2017 Water Quality Report

Greene County continues to meet all Ohio EPA standards and through continuing improvements, will be able to meet the projected needs of our customers.

CONTACT US

Greene County Sanitary Engineering Department

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Xenia, OH 45385

Phone: 937-562-7450

Greene County's Website:

www.co.greene.oh.us

Greene County Commissioners

937-562-5006

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791

Well Field Susceptibility

The OEPA has determined that the aquifers that serve the Greene County Northwest Regional well field have a moderate susceptibility to contamination, and one serving the Southwest Regional well field has a high susceptibility. This does not mean that the well fields are, or will become, contaminated, just that conditions are such that ground water could be impacted by contaminants, unless we continue protective measures.

Definition of Terms

Definition of Terms contained within this report:

Maximum contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in the drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible, using available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days. Parts per Billion (ppb), or micrograms per liter (ug/l) are also units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Risk Factors Explained

The following substances are found in our water, normally at levels below the action levels. There are some risk factors that could be involved with even low levels of these substances:

A. Arsenic

EPA has issued rules regarding the drinking water standard for arsenic. Arsenic is a naturally occurring mineral known to cause cancer in humans in high concentrations. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic. It is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL, over many years, could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

B.Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water, at levels above 10 ppm, is a health risk for infants of less than six (6) months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. High nitrate levels can also increase the risk of a particular kind of anemia in pregnant women. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, or are pregnant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

C: Lead

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.

Greene County 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 want 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

Greene County has mapped each of their public water systems which provide additional information on the risk of lead exposure. These maps can be accessed on the Greene County Sanitary Engineering Department website at: www.co.greene.oh.us/938/Water-Quality-Reports

WHY DOES MY GREENE COUNTY WATER REPORT INCLUDE A WATER REPORT FROM ANOTHER MUNICIPALITY?

The Greene County Water Report may include a water report from another municipality because Greene County water lines do not extend into certain areas; therefore Greene County purchases water from three municipalities. These municipalities are Dayton, Xenia, and Fairborn. Greene County is required by law to include water quality information from those municipalities.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water include wells, rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and springs. In Greene County, the source of drinking water is wells that bring groundwater to the surface.

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 byproducts 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 amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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).

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 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).

FAQs

State law requires the addition of fluoride to treated water for larger systems where the content is 1.0 parts per million No fluoride is added to the water at Southwest Regional Water System and has a natural content of .03 part per million.

The chlorine content of the finished water is 1.3 parts per million, except for the Southwest Regional Water System where it is < 0.2 parts per million.

The pH of the finished water is 7.55. A pH of 7.0 is neutral.

The water at Northwest Regional has 27 grains of hardness. The Eastern Regional areas (including Cedarville, Shawnee Hills Lake, and Wilberforce) have 25 grains of hardness. The Southwest Regional water has 15-18 grains of hardness.

Greene County Water Source

Greene County has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. The Northwest Regional Water Treatment Plant serves the Beavercreek Community, and extends into Xenia Township, parts of Kettering, Sugarcreek, and Bath Townships, to serve the Career Center and Country Club Estates. It receives water from three (3) well fields, which all draw water from the Little Miami River Buried Valley Aquifer. The well fields are located on Beaver Valley Rd., Shakertown Rd., and Orchard Lane.

The City of Xenia also uses the Little Miami River Buried Valley Aquifer. Greene County purchases water from Xenia for residents in Cedarville, Shawnee Hills Lake, and Wilberforce. The Southwest Regional Water Treatment Plant serves residents in Sugarcreek and Spring Valley Townships. The water source is the Little Miami River Buried Valley Aquifer, with the well field off St. Rt. 42.

Some residents on the western side of Beavercreek, Sugarcreek Township and Kitridge Road, in Bath Township, receive their water from the City of Dayton, which uses the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer as its water source.

