Village of Mt. Orab Utilities

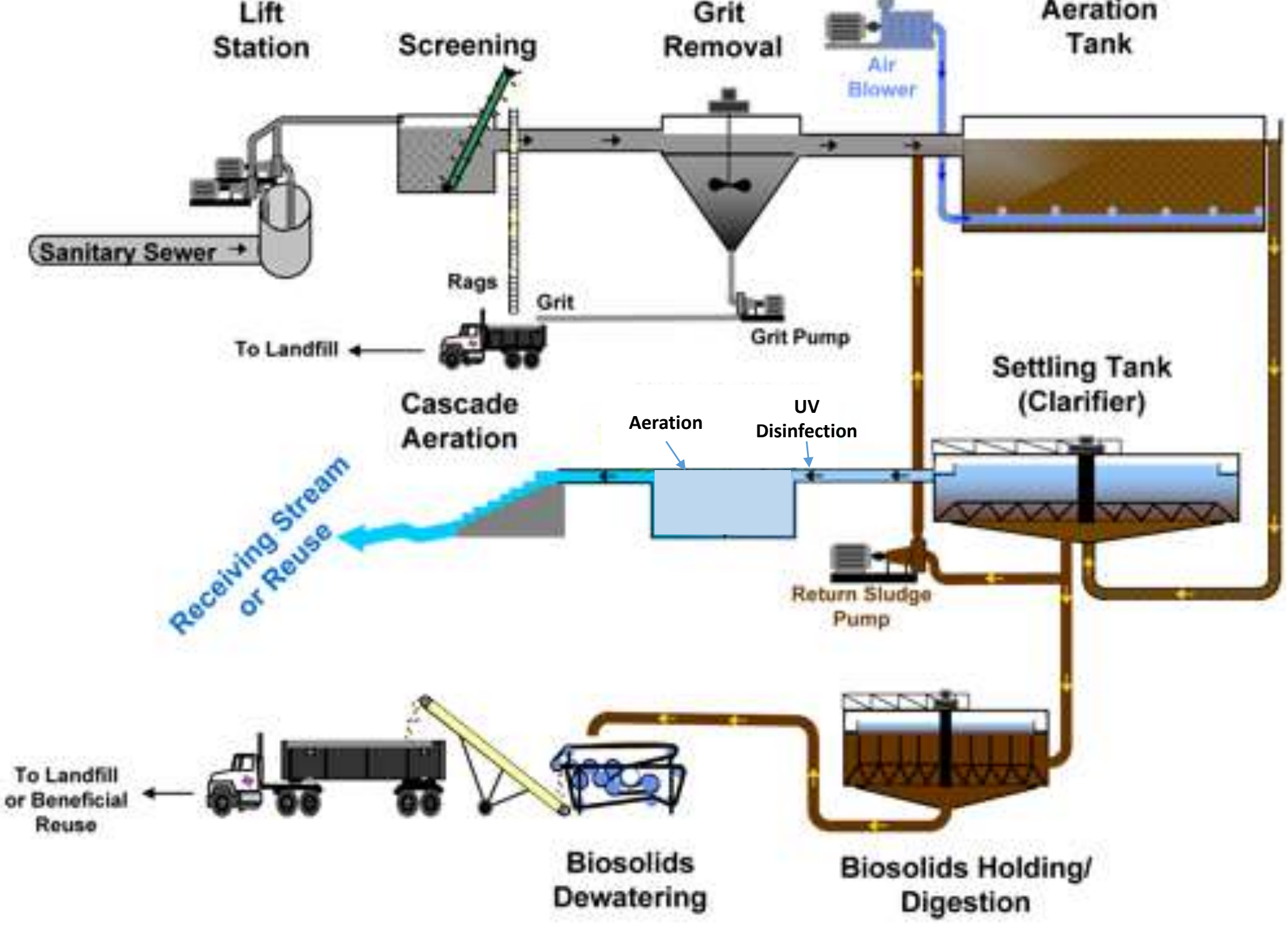
The Mt. Orab Water Treatment Plant continues to produce an excellent quality product. All required Ohio EPA testing parameters meet and/or exceed monitoring and reporting requirements pursuant to Ohio Administrative Code rules 3745. Parameter analyses can be found in the Consumer Confidence Water Reports delivered annually to each customer of the Mt. Orab Water Supply. Water quality (namely taste and odor) has improved immensely since the installation of the Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filters that were installed in 2005. Physical condition of the water treatment plant is excellent and an annual preventive maintenance program ensures it stays that way.

