



**City of Wyoming**  
800 Oak Avenue  
Wyoming, OH 45215

# Wyoming Water Works 2014 Safe Drinking Water Report

*A Report on the Quality and Safety  
of the City of Wyoming Water Supply  
for the Year 2014*

## Wyoming Water Works Contact Information

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**Write:** **City of Wyoming**  
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## Dear Wyoming Water Customers:

The City of Wyoming Water Department is pleased to present the 2014 Safe Drinking Water Report on the quality of your water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in discussions concerning your drinking water, and points of contact at the water treatment facility. Wyoming has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system with the Ohio EPA.

### About Your Drinking Water:

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 healthcare providers. 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).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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.

The City of Wyoming water system has conducted sampling for arsenic, bacteria, nitrate and volatile organic compounds. Samples were collected and laboratory analysis run for these different contaminants, and the test results were all below the Maximum Contaminant Levels allowed by the Ohio EPA. The Ohio EPA requires us 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, may be more than one year old. See Water Test Results chart.

### About the Wyoming Water Source:

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.

The City of Wyoming water source is the Mill Creek Aquifer. As a ground water purveyor, the City of Wyoming obtains its water supply from six deep wells within the city boundaries. The Millcreek Aquifer has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the moderate sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existence of potential contaminant sources within the protection area. This does not mean that the well field will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. An example of protective measures is the City of Wyoming's wellhead protection/drinking water source protection plan that is endorsed by the Ohio EPA.

### About Contaminants:

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (a) microbial contaminant, 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 waste water 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, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and (e) radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### Have a Question or Want to Participate?

The City of Wyoming water plant personnel, certified by the Ohio EPA, operate your water facilities, now as in the past, in accordance with accepted water treatment procedures to assure high water quality and in full compliance with all EPA rules and regulations. Additional copies of this report are available for multiple family dwelling units upon request.

If you have any questions about the Wyoming water supply treatment facilities or other questions about the water supply please call or write the city. Also, if you are interested in participating in future decisions concerning your drinking water and water system, write to the City, explaining your interest and willingness to participate.

## City of Wyoming Stormwater Management

Using too much fertilizer and other lawn care products can cause water pollution. The same rain that helps turn your lawn green also washes excess fertilizers, pesticides, and other pollutants into the nearest creek, turning the water green, or worse. In Wyoming, much of it makes its way downstream to the Mill Creek and ultimately to the Ohio River. To help prevent pollution, have your soil tested to determine how much fertilizer you really need. Then, use lawn care products as instructed on the product labels.

Fertilizer is a pollutant when it is washed off lawns and gardens into streams. Fertilizer consists of plant nutrients that help plants grow and reproduce. In the water, these nutrients feed naturally occurring algae and can lead to massive algae blooms, particularly during the warm summer months. Below are some practical tips for fertilizing your lawn:

- 1 Have your soil tested. Visit the Ohio State University Extension Hamilton County Office (946-8989) for additional information.
- 2 Once your soil has been tested, follow the instructions on application rates so you use no more than is required.
- 3 Apply fertilizer in the fall when it is most beneficial to cool season grasses and least likely to end up in runoff.
- 4 Fertilizer that ends up on driveways or sidewalks should be swept onto lawns and gardens.
- 5 Do not apply fertilizer before a rain storm event.

*Thank you for  
your cooperation!*

## Water Test Results

In 2014, Wyoming Water Works met or exceeded all State and Federal health standards for drinking water.

REGULATED CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	HIGHEST LEVEL FOUND	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4.48	0 – 4.48	No	2014	Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos (MFL)	7	7	0.17	0.17	No	2012	Decay of Asbestos cement in water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2000	2000	30.6	30.6 – 30.6	No	2012	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.11	0.96 – 1.11	No	Daily	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	<0.1	No	2014	Runoff from fertilizer
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	<0.5	<0.5	No	2014	Discharge from industrial chemical companies
Various (ppb)	0	Varies	<0.5; <1.5	<0.5; <1.5	No	2014	Discharge from industrial chemical companies
TTHMs (ppb)	0	80	55.41	41.98 – 55.41	No	2014	Byproduct of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	0	60	6.801	5.775 – 6.801	No	2014	Byproduct of chlorination
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.95	0.3 – 1.95	No	Daily	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Unregulated</b>							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	80	8.76	8.76	No	2014	Chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	0	80	18.66	18.66	No	2014	Chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	0	80	3.71	3.71	No	2014	Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	80	16.52	16.52	No	2014	Chlorination

REGULATED CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCLG	MCL	NUMBER OF TOTAL POSITIVE COLIFORM SAMPLES	NUMBER OF POSITIVE FECAL/E. COLI SAMPLES	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	5.0% of monthly samples are positive	5	0	Tier 2*	2014	Naturally present in environment

REGULATED CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCLG	AL	HIGHEST 90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES OVER AL	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Copper (ppb)	1,300	1,300	100.3	0	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2.054	1	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing

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

**MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:** 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.

**MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level:** 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.

**ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; MFL = Million Fibers per Liter**

While your drinking water meets EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 Wyoming 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

\* Wyoming issued an EPA Tier 2 violation public notice after 5 out of 30 samples taken in late July tested positive for total coliform bacteria (No fecal coliform nor E. Coli was found). Wyoming conducted an internal investigation and concluded the results were most likely due to laboratory or sampling errors. Subsequently, Wyoming changed laboratories and now utilizes Greater Cincinnati Water Works for coliform analysis. Since July, Wyoming's 50 remaining coliform samples for 2014 tested negative for total coliform—further confirming our conclusions.