2017 report 2016 data

Greene County Sanitary Engineering - Division of Water Supply and Treatment

Regulated Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Northwest Regional WTP 2903512 Violation	Northwest Regional WTP 2903512 Highest Level Detected	Northwest Regional WTP 2903512 Range of Detection	Southwest Regional WTP 2903912 Violation	Southwest Regional WTP 2903912 Highest Level Detected	Southwest Regional WTP 2903912 Range of Detection	Eastern Regional WTP 2906103 Violation	Eastern Regional WTP 2906103 Highest Level Detected	Eastern Regional WTP 2906103 Range of Detection	Greene County/Dayton 2900803 Entrada Violation	Greene County/Dayton 2900803 Entrada Highest Level Detected	Greene County/Dayton 2900803 Entrada Range of Detection	Greene County/Dayton 2904203 Clyo Violation	Greene County/Dayton 2904203 Clyo Highest Level Detected	Greene County/Dayton 2904203 Clyo Range of Detection	Greene County/Dayton 2904103 Swigart Violation	Greene County/Dayton 2904103 Swigart Highest Level Detected	Greene County/Dayton 2904103 Swigart Range of Detection	Greene County/Dayton 2905003 Kitridge Violation	Greene County/Dayton 2905003 Kitridge Highest Level Detected	Greene County/Dayton 2905003 Kitridge Range of Detection	Greene County/Fairborn 2956203 Violation	Greene County/Fairborn 2956203 Highest Level Detected	Greene County/Fairborn 2956203 Range of Detection	Possible Source of Contamination
- Regulated at the Treatment Plant																											
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	-	1.08	0.53 - 1.24	-	-	-	-	1.72	0.78 - 1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	natural geology/supplement
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	-	1.13	0.10 - 1.13	-	3.71	NA	-	★	★	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	fertilizer runoff/natural geology
Nitrite (ppm)	10	10	-	NR	NR	-	NR	NR	-	★	★	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	fertilizer runoff/natural geology
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	5	0	-	ND	ND	-	10	-	-	★	★	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	-	ND	ND	-	-	-	-	★	★	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	-	5.99	5.16 - 5.99	-	-	-	-	★	★	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	natural deposits
- Regulated at the Customer's Tap																											
Lead (ppb) [1]	AL=15	0	-	8.6 [1]	<5 - 383	-	<5 [1]	7.24	-	<5 [1]	<5 - 55.4	-	<5 [1]	ND	-	<5 [1]	ND	-	<5 [1]	ND	-	<5 [1]	ND	-	10 [1]	<5 - 20.7	corrosion of household plumbing materials
Copper (ppb) [1]	AL=1300	1300	-	200 [1]	<25 - 442	-	166 [1]	52 - 236	-	458 [1]	70.1 - 1250	-	62 [1]	<25 - 70	-	42 [1]	<25 - 52	-	54 [1]	<30 - 55	-	<30 [1]	ND	-	192 [1]	<25 - 195	
Number of samples				30			10			20			10			10			10			5			5		
# samples over the action level				1			0			1			0			0			0			0			1		
- Regulated in the Distribution System																											