The Mt. Orab Wastewater Treatment Plant, located at 12943 U.S. Route 68, also continues to produce a discharge that meets and/or exceeds the Ohio EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit submitted to the village every five years. The treatment plant has the capability to accept all domestic strength wastewater and would only be limited to untreated industrial waste regulated by the Federal “Categorical Pretreatment Standards”. The 2007 - 2008 installation of an additional clarifier and filter belt press (for biosolids thickening), including the replacement of the “main” sewer lift station on High Meadows Drive, has not only increased the treatment capacity of the sewer plant but has allowed a much higher quality of treated wastewater to be produced and discharged. Most recently, the village installed further treatment to reduce the phosphorus concentration being discharged, thus reducing the nutrients required for algae growth in the receiving stream. Construction is scheduled to begin yet this fall on a new sewer influent receiving structure that will remove an even greater quantity of insoluble solids which will ease the treatment capabilities of the other downstream processes. The wastewater treatment plant has also been actively maintained and improved thanks to an aggressive preventive maintenance program and the excellent dedication of the village’s employees and staff.

The Village of Mt. Orab has shown an intense interest in keeping its water and sewer infrastructure in great condition over the years and that the future will continue to see their environmental assets improve well beyond the requirements associated with them.

MT. ORAB WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT

Extended Aeration Treatment Process


Lift Station
Screening
Grit Removal
Air Blower
Aeration Tank
Sanitary Sewer
Rags
Grit
Grit Pump
To Landfill
Cascade Aeration
Aeration
UV Disinfection
Settling Tank (Clarifier)
Receiving Stream or Reuse
Return Sludge Pump
To Landfill or Beneficial Reuse
Biosolids Dewatering
Biosolids Holding/ Digestion


Oxidation Tanks
Equalization Basin
Clarifiers
Digester
UV Disinfection
Final Aeration
Biosolids Dewatering

What you should Flush down the toilet

- **Human Waste**
- **Water**
- **Toilet paper**

What you should NOT Flush

- **Bathroom wipes**
- **Famine Hygiene Products**
- **Condoms**
- **Cotton Balls & Swabs**
- **Prescription Medication**
- **Hypodermic Needles**
- **Dental floss**
- **Fats, oil, and grease**
- **Cat litter**
- **Diapers**

INFLOW and INFILTRATION

Q. What is Inflow and Infiltration (I/I)?

A. Sanitary sewers in Mt. Orab are designed to convey only wastewater. However, many of these "separated" sewers also convey groundwater and stormwater that enter through leaky pipes, improper storm drain connections, and other means. Excess water that flows into sanitary sewer pipes from groundwater and storm water is called *inflow and infiltration*, or I/I.

Inflow is storm water that rapidly flows into sewers via prohibited connections such as roof drain downspouts, foundation drains, sump pumps, and storm drain cross-connections, as well as through holes in manhole covers and larger defects in the sanitary sewer system.

Infiltration is groundwater that seeps more slowly into sewer pipes through holes, cracks, joint failures, and faulty connections.

Q. What Can I Do to Help Eliminate Sources of I/I and Avoid Blockages?

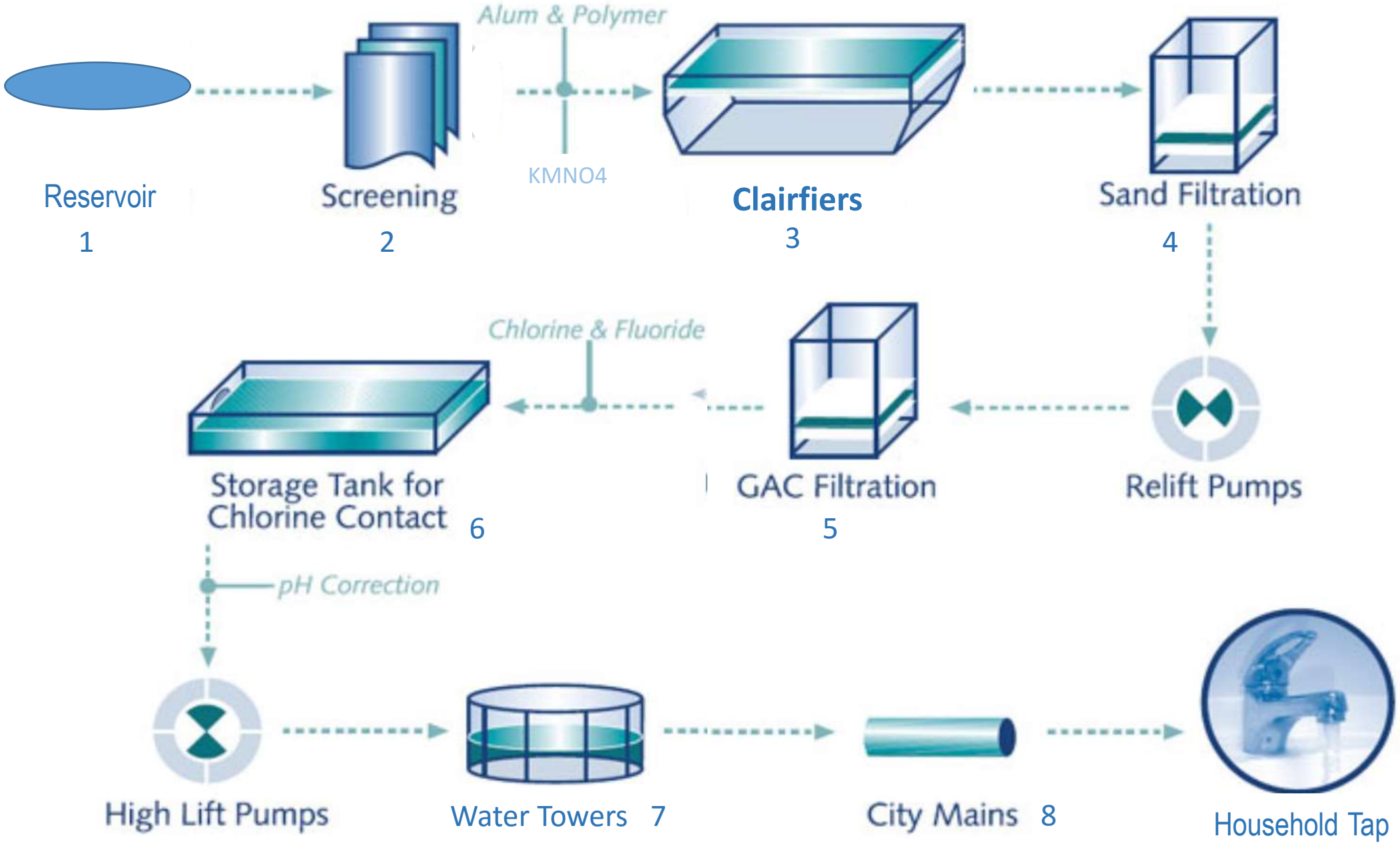
A. Here are some things you can do to help reduce inflow and infiltration in the sewer system, all of which helps to reduce the risk of basement backups and overflows, the need to build larger pipes and pumps, the cost to convey and treat clear water mixed with wastewater, which in turn helps us to keep rates affordable for our customers.

