



Village Advisory Committee

History of Indian Hill Water Works

HISTORY

Water is most important to the development of any new area. Prior to the early 1920s the residents of Indian Hill relied on wells and cisterns as their only supply of water. In 1926, the Cincinnati Water Works set up a water district in the Madisonville area and brought water from Madisonville to Indian Hill, but only on a few major roads. Individual property owners paid for, owned, and maintained these water main extensions.

To ensure equal water pressure throughout the system and to supply the demands of an ever-increasing population, the City of Cincinnati constructed a water storage tower just west of Miami Road, near Brill Road. Construction of the French Provincial style water tower was started in 1933 and was completed in 1936 by PWA labor. Its capacity of 500,000 gallons improved the water service considerably.

The Village incorporated in 1941, and the need for an independent water supply quickly became apparent when a strike at the Cincinnati Water Works left Indian Hill without pressure. Indian Hill made an agreement with Milford Water Works to avoid this situation in the future. During the "1937 Flood", Milford furnished Indian Hill and Madeira water by pumping it through the lines with one of their fire trucks.

In 1942, Alfred Lefeber and Associates was employed to complete an engineering study to determine the deficiencies of the existing water system and to make recommendations for providing an adequate water supply for Indian Hill. Test wells were bored with good results but the project was temporarily shelved when the United States entered World War II.

The necessity of an autonomous water system was brought into sharp focus in the late 1940s when the Ohio Supreme Court ruled that the City of Cincinnati had the right to refuse to supply water to an area outside its corporate limits and subsequently did refuse to furnish water to the Indian Hill Acres Subdivision.

In 1948, it was decided to establish an independent water works with a softening plant and pumping facilities, which was to be located near the east end of Kugler Mill Road in the Little Miami River gravel deposits. In May 1949, the Village purchased the water tower on Miami Road and water mains on Given and Kugler Mill Roads from the City of Cincinnati. In June 1949, the cornerstone was laid for the water treatment plant and by November 1949, the plant was in operation, with two wells, two water-softening units, two high service pumps and chlorination equipment. On Saturday morning, November 26, 1949, the Cincinnati valve was closed, only to be opened in the future during an emergency.

Surrounding areas were anxious to receive water from Indian Hill. The Village agreed to supply Terrace Park, Madeira, and Camp Dennison but rejected Miami's request. In 1950, it was estimated that 150 million gallons would be pumped annually, but by 1952 the demand resulted in 312 million gallons being

pumped. A third well, a third softener, and a third high service pump were added in 1951, providing a maximum pumping capacity of 1.5 MGD (million gallons per day).

In 1952, the Indian Hill Water Works entered into a contract with Cincinnati Water Works to supply water to the Village in case of an emergency. This contract is still in effect today and has been used only on very rare occasions over the years.

Interest in fluoridation as early as 1954 led to a survey of the Village. As a result of this survey, equipment to regulate the amount of fluoride in the water was installed in 1961. On March 14, 1961, 0.7 parts per million (ppm) supplemental fluoride was added to Indian Hill water which already contained 0.3 ppm of natural fluoride, reaching an optimum of 1.0 ppm.

In 1964-1965, two capital improvements were completed when a 12" transmission main was installed from the plant to the intersection of Shawnee Run and Miami Roads, and a two-million-gallon underground reservoir was built in the elevated tank area on Miami Road.

The Water Works dealt with two major problems in 1968. The Little Miami River flooded, resulting in major damage to the riverbank along the well field. With the help of our local Congressman, the Corps of Engineers made the required repairs. Also, the Insurance Services of Ohio reported serious fire flow deficiencies existing within the Indian Hill distribution system. A Master Plan was drawn up to eliminate this situation requiring major water main installations. The last project in this plan was completed in September 1986.

Over the years, more wells were added with the eighth well being installed on the west side of the Little Miami River in 1974. The elevated tank was overhauled both inside and outside in 1976.

In 1977, the water treatment plant began Phase I in its quest to fully automate the treatment and pumping facilities. When Phase II was completed in 1978, Indian Hill became the only fully automated, municipally-owned water plant in this part of the country.

The Water Works office converted to automated billing, and the system became operational when the first computerized bills were mailed in October, 1986. That same year also saw the completion of the distribution upgrade previously outlined by the Ohio Insurance Services Group. These improvements provided at least the minimum fire protection water at each fire hydrant within the distribution system.

Between 1986 and 1989, 1.2 million gallons of underground storage was added at the Elevated Tank area, and a storage and pumping project was completed at the treatment plant.

Following a severe drought and subsequent sprinkling bans in 1988, a number of major improvements were engineered to improve the distribution and treatment systems. Plans included installation of a 20" transmission main from the treatment plant to Given Road and a 16" main from Given to Drake Road. This transmission main replaced an existing 8" main, which had limited the capacity of delivering an adequate volume of water from the low elevations to the higher elevations surrounding the tower area.

By 1991, the treatment plant capacity had been doubled from 3 MGD to 6 MGD. The new equipment included four new softening units, two new brine storage tanks, and dehumidification for the entire plant. The cost for these projects totaled \$2.75 million. In order to reach additional raw water on the east side of the Little Miami River, it was necessary to construct a 16" main beneath the river. Three additional wells were

constructed between 1993 and 2000 to pump water from the east side of the river to the treatment plant on the west side.

In early 2003, the Water Works began a water meter replacement program that enabled meters to be read via radio frequency, improving the efficiency of the work force, and affording less inconvenience to customers with inside meters. This program was completed over the next six years.

After relying on the system interconnection with Greater Cincinnati Water Works throughout the summer months in 2005 through 2008 for additional supply of water to Village customers, it was clear further system updates were needed. A new 20" transmission main was installed on Shawnee Run Road from Given Road to Drake Road, thus replacing a smaller 12" water main. From Drake Road at Shawnee Run Road, a 16" transmission main was installed to the intersection of Graves Road, down Graves to Miami Road. This series of main replacements made it easier to get water from the treatment plant to the water tower and storage tanks on Miami during the high demand periods over the summer. A series of other smaller water mains were installed during the same time period between 2009 and 2010. Drake Road from Graves Road to the dead end was also upsized and replaced to improve fire flows to the areas south of Indian Hill Road.