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL - 2	MRDLG - 2	-	1.47 [3]	0.83 - 1.34		0.68 [3]	0.20 - 1.10		0.78 [3]	0.44 - 1.10		0.59 [3]	0.40 - 0.90		1.02 [3]	0.90 - 1.20		1.06 [3]	0.90 - 1.20		0.80 [3]	0.50 - 1.10		1.09 [3]	0.90 - 1.20	water additive to control microbes
				Yearly Running Average			Yearly Running Average			Yearly Running Average			Yearly Running Average			Yearly Running Average			Yearly Running Average			Yearly Running Average			Yearly Running Average		
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80.00	0.00	-	43.72	22.96 -81.43	-	23.64	17.23 - 30.06	-	35.16	31.43 - 38.89	-	21.98	16.53 - 30.34	-	23.58	20.13 - 31.89	-	25.63	21.01 - 32.50	-	39.23	N/A	-	13.29	9.55 - 17.03	by-products of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60.00	0.00	-	8.81	1.795 - 15.01	-	6.83	4.98- - 8.68	-	12.47	13.54 - 11.41	-	4.61	3.82 - 5.814	-	5.19	4.02 - 7.16	-	5.56	3.75 - 8.52	-	9.10	N/A	-	6.20	5.40 - 6.70	
Unregulated Compounds																											
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	-	-	-	13.46	8.16 - 24.07	-	7.28	4.97 -9.59	-	8.75	8.47 - 9.02	-	7.37	5.62 - 9.99	-	7.90	6.66 - 10.47	-	8.37	6.98 - 10.70	-	12.29	N/A	-	4.39	3.18 - 5.60	by-products of chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	-	-	-	2.85	1.55 - 4.44	-	1.29	0.81 - 1.77	-	0.83	0.81 - 0.84	-	2.20	1.59 - 3.25	-	2.33	1.89 - 2.86	-	2.18	1.68 - 3.05	-	3.32	N/A	-	0.57	0.50 - 0.63	
Chloroform (ppb)	-	-	-	15.01	5.12 - 38.32	-	10.47	8.59 - 12.38	-	20.66	17.24 - 24.07	-	5.24	3.80 - 7.50	-	6.33	4.69 - 9.42	-	7.68	3.06 - 9.53	-	13.44	N/A	-	5.38	3.53 - 7.23	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	-	-	-	11.17	6.62 - 16.07	-	4.61	2.89 - 6.32	-	4.94	4.91 - 4.96	-	7.17	5.52 - 9.60	-	7.03	5.91 - 9.14	-	7.52	6.32 - 9.57	-	10.18	N/A	-	2.96	2.34 - 3.57	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	-	-	-	3.65	1.28 - 6.35	-	2.68	2.13 - 3.22	-	3.83	3.28 - 4.37	-	2.39	2.20 - 2.58	-	2.92	2.39 - 3.52	-	3.31	2.15 - 4.20	-	4.26	N/A	-	3.22	2.45 - 3.99	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	-	-	-	3.02	1.16 - 4.59	-	2.14	1.93 - 2.34	-	1.89	1.65 - 2.13	-	1.94	1.46 - 2.25	-	2.65	2.29 - 3.29	-	2.82	1.99 - 3.71	-	3.63	N/A	-	2.44	1.46 - 3.42	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	-	-	-	3.96	1.62 - 7.52	-	3.88	3.05 - 4.71	-	6.80	6.23 -7.36	-	2.20	1.71 - 2.95	-	2.40	1.71 - 3.08	-	3.00	1.76 - 3.75	-	4.19	N/A	-	3.08	2.58 - 3.58	
Monobromoacetic acid (ppb)	-	-	-	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND	N/A	-	ND	ND	
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	-	-	-	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND	ND	-	ND	N/A	-	ND	ND	
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	-	-	-	2.69	1.06 - 6.30	-	1.62	1.62 - 1.62	-	3.79	3.53 - 4.05	-	1.40	1.40 - 1.40	-	1.00	1.00 -1.00	-	1.06	1.06	-	1.27	N/A	-	1.37	1.37 - 1.37	

