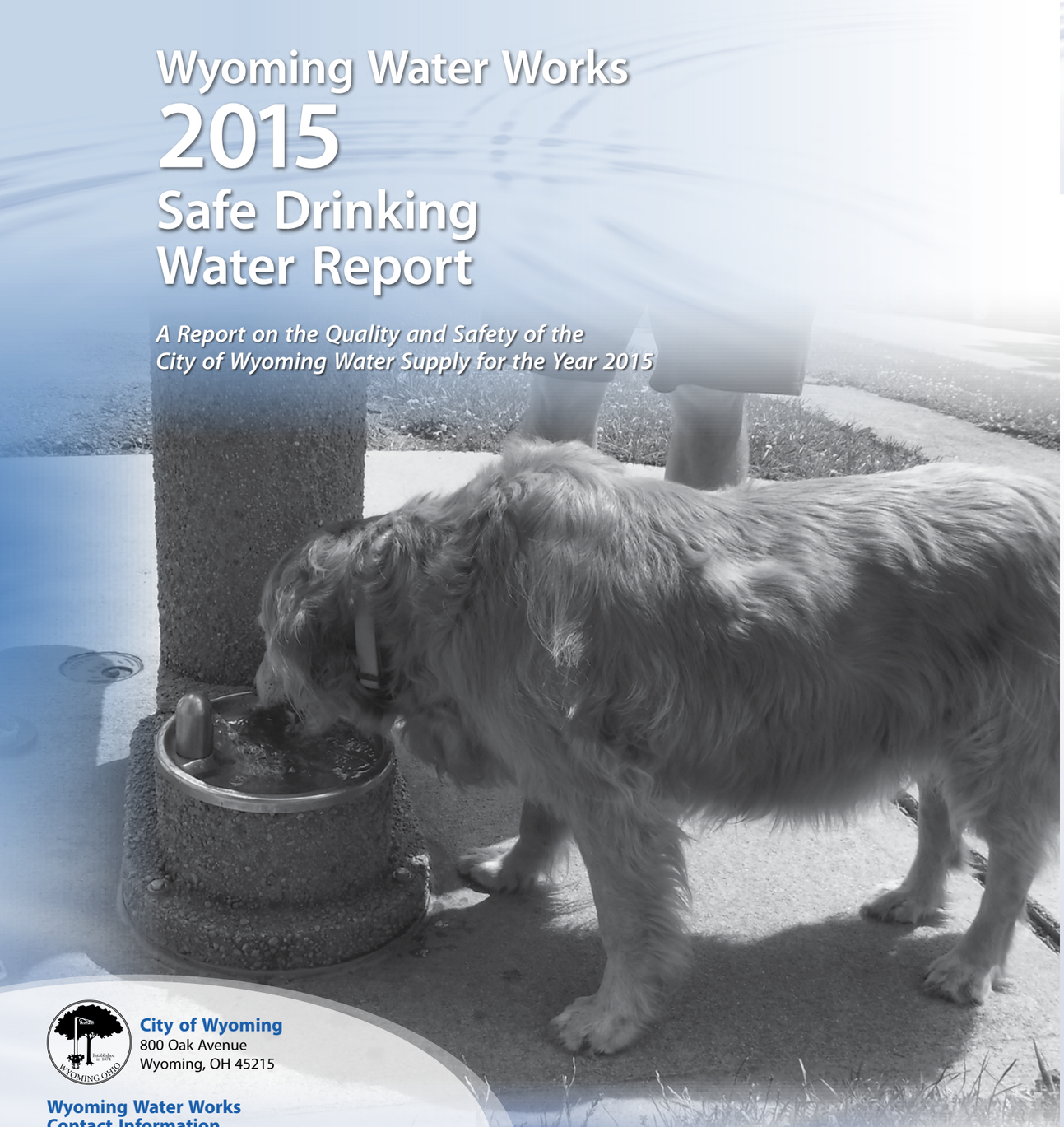
Wyoming Water Works
2015
Safe Drinking Water Report

A Report on the Quality and Safety of the City of Wyoming Water Supply for the Year 2015



City of Wyoming
800 Oak Avenue
Wyoming, OH 45215

Wyoming Water Works Contact Information

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Water Plant **821-0037**
Water Works Billing Clerk **821-8044**
Public Works Office **821-3505**

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

Dear Wyoming Water Customers:

The City of Wyoming Water Department is pleased to present the 2015 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. 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).

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 EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Wyoming water system has conducted sampling for arsenic, bacteria, inorganics, synthetic organic chemicals, radiologicals, 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.

What You Should Know About Stormwater Runoff!