In 2016, the Water Works completed a large scale electrical project to upgrade the onsite generator and its infrastructure at the water treatment plant. These various improvements include, the replacement of the two switchgears for the generator, the replacement of the electrical transformer for the water treatment plant/high service pumping facility and the installation of an additional high service pump to provide finished water pumping redundancy. The Village operates a 910kW diesel fired generator capable of running the entire Public Works and Water Works Facility at 7100 Glendale Milford Road. This generator provides back up power under emergency conditions to maintain the supply of water leaving the water treatment plant when Duke power is unavailable.

From 2022 through 2024 additional work was performed to replace aging infrastructure along Given Road north of Shawnee Run Road to the terminus at Spooky Hollow Road. This project included the replacement of two mains, one on either side of the street with one larger pipe to help distribute water and fire protection throughout the Village.

See enclosed timeline of an overview of IHWW infrastructure improvements.

SOURCE

Indian Hill water originates from nine groundwater wells. The wellfields are located in a buried valley aquifer that is located beneath and adjacent to the Little Miami River. Total well field capacity is 8.3 MGD. The active production wells and the approved capacities (in gallons per minute, GPM) are listed below.

Well No. 3 (350 GPM) Well No. 8 (800 GPM),
Well No. 4 (500 GPM) Well No. 9 (675 GPM)
Well No. 5 (450 GPM) Well No. 10 (800 GPM)
Well No. 6 (650 GPM) Well No. 11 (750 GPM)
Well No. 7 (800 GPM)

Well Nos. 3 through 8 are located on the west side of the Little Miami River (western wellfield) and Production Well Nos. 9, 10, and 11 are located on the east side of the Little Miami River (eastern well field). Production Well Nos. 1 and 2 have been abandoned.

Indian Hill maintains nine service water interconnects with Greater Cincinnati Water Works. The Indian Hill water treatment plant is approved for 6 MGD and is considered a Class III facility by the Ohio EPA.

The current average daily demand is 2.2 MGD. To satisfy peak demand, the volume of groundwater pumped from the production wells is typically between 3.0 and 5.0 MGD during the summer months and between 1.0 and 2.0 MGD during the winter months. Groundwater pumped to the Indian Hill water treatment plant is softened, chlorinated, fluoridated, and treated for corrosion control. Based on the average daily demand (2.2 MGD), 0.133 MGD is discharged as waste water from the ion exchange softeners and the remaining volume is pumped into the distribution system on a daily basis.

Since 2001, Indian Hill personnel have collected groundwater samples from five monitoring wells (MW1 through MW5) on a quarterly basis. The groundwater samples are sent to an off-site laboratory for volatile organic compound (VOC), synthetic organic compound (SOC), sodium, lead, copper and nitrate analyses. The requested analyses are based on potential contamination sources in the area. For example, the samples from monitoring well MW-3 are analyzed for lead as a result of the firing range operations in the immediate vicinity.

In 2018, the Village installed an additional monitoring well in the source water protection area close to the police firing range. This additional well (MW6) is tested for all of the listed potential contaminants above.

The samples for these wells are collected twice a year on an annual basis and the results are shared and discussed with members of Village staff and residents who serve on the Environmental Stewardship Committee. This committee meets at least once a year to discuss various items pertaining to the shooting ranges, best management practices for lead, best management practices for salt as well as other environmental concerns in the area surrounding the source water used for drinking water supplied by the water works.

2024 DROUGHT

The drought of 2024 was a challenging period for water works. The department battled a deeply rooted drought not seen by Ohio since records for droughts have been kept in this region.

With the continued demolition of existing residences and the construction of new, the installation of residential irrigation systems is abundant. These irrigation systems take the water demand from the water treatment plant in the winter months of 1.5 million gallons a day, to close to 5 million gallons a day. This large swing in water production is not typical practice in the water industry.

Consequently, this large demand period corresponds with times of hot, dry weather when irrigation user demands are high, the infiltration rates of the Village source water along the Little Miami River are at its lowest, making it hard to keep up with these customer demands.

An irrigation ban was put in place to slow the withdraw of water from the aquifer before lifting it and asking for customer cooperation when irrigating. The need for drinking water and public health will always overcome the need for irrigation uses.

Eventually the need to open the interconnection with Greater Cincinnati Water Works was necessary for continued sustained usage. Opening this connection comes at a cost, not just a higher cost to supplement

our water system by purchasing water. Cincinnati's water system runs on a higher pressure than the Village's, so opening that connection caused the system to see a pressure increase of roughly 13 psi. While that doesn't sound like a lot, in a system of substantial size and age, it leads to a large increase of water main breaks in a short period of time. Reversing the flow of water also leads to water hammer and the potential for red water due to iron.

Greater Cincinnati Water Works' connection was used simultaneously with the Village water treatment plant in an effort to support the needs of the system. When the interconnection with the City of Cincinnati is used for a continued period of 14 days or more, it stems a corrosion control study that must also be performed by the Village. As these two different waters have different characteristics, it is important to make sure there are no unintended consequences during long term use in the future.

The issues over the drought of 2024 have again led to the need for additional necessary updates to the water infrastructure similar to what has been done in the past and reflected above.

WATER TOWER HISTORY

The water works operates one water tower responsible for supplying sustained water pressure to a current population served of 15,000 individuals. The purpose of the tower is to supply water for general operation of the system, outage operation of the system and for fire flow demands.

The current structure was formally an asset of Cincinnati Water Works and was constructed from 1933 to 1936. The top water elevation within the tower sits at a grade of 960' above sea level, this sets the pressure for the water system. The current structure is capable of holding 500,000 gallons of water when all the way full, however, for system operation, the department only operates off the top 3' of that stored water capacity (70,000 gallons). This is necessary to keep all areas of the water distribution system in an adequate pressure range.

The water tower has undergone various repairs throughout its almost 90 year lifespan. Its cold concrete joint between the floor of the bowl and the walls of the structure is a common point of failure. Leak repairs were performed to the structure not long after it was constructed. A perimeter seal was installed in 1965. The original brick arches on the structure were removed in 1976 due to it again leaking and causing damage. The tower underwent a complete restoration inside and out to help alleviate these problems.

In 1981, an additional liner was installed due to the structure again leaking. In 1992, a large section of the roof structure was destroyed when it caught fire from a bottle rocket lodged under one of the cedar shingles.

In 2005, an epoxy liner was installed to cure the long-standing leaks that had plagued the structure. That liner leaked from day one and had to have several repairs performed, which ultimately led to a lawsuit between the Village, the manufacture and the installer. Result of litigation resulted in a small settlement to the Village.

In 2012, the riser/fill pipe, ladder, catwalk and windows were replaced.

