CITY OF TROTWOOD

2023 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
(INFORMATION COVERING DRINKING WATER FOR 2022)

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 elevated storage tanks. The 1MG capacity Mt. Auburn elevated tank maintained by the City of Dayton; and the 1 MG capacity Westbrook elevated tank, and the 1MG capacity Drexel elevated tank, which are maintained by Montgomery County. 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 that 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 contaminates 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 1st and 3rd 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.

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 2022

(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
Regulated at the Treatment Plant (City of Dayton)							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.07	0.81-1.00	No	2022	Natural geology/ supplement
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.93	0.12-0.93	No	2022	Fertilizer runoff/ natural geology
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT=1	0.12	0.01-0.12	No	2022	Lime softening residuals; soil runoff
	TT: > 95% must be < 0.3		100%<0.3[1]				
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	N/A	TT	0.62[2]	0.36-0.73	No	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.056	N/A	No	2022	Discharge from metal refineries: Erosions of natural deposits
Regulated in the Distribution System (City of Trotwood)							
Trihalometh-anes (THMs) (ppb)	N/A	80	41.4	28.7-41.4	No	2022	By-product of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	11.8	6.2-11.8	No	2022	By-product of chlorination
Cl2 Residual Total (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.18	1.06-1.34	No	2022	Water additive to control microbes
Regulated at Customer's Tap (City of Trotwood)							
Regulated Substance	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of Test Levels Were Less Than**	**Violations**	**Sample Year**	**Sources of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	N/A	0	No	2022	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	1.3	N/A	0.052	No	2022	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

[1]= Dayton complied with requirements for every month in 2022. 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. As reported above, the City of Dayton's highest recorded turbidity result for **2023 at Miami Plant** was 0.12 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was **100%**, and highest at **Ottawa Treatment Plant** was 0.08 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

[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 2022 there were 1 distribution samples were positive for coliform bacteria. There were 1,500 samples analyzed.

[6]= Level Reported is "average". Health Action Levels for PFAS. PFOA: 0.004 ppt, PFOS: 0.02 ppt, PFHxS: 140 ppt., GenX: 10 ppt, PFBS: 200

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 treatment 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")

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 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): Are units of measure of radioactivity.

N/A = Not applicable > greater than < less than **ND** = 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.

Parts per Trillion (**ppt**) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per trillion corresponds to one second in 31,710 years.