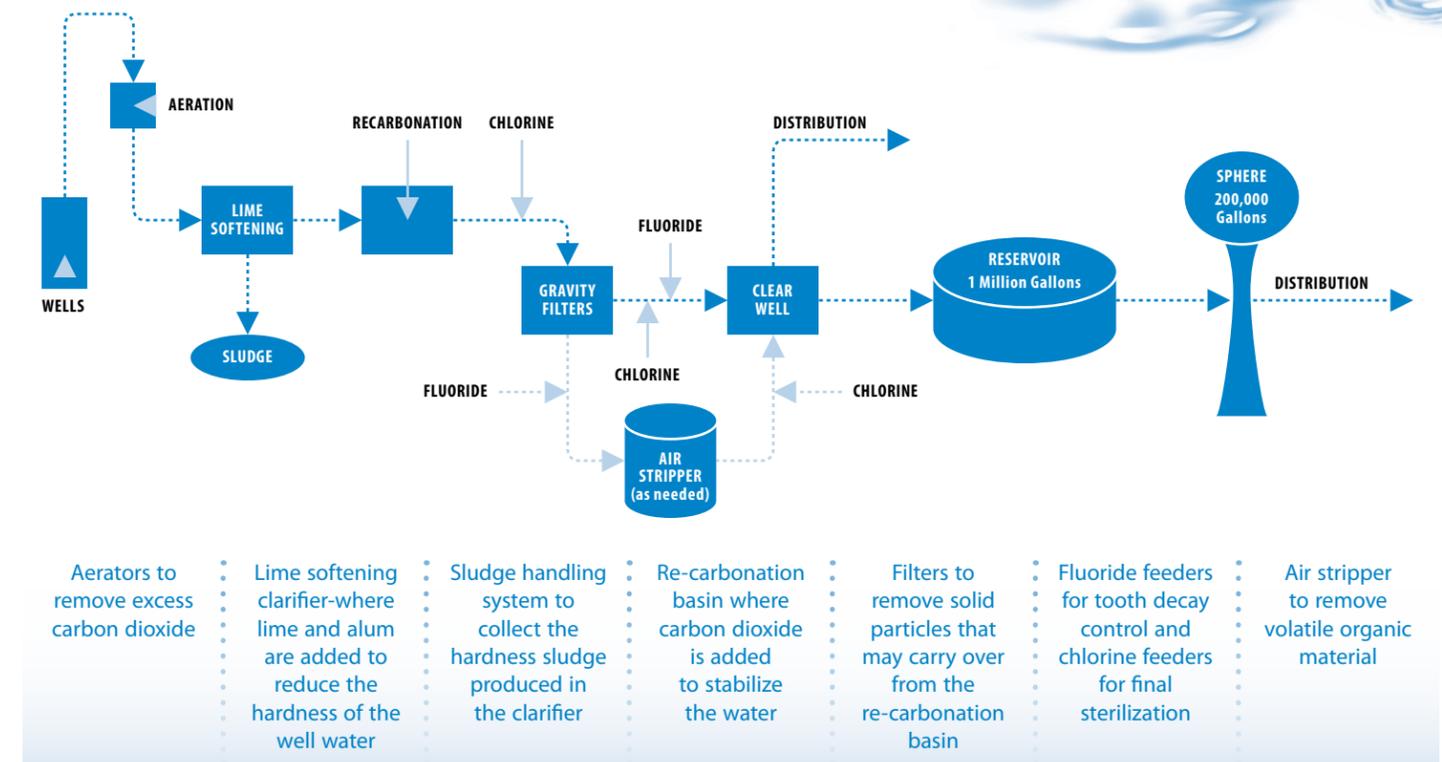
## Water Treatment Plant and Distribution System Information

In MGD (Million Gallons per Day), except as noted.

Total Water Plant Production	264 MGD
2014 Average Daily Usage	0.72 MGD
2014 Maximum Day	1.08 MGD
2014 Average Daily Water Usage Per Person Per Day	78 Gallons



The treatment process is basically as shown below:



## Frequently Asked Questions

### Is there lead in my water?

Lead and copper testing was performed in 2013 and is performed every three years to ensure our system remains within acceptable limits. Our next round of lead and copper testing will be in 2016.

### Why is my water reddish-brown? Is it dangerous?

The reddish brown color is most likely due to rust. Rust in drinking water can be caused by corrosion of either the distribution lines or the piping in your home. Rust is not dangerous in terms of public health, but it can stain laundry. Do not heat-dry laundry washed in rusty water. If you have a rusty water problem, please call Wyoming Water Works at 821-8044 and we can provide you with a laundry aid to remove the rust. If the rusty water does not clear up after running cold water for several minutes, call 821-8044 and report the problem.

### Why does drinking water occasionally look cloudy when first taken from the faucet and then clear up?

Cloudy water is nothing more than tiny air bubbles in the water. After a short period of time the air bubbles will rise to the surface and dissipate. Air does not affect the safety of the water.

### How hard is Wyoming water?

Wyoming Water Works produced water with an average hardness of 185 milligrams per liter in 2014 (10.8 grains per gallon). Hardness does not affect the safety of water.

## Standby Water Source:

In the event of a major or extended water system interruption, the City of Wyoming has the availability of the City of Cincinnati water supply. The City of Cincinnati water supply is a combination of surface and ground waters. The surface water is obtained from the Ohio River, and the ground water is from deep wells located adjacent to the Great Miami River in Fairfield. In 2014, the City of Wyoming did not access Cincinnati Water via the emergency connections.