Today, the nearly 90 year old tower is in need of complete replacement. The roof requires extensive repair and replacement. The bowl of the structure is leaking and damaging the exterior. As the only source of elevated water storage for the Village, it is vastly undersized for current demands.

The Village received a notice of violation on the structure during its last sanitary survey in 2024. The Ohio EPA was concerned about the state of the current cedar shake roof on the structure and the lack of air gap separation on the overflow pipe. While the leaks on the tank are also a concern, they weren't large enough at the time to be mentioned by the Ohio EPA.

The current structure sits directly adjacent to the three underground storage tanks on the same site, capable of holding up to an additional 3.2 million gallons of finished water. This water must be pumped from the ground to the elevated tank with electricity to be of substantial use.

Various options from rehabilitation of the existing structure to replacement have been explored over the past several years. Due to the current state of the existing tower structure, its age and it being undersized, locations for a new structure were evaluated.

PFAS

On April 10, 2024 the USEPA released regulations for several PFAS compounds in drinking water, with mandatory compliance by 2029. Among the compounds included was PFOS, which has been detected in the drinking water supplied by Indian Hill Water Works at a level above the upcoming regulation. The regulation will mandate compliance at a level of less than 4 parts per trillion (ppt) in the finished drinking water, Indian Hill Water Works currently reflects a level around 14 ppt. Parts per trillion is a unit of measure. One (1) ppt would be represented by a single drop of water in 18 million gallons of water. That is one drop of water in roughly 20 Olympic sized swimming pools. Another way to look at it is in terms of time, one part per trillion is the equivalent of one second out of nearly 32,000 years.

The Village contracted with an engineering firm, Tetra Tech, ahead of this regulation to propose the best solution to this problem. It was determined that Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) was the best approach for PFOS removal after also exploring Ion Exchange and Reverse Osmosis. The upfront cost for the infrastructure to treat the Village's daily maximum capacity of 6 million gallons of drinking water with GAC is significant. The Village is currently evaluating ways to potentially fund this solution and what that will ultimately look like to you, our customer. Ohio EPA funding and other possible sources exist that may help offset some of the financial burden. Supplying safe, affordable water is extremely important to the Village. With this set deadline we will need to act swiftly and effectively to determine the best solution moving forward.

WATER BUSINESS OPTIONS

- 1) Option #1. Continue IHWW supply, treatment & distribution. Village continues to operate the water plant, distribution system (water mains and tower) and billing. PFAS facility and water tower will both be needed.
- 2) Option #2. The Village no longer treats the water, but still owns the distribution system and bills the customers. Village would buy water from a source (Greater Cincinnati Water Works), and it would run through a meter that would be used to charge the Village. Once it goes through the meter, it would go out into the distribution system that is still under Village control and the Village would bill the customers accordingly for usage. No PFAS facility would be needed, but the water tower will still be needed.

Option 1 Strengths

1. Village maintains control over:
 - a. Rate increases
 - b. Infrastructure improvement timing
 - c. Service levels, quality and call priority
 - d. Customer expectations
2. Water is a life necessity; therefore, a guaranteed business.
3. Village customer service exceeds Cincinnati – Village would not be first priority.
 - a. Residents have always preferred inhouse staff to outside vendors– collection/recycling, dispatch, Rangers/Fire District
4. After discussion with other water purveyors that use Cincinnati to supplement their systems, they are looking for alternative sources now. They say the price starts out great, but escalates quickly.
5. Resiliency – have more than one source currently
6. Groundwater vs the Ohio River
7. Rates directly impact Village infrastructure – do not benefit Greater Cincinnati water district
8. The Village has made significant investments in water infrastructure over the past 75 years, and has created a legacy of supporting primary needs of residents. Much of this infrastructure, (i.e. well field, water treatment plant, water transmission mains between the plant and the water tower) has remaining useful life.

Option 1 Challenges

1. Expensive and controversial infrastructure
 - a. PFAS facility – would not be needed if associated with GCWW since GCWW already has PFAS removal at one of its two facilities.
 - b. Water tower – is needed for all options, but becomes more financially straining when concurring with the PFAS removal facility.
2. Possibility of more OEPA mandates in future, potential for future investment needs
3. IHWW staff is overtasked and have challenging work schedules (currently in hiring process)
4. Loss of Madeira equates to more costs diverted to other IHWW customers
5. Ohio EPA's regionalization agenda influences state funding opportunities

Financials

1. Potential loss of Madeira customers (24% of revenue; 40% of customer base)
 - a. Madeira Public Meeting information – On February 24, 2025, Madeira City Council held its first reading of the following:

ORDINANCE NO. 25-02 – AUTHORIZING THE PROVISION OF NOTICE OF TERMINATION OF THE WATER SERVICE CONTRACT BETWEEN THE CITY OF MADEIRA AND INDIAN HILL WATER WORKS (IHWW); DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE AND ISSUE CORRESPONDENCE TERMINATING THE SUBJECT CONTRACT WITH IHWW IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE PROVISIONS; APPROVING COUNCIL'S FINDINGS OF FACT UNDERLYING THE CONTEMPLATED TRANSITION OF WATER SERVICES TO GREATER CINCINNATI WATER WORKS (GCWW); DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER TO DEVELOP A PUBLIC TRANSITION PLAN SO APPLICABLE STAKEHOLDERS HAVE ACCESS TO RELEVANT INFORMATION; DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER AND CITY SOLICITOR TO NEGOTIATE THE TERMS OF A FORMAL CONTRACT WITH GCWW FOR THE PROVISION OF WATER SERVICE FOR THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE CITY OF MADEIRA; AND DIRECTING THE CITY MANAGER TO DEVELOP A BUDGET FOR COUNCIL'S APPROPRIATION OF NECESSARY FUNDS SEAMLESSLY EFFECTUATING THE FORTHCOMING TRANSITION (FIRST READING)

- b. Written notification required to begin a two-year transition period
- c. Village reviewing current contract with Madeira for legal ramifications

2. Funding Source opportunities:

PFAS Removal System:

- Initial Cost (\$18-23 M for 6 MGD)
- Possibility of Reducing Water Plant Rating Capacity and size of PFAS facility without the need to supply water to Madeira
- Funding sources
 - Potential OEPA loan funding, with up to \$4 million principal forgiveness
 - 3M/Dupont Class Action Settlements
 - 0% or low interest loans
 - Bonds
 - Water Rates

Water Tower:

- Initial Cost (\$6-8M) - includes design to fit surroundings
- Funding sources
 - Potential OEPA loan funding
 - 0% or low interest loans
 - Bonds
 - Water Rates