As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris and pollutants on the ground and carries them to the nearest body of water, such as the stream behind your home or in our local parks. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged *unfiltered* and *untreated* into various waterbodies. In Wyoming, much of it makes its way downstream to the Mill Creek and ultimately to the Ohio River. The following items should not be dumped into storm drains:

- Leaves, grass clippings, and other yard waste
- Car wash soaps
- Household and automobile hazardous waste, including paint, oil, batteries or other toxic materials
- Pet waste
- Chlorinated pool water
- Litter

Also, use fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides sparingly and only when necessary. Apply in recommended amounts and not in areas adjacent to streams. Avoid applying when the weather calls for rain. To learn more about where to properly dispose of household hazardous waste like paints, solvents, and batteries, contact the Hamilton County Department of Environmental Services at 513-946-7777.

To report a storm water pollution concern, please call the City of Wyoming Public Works Department at 513-821-7600. It takes a collective effort to ensure that our local water resources are protected and one person can make a difference.

Thank you for your cooperation!

Water Test Results

In 2015, 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
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	7.5	0 – 7.5	No	2015	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	61.4	61.4 – 61.4	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.9	0.49 – 1.23	No	Daily	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	<0.1	<0.1	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	<0.5	<0.5	No	2015	Discharge from industrial chemical companies
TTHMs (ppb)	0	80	47.76	47.0 – 47.76	No	2015	Byproduct of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	0	60	4.891	4.703 – 4.891	No	2015	Byproduct of chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	0.98	0.71 – 1.34	No	Daily	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	80	6.13	5.93 – 6.13	No	2015	Chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	0	80	23.55	22.3 – 23.55	No	2015	Chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	0	80	1.89	1.87 – 1.89	No	2015	Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	80	16.68	16.41 – 16.68	No	2015	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
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	5.0%	0	0	No	2015	Naturally present in environment

REGULATED CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	MCLG	AL	HIGHEST 90TH PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SAMPLES OVER AL	VIOLATION	YEAR SAMPLED	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead and Copper							
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

Action Level (AL) is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is 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) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) is the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) is 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.
Parts per Million (ppm) is a unit 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) is a unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)
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.

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 3 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. Call 513-821-8044 for testing/sampling information. 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.

In 2015, Wyoming Water Works also tested for Inorganics (Berillium, Chromium, Nickel, Cadmium, Antimony, Selenium, Thallium, and Cyanide), Synthetic Organic Chemicals (Alachlor, Simazine, and Atrazine), and Radiologicals (Alpha Gross and Radium-228). All results were below the detectable limit.

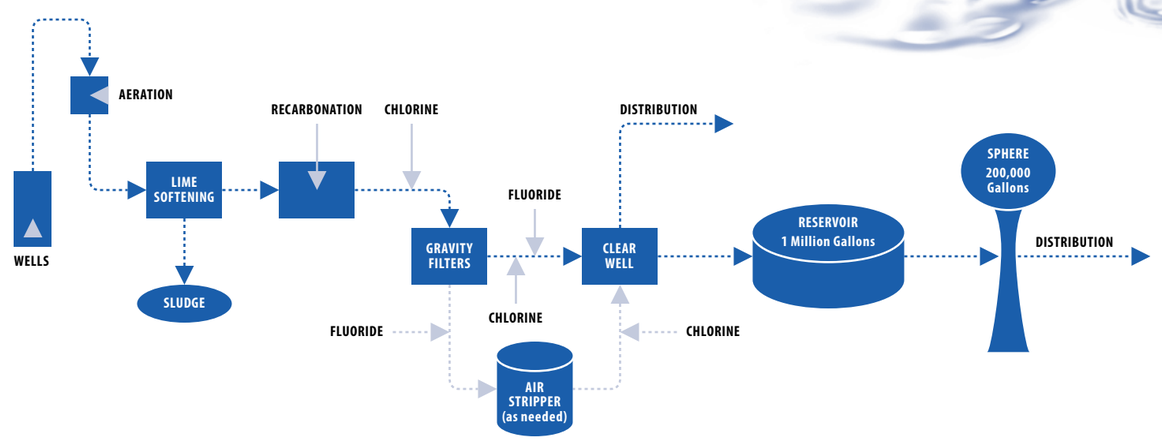
Wyoming Water Works is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During the first half of 2015, we failed to test for Mercury as required by the OEPA. We subsequently tested for Mercury on 7/21/15 and the result was below the detectable limit. Our most recent Mercury result in 2012 was also below the detectable limit.

Water Treatment Plant and Distribution System Information

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

Total Water Plant Production	256 MG
2015 Average Daily Usage	0.70 MGD
2015 Maximum Day	1.03 MGD
2015 Average Daily Water Usage Per Person Per Day	76 Gallons

The treatment process is basically as shown below:



Aerators to remove excess carbon dioxide

Lime softening clarifier-where lime and alum are added to reduce the hardness of the well water

Sludge handling system to collect the hardness sludge produced in the clarifier

Re-carbonation basin where carbon dioxide is added to stabilize the water

Filters to remove solid particles that may carry over from the re-carbonation basin

Fluoride feeders for tooth decay control and chlorine feeders for final sterilization

Air stripper to remove volatile organic material

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 183 milligrams per liter in 2015 (10.7 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 2015, the City of Wyoming did not access Cincinnati Water via the emergency connections.