1 - 90th percentile value - used to determine compliance as per USEPA
2. NR = Not required
3 - Quarterly running average

PWS - Public Water Supply

AL N/A ND
<

- action level
- not applicable
- not detected
- less than

WTP - Water Treatment Plant
WS - Water Supply
MCL - Maximum Contaminent Level
MCLG - Maximum Contaminent Level Goal

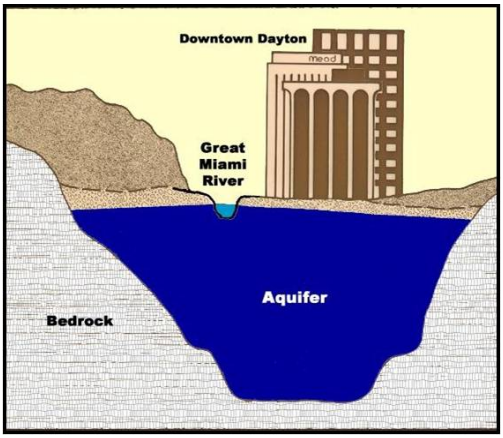
* - see Xenia 2016 CCR

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level -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 contaminates.
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Goal - 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.

"Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DPBR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both THMs and HAA5s."

City of Dayton Department of Water ***2017 Water Quality Report***

CITY OF DAYTON
water
one source
Regional • Reliable • Renewable

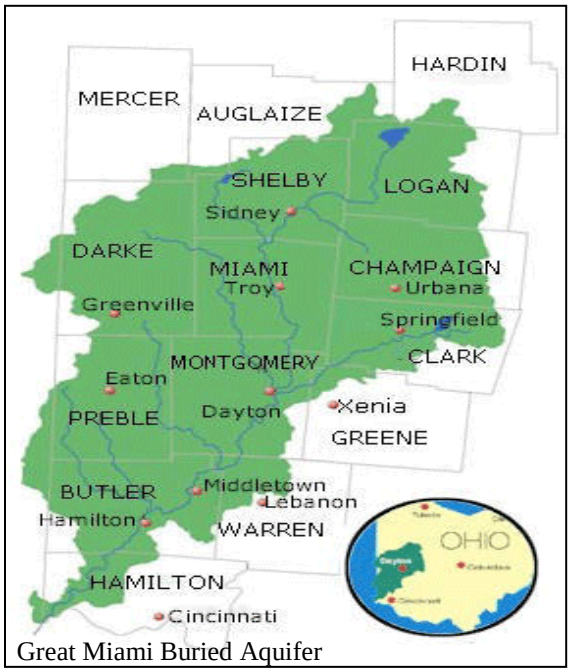


City of Dayton – Source of Water

High quality and abundant water is the single most important resource in the world. The Great Miami River Buried Valley Aquifer is one of the largest and most productive aquifer systems in the country.

An aquifer is an underground sand and gravel layer saturated with water. Water is stored in this vast underground reservoir. The Great Miami River Buried Valley Aquifer has sufficient water supply for many Southwestern Ohio communities.

Rainfall and thousands of miles of rivers and streams recharge this vast aquifer resource. These waterways recharge the groundwater supplies within the aquifer making the groundwater a truly "renewable" resource. The aquifer holds more than a trillions gallons of water, making our area very drought resistant and a water source you can depend upon. This valued resource serves as the principal water source for an estimated 1.5 million people in southwest Ohio.



Great Miami Buried Aquifer

Our regional aquifer resource is protected with an award winning source water protection program and sole source aquifer designation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This program includes land use control zoning, treatment of contaminated groundwater, early warning monitoring wells, and emergency preparedness. The City of Dayton received the first National Exemplary Wellhead Protection Award from the American Water Works Association and has been designated as a Groundwater Guardian Community by the Groundwater Foundation every year since 1995.

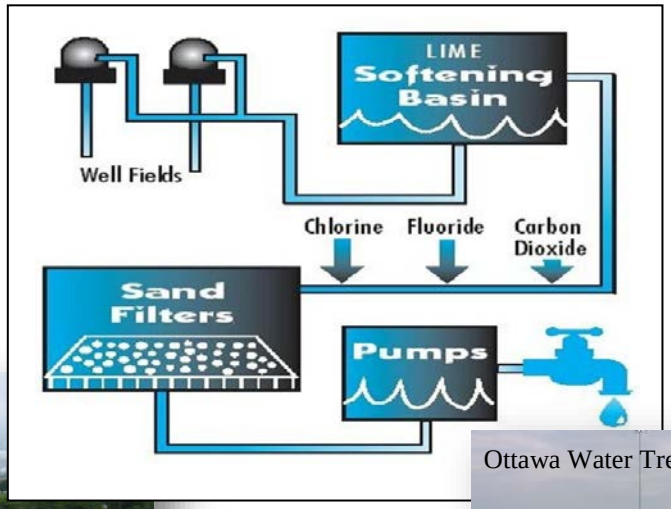
This Aquifer is a large underground area of water-bearing sand and gravel deposits. This groundwater is influenced by surface water. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.


Production Well

The City of Dayton Water Department treats and pumps drinking water to over 400,000 people in Montgomery County and part of Greene County. Water is supplied to water treatment plants by the Miami and the Mad River Well Fields. Wells pump groundwater from the Great Miami River Buried Valley Aquifer. Dayton uses recharge lagoons to help maintain the water table and allow large wells to efficiently pump water to the water plants. Dayton has approximately 110 production wells. Each of these large wells can pump from one to four million gallons per day.

Water Treatment Process

Dayton's water treatment plants use conventional lime (calcium oxide) softening processes. After softening, the pH of the water is adjusted using carbon dioxide. The water is fluoridated and then later disinfected using with chlorine. Rapid sand filtration is the final step in the water treatment process. Dayton's Ottawa Water Plant and Miami Water Plant have rated treatment capacities of 96 million gallons of water per day (for each plant). In 2016, Dayton treated and pumped approximately to 23.9 billion gallons of water.