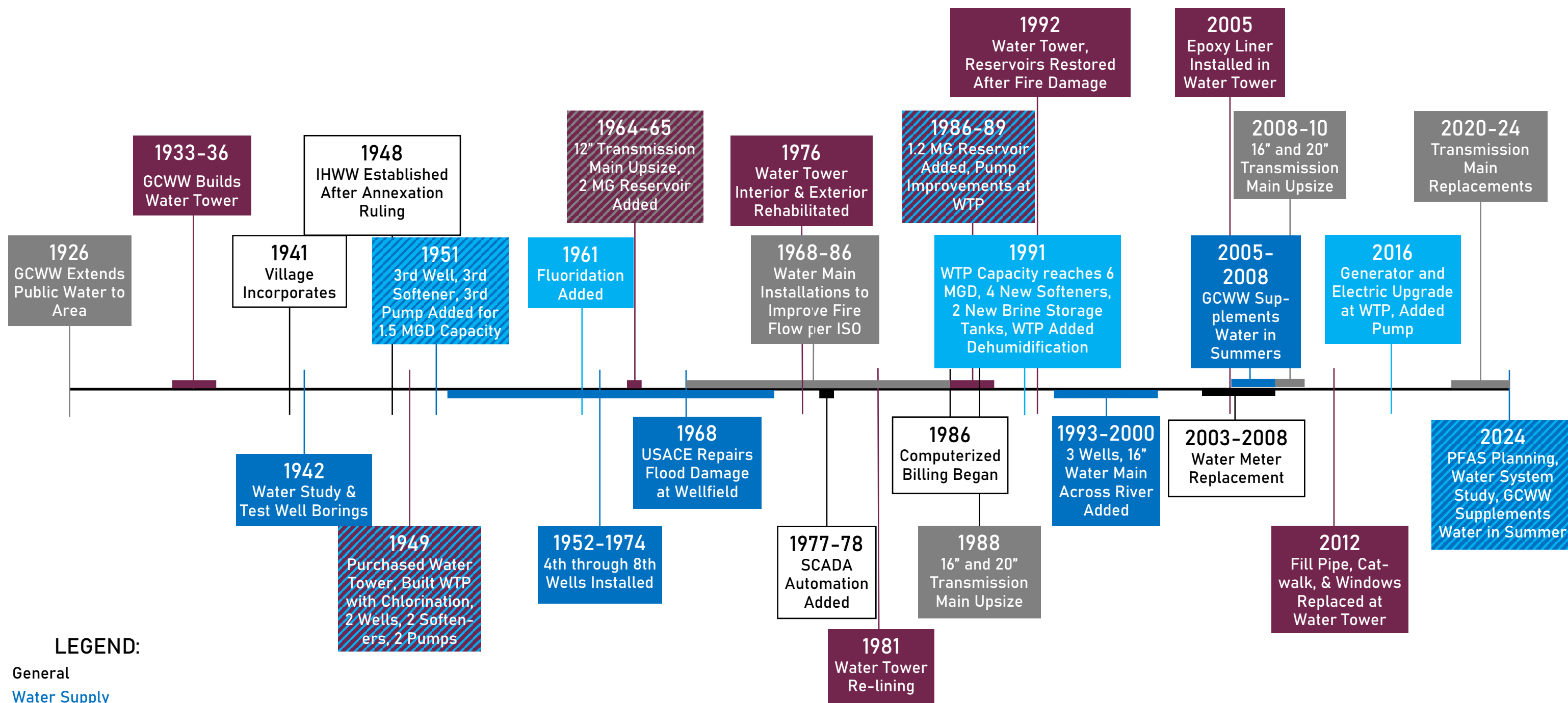
Enclosures:

1. Timeline of IHWW Infrastructure Improvements
2. Water Quality Report
3. 2025 Water Works Budget



Indian Hill Water Works Infrastructure History

1926-2024



Indian Hill Water Works

2023 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

OUR COMMITMENT – The Indian Hill Water Works (IHWW) 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 tests, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. Our employees work daily to ensure that the water delivered from the facilities is safe, dependable, and meets or exceeds all regulatory requirements. “Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards in 2023”.

ORIGIN OF OUR WATER - Our water originates from nine groundwater wells located along the Little Miami River in Hamilton and Clermont Counties between Milford and Camp Dennison. Protecting our drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of all area residents and businesses. Please dispose of hazardous chemicals and prescription drugs in the proper manner and report polluters to the appropriate authorities. Only by working together can we ensure an adequate safe supply of water for future generations. The Water Treatment Plant is adjacent to the wellfield at 7100 Glendale Milford Road (State Route 126). The ground water is softened to remove a portion of the hardness, chlorinated for disinfection, fluoridated for dental health, and zinc orthophosphate is added for corrosion control. The Water Treatment Plant produced more than 841 million gallons of water in 2023. Indian Hill Water Works also has auxiliary connections with Greater Cincinnati Water Works for emergency use. We used one of those connections in 2018 during our Electrical Power improvement project.

SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS - In 2011 the Ohio EPA endorsed the Indian Hill Water Works Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan. Indian Hill Water Works has since added Best Management Practices for Lead at the Indian Hill Shooting Ranges, Best Management Practices for Road Salt Storage at the Public/Water Works Facility, and also added an additional Monitoring Well within the one-year time of travel zone to our production wells. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies water to IHWW has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following: 1) lack of a protective layers of clay/shale/or other low permeability material overlying the aquifer; 2) shallow depth (less than 15-30 feet below the ground surface) of the aquifer; 3) and the presence of manmade contaminants in the treated water. Nitrates were detected in the treated water at a level of concern in 2022. Nitrates indicate an impact from land use activities, but these concentrations were well below the federal and state drinking water standard of 10 ppm. The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing the protective measures outlined in the Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan. Please contact the Indian Hill Water Works at 513-831-3885 for questions or concerns regarding this plan.

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER- According to the Ohio EPA, “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, 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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 Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).”

HEALTH CONCERNS- 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).

WATER QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS - Indian Hill Water Works conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate, lead, copper, total chlorine, disinfection byproducts and UCMR5 contaminants in 2023. Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Some contaminants are monitored less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, may be more than one year old. We are pleased to report that no violations of EPA MCLs occurred in 2023.