1. Inspect your roof gutters and downspouts to see if they are connected to the sewer system. If so, have them disconnected. Downspouts may be directed onto lawns or garden beds. They should be extended at least five feet from the foundation of the home.
2. If your home has a sump pump, make sure it is not connected to the sanitary sewer system. If it is, it must be disconnected. Like downspouts, sump pump discharges can be directed onto lawns or flower beds, and should be at least five feet from the foundation of the building. Discharges from sump pumps can also be tied into separate storm sewers if there are any in the area.
3. Keep your building sewer in good connection. Broken building sewers from the home to the edge of the public right-of-way or the start of the public sewer easement are the responsibility of the property owner. Keep the line clean and do not plant bushes or trees on top of it. Make appropriate repairs and replace if necessary.
4. Install a cleanout in case you or your plumber need quick access to clear a blockage or stop a back-up. Always keep a cap on the cleanout to keep out storm water and debris.
5. Prevent grease buildups by not pouring grease and fat down the drain. As it cools, grease and fat solidifies and can create a blockage. Instead, pour grease and fats into a solid container and place it in the garbage.
6. House building sewers often can become deteriorated or clogged with tree roots, which can result in a blockage that causes a back-up of sewage into your basement. It is important for homeowners to have their lateral inspected from time to time for roots.
7. Do you have a house built before 1972? If so, you may have active foundation drains that are connected to the sanitary sewer. Such connections are prohibited and must be eliminated. If your home was built and served by central sewers prior to 1972, financial assistance may be available to you to help with the disconnection. Call the Village Office at (937) 444-4141 to learn more about this program.

MT. ORAB, OHIO WATER TREATMENT PLANT

NOVEMBER 21, 2006

The Treatment Process of Mt. Orab's tap water



Reservoirs

Mt. Orab Water Treatment Plant

WATER TOWERS

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

What is source water?

Surface water (streams, rivers, and lakes) or ground water can serve as sources of drinking water, referred to as source water. Source water provides water for public drinking water supplies and private water wells.

Public utilities treat most water used for public drinking water supplies. Protecting source water from contamination can reduce treatment costs. Protecting source water also reduces risks to public health from exposures to contaminated water.

Easy Things to Protect Drinking Water Sources

Use and dispose of harmful materials properly.

Don't dump hazardous waste on the ground. It can contaminate the soil, which could also contaminate the ground water or nearby surface water. A number of products used at home contain hazardous or toxic substances that can contaminate ground or surface waters, such as:

- Motor oil
- Pesticides
- Leftover paints ot paint cans
- Mothballs
- Flea collars
- Household cleaners
- A number of medicines

Don't overuse pesticides or fertilizers. Many fertilizers and pesticides contain hazardous chemicals. These can travel through the soil and contaminate ground water. If you feel you must use these chemicals, please remember to use them in moderation.

For more information click here http://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection