



## CITY OF TROTWOOD

### 2021 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (INFORMATION COVERING DRINKING WATER FOR 2020)

This Report contains information on the quality of drinking water within the City of Trotwood. The report also contains information from the City of Dayton water treatment facilities. This mailing is required annually by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act in order to serve and protect consumers through providing information concerning water quality and potential health effects of contaminants. Over the past few years the City of Trotwood has continued to replace aging waterlines within the distribution system. The city will continue to strive to provide the best service possible to the residents of Trotwood!

#### **WATER SOURCE**

The City of Trotwood receives its drinking water from three above ground storage tanks maintained by the City of Dayton- the 1MG capacity Mt. Auburn elevated tank, the 1 MG capacity Westbrook elevated tank, and the 1MG capacity Drexel elevated tank. The **source** of Dayton's drinking water is the Miami Valley Buried Underground Aquifer. 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) includes 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 mineral, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from presence of animal or 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. FDA 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 at (800) 426-4791.

## **HEALTH INFORMATION**

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 infections. 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 Water Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT (City of Dayton)**

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 can be made available by calling the Division of Environmental Management at (937) 333-3725.

## **LEAD INFORMATION**

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water comes 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 setting 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 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/ddawg> 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 Water Drinking Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## **HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?**

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Trotwood City Council, which meets on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Mondays of every month at the Trotwood Community and Cultural Arts Center, 4000 Lake Center Drive, Trotwood, Ohio 45426. Please contact Kara Landis at (937) 837-7771 for more information about Council Meetings or visit our website at [www.trotwood.org](http://www.trotwood.org).

## **PUBLIC NOTICE/VIOLATIONS**

The City of Trotwood failed to provide all required definitions for terms used in the report and the required table of detected contaminants was incomplete and/or inaccurate in the 2020 CCR (tests performed in 2019). If you would like a revised copy, please contact the Public Works Department. We have updated the definitions and format of the CCR to ensure its accuracy.

**FOR MORE INFORMATION**

Please contact Trotwood Public Works at (937) 837-1702 or City of Dayton Water Division at (937) 333-6093 for Contaminants Regulated at Water Treatment Plant.

The Following Table Summarizes tests performed in 2020  
**(We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system)**

Regulated Substance	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violations	Sample Year	Sources of Contaminants
<b>Regulated at the Treatment Plant (City of Dayton)</b>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	0.81-1.07	No	2020	Natural geology/supplement
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.12	0.19-2.12	No	2020	Fertilizer runoff/natural geology
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT=1	0.12 95%<0.3	0.01-0.12	No	2020	Lime softening residuals; soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	N/A	TT	0.67 <sup>2</sup>	0.48-0.79	No	2020	Naturally present in the environment
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.060	N/A	No	2020	Discharge from metal refineries: Erosions of natural deposits
<b>Regulated in the Distribution System (City of Trotwood)</b>							
Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppb)	N/A	80	47.1	24.8-47.1	No	2020	By-product of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	6.7	0.0-6.7	No	2020	By-product of chlorination
Cl2 Residual Total (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.07	0.94-1.17	No	2020	Water additive to control microbes
<b>Regulated at Customer's Tap (City of Trotwood)</b>							
Regulated Substance	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of Test Levels Were Less Than	Violations	Sample Year	Sources of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15	N/A	0	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing material	
Zero out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.050	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing material	
Zero out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							

## DEFINITIONS

<sup>1</sup>= Dayton complied with requirements for every month in 2020. Turbidity is the measure of cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

The Turbidity set by the EPA IS 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

<sup>2</sup>= Dayton complied with alternate compliance criteria for TOC regulations under the D/DBP rule. The level reported is “average”.

**MCL** = Maximum Containment 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 technology.

**MCLG** = Maximum Containment 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”) **Turbidity is used to measure the performance of the City of Dayton’s sand filters during treatment process.**

**MRDL** = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is no 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 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.

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

**N/A** = Not applicable

The “<” symbol means ‘less than’. A result of “<5” means the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Parts per Million (**ppm**) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in 11.5 days.

Parts per Billion (**ppb**) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.