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. Indian Hill Water Works 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

IT’S YOUR UTILITY - We at the Indian Hill Water Works take our responsibility very seriously when it comes to providing you with the safest water possible. Your input is valuable to us and is welcome at any time by calling Indian Hill Water Works at 513-561-6679. Also, Village of Indian Hill Council meetings occur monthly, except July, on scheduled Mondays at 6:30 P.M. The schedule is included on the website at www.indianhill.gov, and in the Indian Hill Bulletin, or can be obtained by calling the Village of Indian Hill Administration Building at 513-561-6500. Indian Hill Water Works had an unconditional license to operate our system in 2023. Any questions or comments regarding the Source Water Protection Plan and this report may be directed to Ron Freson, Chief Water Plant Operator, at 513-831-3885.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Substance	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Sources of Contamination
Antimony	ppb	6	6	0.49	NA	No	2021	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; Ceramics; Electronics; Solder
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.032	NA	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.02	0.73 - 1.13	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Thallium	ppb	0.5	2	0.42	NA	No	2021	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	NA	80	40	35.6 - 44	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	10	8.3 - 12.2	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine	ppm	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	0.90	0.76 - 0.96	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	Units	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Range Detected	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Sources of contamination
Lead	ppb	15.0	0	<1	NA	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		Zero of 31 samples were found to have lead in excess of the action level of 15 ppb						
Copper	ppm	1.30	0	0.752	NA	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
		Zero of 31 samples were found to have copper in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm						
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED								
Contaminant	Units	MCLG / AL	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Sources of Contamination
Bromoform	ppb	NA	NA	0.7	0.63 - 0.73	NA	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	ppb	NA	NA	18.7	16.0 - 21.3	NA	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	NA	NA	5.5	5.23 - 5.75	NA	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	NA	NA	15.0	13.7 - 16.2	NA	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	0.7	<1 - 1.3	NA	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	4.4	3.3 - 5.4	NA	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	2.5	2.4 - 2.6	NA	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	2.8	2.6 - 2.9	NA	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nickel	ppb	NA	NA	2.4	NA	NA	2021	A chemical element
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 (UCMR5)								
Contaminant	Units	MCLG / AL	MCL	Average Level	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Sources of Contamination
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	Under Review by the EPA	Under Review by the EPA	11.7	10.9 - 12.4	NA	2023	Perfluoralkyl and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) are manmade chemicals that have been used in consumer products since the 1940's. Some examples include clothing, carpet, food wrappers and cookware. Research into the hazards of PFAS compounds on humans is still ongoing.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	ppt			3.8	3.6 - 4.0	NA	2023	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	ppt			4.0	3.1 - 4.8	NA	2023	
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	ppt			5.7	NA	NA	2023	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	ppt			3.0	NA	NA	2023	

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023 Indian Hill Water Works participated in the fifth round of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). For a copy of the results please call Ron Freson at (513) 831-3885.

Listed below are abbreviations and definitions that will help you with the table above:

- NA:** Not applicable
- ppm:** Parts per million, are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.
- ppb:** Parts per billion, are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- ppt:** Parts per trillion, are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per trillion corresponds to thirty seconds in a million years.
- <:** Less than symbol

Definitions

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.

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.

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

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 harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

TABLE 2

WATER WORKS OVERAGE/(SHORTFALL) SUMMARY STATEMENT

ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	ACTUAL 2022	ACTUAL 2023	BUDGET 2024	FORECAST 2024	BUDGET 2025	PROJECTED 2026	PROJECTED 2027	PROJECTED 2028	
WATER OPERATION & MAINTENANCE-CRF									
Water	3,991,098	4,724,833	4,526,000	4,581,207	4,670,000	4,810,100	4,954,403	5,103,035	Note 1
Madeira Surcharge	251,659	280,736	415,000	211,963	-	-	-	-	
Hamilton County Surcharge	31,576	33,573	33,000	29,080	-	-	-	-	
Net Sewer Revenue	195,852	252,775	215,000	193,534	228,000	239,400	251,370	263,939	Note 2
Interest Income	29,530	181,174	150,000	231,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	
Service Branch/Meters	76,003	69,607	75,000	100,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	
Capital Improvement Fees	144,000	210,384	125,000	222,116	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	
Unmetered Water	(2,969)	21,349	10,000	33,478	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
Misc & Other	60,188	234,629	21,000	84,319	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	
CIRF Revenue (Shillito Reimbursement)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bond Proceeds & Interest	34,858	68,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL WATER O & M-CRF FUND REVENUE	4,811,796	6,077,173	5,570,000	5,686,697	5,344,000	5,495,500	5,651,773	5,812,974	
O & M Expenditures	2,639,100	2,813,978	3,221,368	2,921,429	2,767,769	2,844,322	2,923,300	3,004,801	
WATER WORKS CRF EXPENDITURES									
2021 Bonds	1,569,522	4,116,348	-	-	-	-	-	-	Note 3
2020 Bond Princ & Int pymt. for \$2.1 mil	251,889	249,308	246,875	279,160	244,300	241,725	239,150	236,575	
2021 Bond Princ & Int pymt. for \$6 mil	329,995	326,995	328,800	328,795	330,200	331,200	331,800	327,000	
Water Tower Bond pymt.	-	-	-	-	560,000	559,500	563,500	561,750	Note 4
CRF Project Expenditures	286,811	572,953	2,264,671	1,114,468	1,249,000	2,021,000	526,090	2,499,273	Note 5
TOTAL WW CRF EXPENDITURES	2,438,218	5,265,604	2,840,346	1,722,423	2,383,500	3,153,425	1,660,540	3,624,598	
TOTAL WW O & M - CRF EXPENDITURES	5,077,318	8,079,582	6,061,714	4,643,852	5,151,269	5,997,747	4,583,840	6,629,399	
BENEFIT RETIREMENT FUND EXPENDITURES	3,035	-	77,000	151,830	75,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
TOTAL OVER/(SHORTFALL)	(268,556)	(2,002,410)	(568,714)	891,015	117,731	(527,247)	1,042,933	(841,426)	
BEGINNING FUNDS BALANCES	8,852,403	8,583,846	6,581,437	6,581,437	7,472,452	7,590,183	7,062,936	8,105,869	
Water Works Operating Ending Balance	1,885,778	2,669,223	4,407,723	4,813,952	4,771,258	5,177,396	4,256,271	5,803,392	
Water Works CRF Ending Balance	2,231,700	3,435,509	1,350,000	2,303,500	2,513,925	1,580,540	3,544,598	1,156,051	
2021 Bond Fund	4,048,236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retirement Benefit Fund	186,291	211,291	165,000	165,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	
Hamilton County Capital Imp Fund	231,841	265,413	90,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	
ENDING FUNDS BALANCES	8,583,846	6,581,437	6,012,723	7,472,452	7,590,183	7,062,936	8,105,869	7,264,443	

NOTES WATER WORKS OVERAGE SHORTFALL STATEMENT

Note 1 Water rates increased by 8% in July 2022, 5% in July 2023, and 6% in July 2024. There is an estimated 3% increase in years 2025-2028.

