacity of producing 3.6 MGD treating water from three production wells. In 2025, the plant produced approximately 800 million gallons of water servicing approximately 10,381 customers under normal conditions.

The North Water Treatment Plant, located in St. Clair Township, has a capacity of producing 6 MGD treating water from four production wells. In 2025, this plant produced approximately 641 million gallons of water servicing approximately 5,862 customers under normal conditions.

The average District household uses about 155 gallons of water per day.

Southwest Regional Water District has emergency supply connections with the City of Hamilton, Middletown and Trenton. During 2025 SWRWD used approximately 69,090 gallons from the City of Hamilton connection over 5 separate



SWRWD Water Service Area

days. On average, this connection is used for approximately 1-2 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the City of Hamilton, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting City of Hamilton Utility Operations at (513) 785-7100.

Source Water Protection

In 2003, Ohio EPA determined that the GMBVA was a very productive aquifer, has a high susceptibility to contamination, owing to the sensitivity of the aquifer itself and to the presence of potential contaminant sources. The high susceptibility is confirmed by the presence of nitrates in our treated water. This indicates manmade influence, but the concentrations are well below the federal and state drinking water standard of 10 parts per million. For more information about the District's Source Water, please call our office, at (513) 863-0828.

The District is a member of the Hamilton to New Baltimore Ground Water Consortium. Along with Butler County Water & Sewer Dept., the cities of Hamilton, Fairfield and Cincinnati, as well as Molson-Coors Brewery, and Southwestern Ohio Water Company. All members share in the costs associated with monitoring and protecting the aquifer. Consortium members have worked very hard to develop and implement a comprehensive Source Water Protection Plan to help prevent contaminants from entering the aquifer. The plan contains an education component, source water protection strategies, and

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS			NORTH WATER TREATMENT PLANT				W. GUY METCALF WATER TREATMENT PLANT					
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.18	1.07 - 1.18	No	2025	1.21	1.07 - 1.21	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0166	n/a	No	2023	0.0334	n/a	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.26	n/a	No	2025	2.23	n/a	No	2025	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	2	n/a	No	2023	2	n/a	No	2023	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories	
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS												
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.15	n/a	No	2023					Erosion of natural deposits.	
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL												
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	0.97	0.92 - 1.01	No	2025	0.98	0.96 - 1.02	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes	
DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS			DS201				DS202					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	n/a	60	4.8	n/a	No	2025	ND	n/a	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	n/a	80	17.3	n/a	No	2025	11.6	n/a	No	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
LEAD AND COPPER												
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL				90% of test levels were less than		Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	n/a				1.3		No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.											
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	n/a				0.566		No	2025	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems	
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 15 ppb.											
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE - FIFTH ROUND (UCMR5)				NORTH TREATMENT PLANT		W.GUY METCALF TREATMENT PLANT						
Substance Found				Level Found	Range of Detections		Level Found		Range of Detections		Sample Year	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid, PFBS (ppb)				ND	n/a		0.00309		n/a		2023	Chemical compound used as a surfactant or wetting agent in industrial processes

a contingency/emergency plan. The Consortium's website has more information at www.gwconsortium.org.

The District belongs to the American Water Works Association, National Rural Water Association, Ohio Rural Water Association, of which, represent water systems on issues with the EPA and other governmental entities that regulate and protect water supplies and finished water quality.

Potential Sources of Drinking Water Contamination

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, 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. It can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants are any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substances or matter in water. 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Important Health Information

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

TERMS TO KNOW

- NA:** Not Applicable.
- ND:** Non-Detect.
- Contaminant:** Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water.
- 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.
- Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L):** 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):** 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.

system disorders, some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or on EPA's website <http://www.epa.gov/sdwa>.

Water Quality Monitoring Information

The EPA requires sampling to ensure drinking water safety. During 2025 the District performed all water quality monitoring required by the Ohio EPA under the Ohio Administrative Code, which included Nitrates, Total Coliform, Chlorine, Lead and Copper, as well as Disinfection Byproducts. The District tests raw water in our own labs daily for hardness, alkalinity, pH, chlorides and fluoride. For finished water, the District conducts the same daily tests plus iron, stability, coliform bacteria and chlorine. The Ohio EPA requires public water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. You may make arrangements to review any of our testing data by calling our office at 513-863-0828.

Additionally, since 2001 we have conducted testing required by USEPA to monitor for several currently unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the agency to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the agency should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

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.

Corrosion of pipes, plumbing fittings and fixtures may cause metals, including lead and copper, to enter drinking water. To assess corrosion of lead and copper, Southwest Regional Water District conducted tap sampling for lead and copper at 30 selected sites in 2025. Zero out of the 30 samples exceeded the action level for both Lead and Copper. Results are included on the chart included in this document.

Additionally, Southwest Regional Water District completed a voluntary corrosion control study in 2020, that was approved by Ohio EPA, for the addition of a corrosion inhibitor, known as Phosphoric Acid. To ensure the treatment is operating effectively, Southwest Regional Water District monitors water quality parameters set by Ohio EPA daily.

Southwest Regional Water District 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 publicly accessible Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit the District's website, swwater.org, or at our main office, located at 3640 Old Oxford Road.

Backflow

You can help to prevent water contamination by eliminating all cross connections on your property and by using an approved backflow prevention device, where required. For more information about SWRWD's Backflow Program, visit our website at https://www.swwater.org/water_quality/backflow_prevention.php.

To report a suspected or known cross connection call 513-863-0828 and ask to speak with someone about backflow.

Water Theft is Illegal

Under Ohio Revised Code 4933.19, each water-works company is required to notify its customers, on an annual basis, that tampering with or bypassing a meter constitutes a theft offense that could result in the imposition of criminal sanctions.

Your Involvement with Water Decisions

SWRWD encourages public participation and comment on decisions affecting drinking water. The Southwest Regional Water District Board of Trustees' meetings are open to the public and are typically held the fourth Tuesday of each month. Please visit our website (www.swwater.org) for notifications or call 513-863-0828.

Please share this report with renters or others who do not receive water bills. Additional copies of this report are available upon request.

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form, found online at http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaint_filing_cust.html, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at program.intake@usda.gov.

This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

License Status

Southwest Regional Water District
had an unconditioned license
to operate for year 2025.

**SWRWD Board of Trustees
meet in public session
on the fourth Tuesday of
each month at 6pm**