Miami Water Treatment Plant


Ottawa Water Treatment Plant

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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which shall provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

City of Dayton Department of Water **2017 Water Quality Report**

***We are proud to report that the City of Dayton complied with all MCL* standards for drinking water during* 2016.**

The following results summarize thousands of tests performed **in 2016**

Regulated Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violations	Sources of Contaminants
Regulated at the Treatment Plant						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	**1.06**	0.64-1.06	**No**	Natural geology/supplement
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	**1.61**	0.11-1.61	**No**	Fertilizer runoff/natural geology
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1	N/A	**0.73**	0.02-0.43	**No**	Lime softening residuals
	TT: ≥ 95% must be ≤ 0.3		**100 %[1]**			
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	**0.67**	ND-0.67	**No**	Discharge from factories
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	TT	N/A	**0.93[2]**	0.36-0.93	**No**	Naturally in the environment
Regulated at the Customer's Tap						
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	**4.1**	No samples >AL ND – 12.2	**No**	Corrosion of household plumbing materials
Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	**0.042**	No Samples >AL ND –0.108	**No**	Corrosion of household plumbing materials
90% of samples were less than 4.1 ppb for lead and less than 0.042 ppm for copper. Lead and copper were not detected in most of the water samples. Results from samples collected in 2016.						
Regulated in the Distribution System						
Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppb)	80[3]	0	**27.65[3]**	16.76-46.88	**No**	By-product of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	60[3]	N/A	**5.92[3]**	4.4-8.61	**No**	By-product of chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG=4	**1.11[3]**	0.26-1.72	**No**	Water additive to control microbes
Coliform Bacteria (% positive/month)	5%	0	**4.8%[5]**		**No**	Naturally present in the environment
Unregulated Compounds – concentration in ppb & ppm (average and range are shown for water plant effluent samples)						
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	**1.45**	1.06-1.99	**N/A**	(concentration in ppb) By-products of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	N/A	N/A	**ND**	ND-0.73	**N/A**	
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	**1.01**	0.57-1.73	**N/A**	
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	N/A	**1.65**	0.90-2.41	**N/A**	
cis- 1,2 dichloroethene	N/A	N/A	**ND**	ND-0.673	**N/A**	

1 Dayton complied with requirements for every month in 2016. Turbidity is used to measure the performance of sand filters.
2 Dayton complied with alternate compliance criteria for TOC regulations under the D/DBP Rule. The level reported is "average".
3 Highest running annual average.
4 Highest running quarterly average
5 In 2016 ten distribution samples were positive for coliform bacteria. There were 1,540 samples analyzed.

***MCL** = Maximum Contaminant Level – 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.
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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. **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (measure of "cloudiness")
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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.
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal. 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.
TT = Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL = Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements for a water system.
pCi/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) **ppm** = parts per million **ppb** = parts per billion **N/A** = Not applicable
≤ = less than or equal to ≥ = greater than or equal to > = greater than < = less than **ND** = Not detected

City of Dayton Department of Water has a current unconditioned license to operate our public water system.

Other Information

Lead 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. The City of Dayton 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 thirty seconds to two 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead." **Paint chips and other exposures are significant sources of lead exposure. Lead was not detected in most of the samples collected at City of Dayton homes. Call 937-333-6093 for details.**

Health Information

"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 health care providers. USEPA/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 (800-426-4791)"

Source Water Assessment

The Ohio EPA conducted a source water assessment of Dayton's water source. The assessment concluded that the aquifer supplying water to the City of Dayton's well fields has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on: the influence of surface water recharge to the aquifer; the presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer; the shallow depth of the aquifer; contaminant plumes in Dayton's well field protection area; the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area; and the presence of contaminants in treated water. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Division of Environmental Management at (937) 333-3725.

For More Information

City of Dayton citizens can participate in decisions about water quality by attending City Commission meetings and Environmental Advisory Board meetings. Call the Water Department Administration Office at 333-3734 for meeting dates and times. For more information on water quality: City of Dayton Water Dept., 3210 Chuck Wagner Lane, Dayton, Ohio 45414 or call 937-333-6093.