Note 2 There is a 4% increase budgeted from the Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD) in 2025. The projected 2025 through 2027 sewer revenue includes an annual 3% rate increase from MSD each year.

Note 3 The projects associated with the 2021 Bond Fund were completed by the end of 2023

Note 4 Potential water tower bond payment added to projections (pending approval)

Note 5 Projections come from the 10-year capital budget plan (Page 90).

WATER WORKS MAINTENANCE & OPERATION FUND

The Water Works Maintenance and Capital Improvement Funds are Enterprise Funds that operate as independent functions. Operating costs are to be covered by fees for service. Waterworks personnel are responsible for the production of water, maintenance and operation of the water plant, softeners, wells, water lines, valves, related buildings and tower to supply potable water to our customers in Indian Hill, Terrace Park, Camp Dennison, and parts of Madeira and Montgomery.

ACCT.NO.	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2020 ACTUAL	2021 ACTUAL	2022 ACTUAL	2023 ACTUAL	2024 BUDGET	2024 EST.	2025 BUDGET	Remarks & Notes
SALARIES									
710-9010-51100	SALARIES WW FT	816,025	852,747	923,321	1,004,905	1,099,691	1,010,045	1,009,039	Note 1
710-9010-51200	PART TIME WW	26,900	15,163	3,692	11,843	21,000	20,160	35,358	Note 2
710-9010-51400	PUBLIC WORKS FT	1,259	201	234	2,394	4,000	4,000	4,000	
	SUB-TOTAL	844,185	868,111	927,248	1,019,142	1,124,691	1,034,205	1,048,397	
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES									
710-9010-52010	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	16,847	59,964	39,751	44,314	45,067	51,785	45,000	Note 3
710-9010-52030	DUES/SUBSCRIPTIONS	13,183	15,718	14,402	14,299	18,500	16,961	18,450	
710-9010-52035	MEETINGS	-	50	-	-	100	-	100	
710-9010-52050	INSURANCE	21,033	19,920	24,923	25,180	34,800	34,156	37,600	
710-9010-52051	INSURANCE CONTINGENCY	3,500	-	-	7,500	7,500	-	7,500	
710-9010-52070	MAINTENANCE OF SYSTEM	3,345	11,645	-	3,200	7,000	16,404	7,000	
710-9010-52080	MASTER METERS-CWW	4,248	4,093	4,797	4,922	4,700	200,000	5,000	Note 4
710-9010-52140	MISC CONTRACTUAL	20,024	22,721	28,060	30,060	38,500	34,000	38,800	
710-9010-52170	R&M - VEHICLES	472	3,374	2,519	2,406	5,500	2,500	5,000	
710-9010-52180	R&M - PLANT EQUIPMENT	92,029	111,924	73,746	75,632	118,000	129,713	150,100	Note 5
710-9010-52185	R&M - WELLS	52,895	95,948	77,317	65,872	99,000	98,863	80,000	Note 6
710-9010-52190	R & M OFFICE EQUIPMENT	16,193	15,500	16,171	17,452	21,500	25,156	23,000	Note 7
710-9010-52230	LAB CONTRACT SERVICES	10,288	7,669	9,504	12,973	17,500	11,937	18,250	Note 8
710-9010-52250	TRAINING	540	1,319	2,508	2,757	8,000	6,782	4,000	Note 9
710-9010-52260	UNIFORMS & SHOES	9,358	9,708	10,580	10,165	10,300	9,706	10,000	
	SUB-TOTAL	263,954	379,553	304,279	316,733	435,967	637,963	449,800	
SUPPLIES & MATERIALS									
710-9010-53070	SYSTEM SUPPLIES	43,557	42,422	31,617	55,678	45,000	51,000	43,300	Note 10
710-9010-53090	GASOLINE & OIL	19,562	28,101	37,606	31,786	40,000	38,071	40,000	
710-9010-53091	GENERATOR FUEL	950	-	11,544	3,185	8,000	6,000	8,000	
710-9010-53140	MISCELLANEOUS	1,873	2,466	719	1,414	2,500	2,317	2,500	
710-9010-53170	VEHICLE PARTS	5,397	6,311	6,526	4,803	5,600	4,174	5,750	
710-9010-53180	PLANT SUPPLIES	19,404	13,706	15,210	16,862	23,500	19,383	23,500	
710-9010-53190	PAPER & OFFICE SUPPLIES	2,962	2,041	200	2,296	5,000	1,536	5,000	
710-9010-53230	POSTAGE	12,058	11,732	12,578	13,811	17,000	14,870	17,000	
710-9010-53250	SALT	144,080	134,785	129,464	147,448	165,000	135,708	165,000	Note 11
710-9010-53251	CHEMICALS	54,742	44,379	120,733	97,696	107,250	71,400	89,000	Note 12
710-9010-53280	TIRES	2,721	3,602	1,816	2,315	3,200	2,500	3,500	
710-9010-53290	SMALL TOOLS & EQUIPMENT	1,730	2,083	1,771	2,439	4,250	3,915	4,000	
	SUB-TOTAL	309,037	291,629	369,784	379,734	426,300	350,874	406,550	

ACCT.NO.	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION					2024 BUDGET	2024 EST.	2025 BUDGET	Remarks & Notes
UTILITIES & SUNDRY									
710-9010-54030	ELECTRIC	255,888	247,994	241,930	271,796	280,000	259,774	280,000	
710-9010-54080	REFUNDS	423	1,197	18,201	1,740	500	250	500	
710-9010-54100	TELEPHONE	5,661	7,358	6,923	7,658	9,250	6,298	7,500	
	SUB-TOTAL	261,972	256,549	267,054	281,194	289,750	266,322	288,000	
OTHER									
710-9010-55135	EQUIP-METERS/YOKES/BOXES	89,624	108,161	108,639	183,007	120,000	142,488	140,000	Note 13
710-9010-55240	SEWER - REIMBURSED	2,426,307	2,397,978	2,459,799	2,543,082	2,635,000	2,586,466	2,635,000	
710-9010-55245	MADEIRA - CAPITAL FUND	215,434	223,125	248,995	284,172	415,000	115,000	-	Note 14
	SUB-TOTAL	2,731,366	2,729,264	2,817,433	3,010,260	3,170,000	2,843,954	2,775,000	
FRINGE BENEFITS									
710-9010-56010	LONGEVITY & UNUSED SICK PAY	13,993	14,348	15,022	18,691	20,192	20,192	16,188	
710-9010-56015	MEDICAL	99,847	114,739	113,717	111,694	133,700	120,000	168,726	Note 15
710-9010-56017	HSA/HRA	13,983	18,150	17,400	10,850	13,200	13,000	14,200	
710-9010-56035	PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT	117,374	122,232	130,382	143,702	160,284	144,252	148,482	
710-9010-56045	MEDICARE TAX	13,086	12,489	13,355	14,590	16,601	16,964	15,436	
710-9010-56055	TUITION REIMBURSEMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
710-9010-56270	WORKERS COMPENSATION	12,660	12,438	13,977	11,239	14,883	14,883	13,840	
	SUB-TOTAL	270,944	294,396	303,853	310,767	358,860	329,291	376,872	
EQUIPMENT									
710-9010-58010	EQUIPMENT	8,048	5,012	16,306	22,448	23,800	25,642	12,650	Note 16
710-9010-58060	FURNITURE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
710-9010-58070	BUILDING/IMPROVEMENTS	53,665	47,790	92,941	16,782	27,000	19,644	45,500	Note 17
710-9010-58080	EQUIPMENT - OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	SUB-TOTAL	61,714	52,802	109,248	39,229	50,800	45,286	58,150	
WATERWORKS MAINT. & OPER. TOTAL		4,743,172	4,872,304	5,098,898	5,357,060	5,856,368	5,507,895	5,402,769	
710-9010-55240	SEWER - REIMBURSED	2,426,307	2,397,978	2,459,799	2,543,082	2,635,000	2,586,466	2,635,000	
710-9010-55245	MADEIRA - CAPITAL FUND	215,434	223,125	248,995	284,172	415,000	115,000	-	
	TOTAL SEWER & MADEIRA TRANSFERS	2,641,741	2,621,103	2,708,794	2,827,253	3,050,000	2,701,466	2,635,000	
WATER WORKS OPER. & MAINT. FUND TOTAL LESS SEWER REIMBURSEMENT AND MADEIRA		2,101,430	2,251,200	2,390,105	2,529,806	2,806,368	2,806,429	2,767,769	

WATER WORKS - CAPITAL RESERVE FUND

The Capital Improvement Fund has been established in order to set aside money for future equipment and capital projects and to make principal and interest payments associated with waterworks improvement bonds.

ACCT.NO.	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2020 ACTUAL	2021 ACTUAL	2022 ACTUAL	2023 ACTUAL	2024 BUDGET	2024 EST.	2025 BUDGET	Remarks & Notes
WATER WORKS - CRF									
715-9230-55198	METER CHANGEOVER	67,571	50,484	44,176	54,375	90,000	96,933	100,000	
715-9230-55206	GENERATOR REPAIR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
715-9230-55208	2009/2020 BOND WW Princ/Interest pymt	2,387,853	254,513	251,889	249,308	246,875	246,870	244,300	
715-9230-55209	2021 BOND WW Princ/Interest pymt	-	332,233	329,995	326,995	328,800	328,795	330,200	
715-9230-55210	Water Tower BOND WW Princ/Interest pymt							560,000	Note 18
715-9230-55210	2021 BOND IMPROVEMENTS (Engineering)	-	214,780	-	-	-	-	-	
715-9230-55211	WATER TOWER IMPROVEMENTS	-	-	-	-	1,982	1,982	280,000	Note 19
715-9230-55213	WATER TREATMENT PLANT IMPROVE	61,527	217,726	133,136	160,600	-	-	-	
715-9230-55214	HIGH SERVICE PUMP/SOFTENERS	-	-	-	-	156,000	36,000	-	
715-9230-55215	WATER MAIN	582,550	866,683	56,824	98,015	1,779,670	841,670	600,000	Note 20
715-9230-55216	WATER MAIN - ENGINEERING	28,095	4,190	-	-	22,669	22,355	100,000	Note 21
715-9230-55217	BRINE TANKS	243,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	
715-9230-55218	UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
715-9230-58030	TRUCKS	85,307	100,479	52,675	259,962	58,000	-	169,000	Note 22
715-9230-58080	BACKHOE-LOADER	-	-	-	-	156,350	147,818	-	
	TOTAL	3,456,687	2,041,087	868,696	1,149,256	2,840,346	1,722,423	2,383,500	
WATER WORKS - 2021 Bonds-Fund 725									
725-9125-55300	2021 WATER WORKS BONDS	-	414,224	1,569,522	4,116,348	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	-	414,224	1,569,522	4,116,348	-	-	-	
COMBINED FUNDS WW OP & CRF TOTAL		8,199,859	6,913,391	5,967,594	6,506,316	8,696,714	7,230,318	7,786,269	
710-9010-59000	TRANS. FROM WW OP TO CRF & PFAS	1,229,080	2,036,183	1,555,814	2,113,573	3,033,000	3,014,676	3,650,000	
710-9010-59070	TRANS. FROM WW OP TO WW RETIREMENT	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	9,453,938	8,974,573	7,548,408	8,644,888	11,754,714	10,269,994	11,461,269	
710-9010-55240	SEWER - REIMBURSED	2,426,307	2,397,978	2,459,799	2,543,082	2,635,000	2,586,466	2,635,000	
710-9010-55245	MADEIRA - CAPITAL FUND	215,434	223,125	248,995	284,172	415,000	115,000	-	
	TOTAL SEWER & MADEIRA TRANSFERS	2,641,741	2,621,103	2,708,794	2,827,253	3,050,000	2,701,466	2,635,000	
COMBINED FUNDS WW OP & CRF TOTAL									
LESS SEWER, MADEIRA, AND BOND REFINANCING		6,812,197	6,353,470	4,839,614	5,817,635	8,704,714	7,568,528	8,826,269	

WATER WORKS MAINTENANCE & OPERATION AND CAPITAL RESERVE FUND (CRF) NOTES

- Note 1 2024 increase due to 27 pay periods, instead of 26 in most years. Returning to 26 pay periods in 2025
2024 is under budget due to an unexpected retirement that led to department restructuring and one position being consolidated. 2025 includes the addition of one water plant employee
- Note 2 2025 request to add \$18,720 for intern @ 24 hours / week split 50/50 with GIS/Inspection (\$9,360 to Water)
- Note 3 2024 overage due to the cost of water modeling study (Per council direction)
- Note 4 2024 overage is due to the cost of purchasing water from Cincinnati Water Works (Due to drought conditions)
-
- Note 5 2025 increased due to needed repairs to the water plant generator and rebuild of booster pump #1
- Note 6 2025 includes maintenance on Wells #7 and #9
- Note 7 2024 overage is due to cost of SSI Neptune 360 file upgrade
- Note 8 2025 increased for quarterly PFAS sampling
- Note 9 2025 decreased due to the completion of Neptune 360 training in 2024
- Note 10 2024 over budget due to main breaks related to the purchasing of water from GCWW
- Note 11 2024 under budget due to salt bid decreasing from prior year
- Note 12 2024 under budget due to zinc decreasing from prior year
- Note 13 2024 overage and 2025 increase are due to the rising cost of setters and repair parts (Offset by revenue)
- Note 14 Madeira surcharge is now placed directly into a separate fund and will no longer be expensed from this fund
- Note 15 2025 increase due to new employees and budgeting for unknown medical plan selections
- Note 16 2024 overage is offset by H2Ohio equipment grant
2025 equipment includes:
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| \$1,800 | Pressure Washer |
| \$2,000 | Toolbox |
| \$1,500 | Magnetic Manhole Cover Lifter |
| \$6,500 | Ductile Iron Chainsaw |
| \$850 | Truck Vise |
| \$12,650 | TOTAL |
- Note 17 2025 Building Improvements request includes:
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| \$9,000 | High Service A/C Unit #3 |
| \$10,000 | Water Plant Rooftop Exhaust Fan |
| \$6,000 | Dehumidifier Contactor Replacement |
| \$8,500 | Old Booster Station Rooftop Exhaust Fan |
| \$8,500 | Locker Room A/C Unit |
| \$3,000 | Pallet Racking for Lower Barn |
| \$500 | Garage Lights |
| \$45,500 | TOTAL |
- Note 18 Potential water tower bond payment added to projections (pending approval)
- Note 19 Closed 2023 PO for \$264K while awaiting a direction / Budgeted engineering cost
- Note 20 2024 under budget due to delaying of Miami Rd. water main project to 2030
2025 Water Main Improvements include:
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| \$600,000 | Interconnection Vaults with Greater Cincinnati Water Works |
| \$600,000 | |
- Potential Projects to be completed if OPWC Funds Awarded
- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| \$777,400 | Varner Rd. Water Main |
| \$524,300 | Spooky Hollow Rd. Water Main |
| \$1,325,700 | Shawnee Run and Adams Water Main |
| \$2,627,400 | |
- Note 21 2025 includes Park, Holly Hill and Drewry Farm Engineering (\$60,000), and interconnection vaults with GCWW (\$40,000)
- Note 22 2024 under budget due to truck purchase not being made due to dept. restructuring
2025 includes a dump truck and trailer replacement

MADEIRA SURCHARGE FUND

This fund was established by Ordinance 04-12, passed in 2012. The function of this fund is to hold revenues designated for to hold any funds designated for use for future system improvements to the Madeira distribution system serviced by Indian Hill Water Works. The revenue source of this fund comes from a surcharge assessed to water customers in the Madeira Water Area.

ACCT.NO.	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2020 ACTUAL	2021 ACTUAL	2022 ACTUAL	2023 ACTUAL	2024 BUDGET	2024 EST.	2025 BUDGET	Remarks & Notes
	OTHER								
718-9232-55240	MADEIRA SURCHARGE REIMB.	-	-	-	-	280,000	246,000	492,000	Note 1
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	280,000	246,000	492,000	

718 FUND WATER WORKS MADEIRA SURCHARGE NOTES

Note 1 2025 budget amount is the estimated fund balance of surcharge receipts.

TERRACE PARK SURCHARGE FUND

This fund was established by Ordinance 05-24, passed in 2024. The function of this fund is to hold revenues designated for to hold any funds designated for use for future system improvements to the Terrace Park distribution system serviced by Indian Hill Water Works. The revenue source of this fund comes from a surcharge assessed to water customers in the Terrace Park Water Area.

ACCT.NO.	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2020 ACTUAL	2021 ACTUAL	2022 ACTUAL	2023 ACTUAL	2024 BUDGET	2024 EST.	2025 BUDGET	Remarks & Notes
	OTHER								
719-9233-55240	TERRACE PARK SURCHARGE REIMB	-	-	-	-	85,000	80,775	85,000	Note 1
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	85,000	80,775	85,000	

719 FUND WATER WORKS TERRACE PARK SURCHARGE NOTES

Note 1 2025 budget amount is the estimated fund balance of surcharge receipts.

WATER WORKS HAMILTON COUNTY FUND

This fund was established by Ordinance 03-12, passed in 2012. The function of this fund is to hold revenues designated for use for future fire suppression related system improvements to the County Water Area distribution system serviced by Indian Hill Water Works. The revenue source of this fund comes from a surcharge assessed to water customers in the County Water Area.

ACCT.NO.	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2020 ACTUAL	2021 ACTUAL	2022 ACTUAL	2023 ACTUAL	2024 BUDGET	2024 EST.	2025 BUDGET	Remarks & Notes
	OTHER								
720-9231-55215	HAMILTON COUNTY MAINS	5,640	2,510	-	-	250,000	-	290,000	Note 1
	TOTAL	5,640	2,510	-	-	250,000	-	290,000	

720 FUND WATER WORKS HAMILTON COUNTY NOTES

Note 1 2025 budget amount is the estimated fund balance.

PFAS REMEDIATION FUND

This fund was established by Resolution 23-24, passed in 2024. The function of this fund is to account for all receipts and expenditures associated with the Village’s PFAS remediation efforts.

ACCT.NO.	ACCOUNT DESCRIPTION	2020 ACTUAL	2021 ACTUAL	2022 ACTUAL	2023 ACTUAL	2024 BUDGET	2024 EST.	2025 BUDGET	Remarks & Notes
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES									
726-9010-52140	MISC. CONTRACTUAL	-	-	-	-	140,000	140,000	1,100,000	Note 1
	SUB-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	140,000	140,000	1,100,000	
OTHER									
726-9010-55300	PFAS REMEDIATION IMPROVEMENTS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

726 FUND PFAS REMEDIATION NOTES

Note 1 2025 budget includes engineering design and finalizion of remediation general plan