



# CITY OF OAKWOOD

## Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

### For 2015



#### Introduction

The city of Oakwood prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report includes general health information relating to drinking water; a description of the Oakwood water system; general information about water quality; Oakwood water quality test results; information on how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water; and water system contacts.

The city of Oakwood owns and operates a public municipal water system that serves the residents and businesses throughout the community. The system is comprised of 8 production wells, 3 water treatment plants, 44 miles of underground water lines, 345 fire hydrants and a 1.5 million gallon water tower. The Assistant Director of Public Works oversees the operation of the public water system. The Water Plant Superintendent is charged with the day-to-day operation of the wells, water tower and water treatment plants.



Springhouse Water Treatment Plant



Shafor Water Treatment Plant



Softening Units at Shafor Water Treatment Plant

#### Source Water Information

Oakwood receives its drinking water from groundwater pumped from eight production wells. These wells draw water from tributary aquifers flowing towards the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer. The city's system produced 100% of the total city water demand in 2015. If additional water would have been needed it would have been supplied from the city of Dayton water system.

Oakwood has two reserve connections with the city of Dayton and one with Montgomery County. During 2015 we produced 520.767 million gallons from our eight Oakwood water wells and did not need to purchase any water from the city of Dayton. This report does not contain information on the city of Dayton water quality but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the city of Dayton, Division of Environmental Management, at 937-333-6093 or by viewing their Consumer Confidence Report on Dayton's website at

[www.daytonwater.org/uploads/documents/wst/2016/2016WaterQReportfile.pdf](http://www.daytonwater.org/uploads/documents/wst/2016/2016WaterQReportfile.pdf)

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to Oakwood has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existence of several potential contaminant sources within the protection zone. This does not mean that the wellfield will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the groundwater could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Possible contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More detailed well field protection information is included in Oakwood's wellhead/drinking water source protection plan and susceptibility analysis, which can be obtained by calling the Water Plant Superintendent at 937-298-0777.

## What are sources of contamination to drinking 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: (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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Who needs to take special precautions?

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).



High Service Pumps  
at Springhouse



#8 Well



Control Panel at  
Springhouse



Chlorine Pump at  
Springhouse

## About your drinking water

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 water service lines and home plumbing. Oakwood 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Oakwood conducted sampling for *Bacteria, nitrates, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, inorganics and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)* contaminants during 2015. Samples were collected for a total of 125 different contaminants over the past three years, most of which were not detected in the city of Oakwood's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires Oakwood to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data in the table on page 4, though accurate, are more than one year old.

As the data show, Oakwood complied with all Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards for drinking water during 2015. Oakwood softens its water from approximately 27 grains per gallon to an average of 12 grains per gallon and has a current, unconditioned license to operate the public water system.

### **Definitions of some terms contained within this report**

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

**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 the best available treatment technology.

**Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are 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 (µg/L)** are 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.

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

**Not Detected (ND):** The level of contaminant was below the level detectable with current testing technology.

**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.

Mike Wenclewicz  
Assistant Director of Public Works

Gary L. Dursch Sr.  
Water Plant Superintendent

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Oakwood drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Bacteriological</b>							
Coliform Bacteria (% positive/month)	0	5%	0	Not detected	No	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper <sup>1</sup> (ppm)	1.35	AL=1.35	0.496	0.060-0.543	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead <sup>2</sup> (ppb)	0	AL=15.5	12.00	ND-13.00	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride <sup>3</sup> (ppm) 210 Shafor 120 Springhouse	4	4	0.223 0.221	0.221-0.223	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm) 210 Shafor 120 Springhouse	10	10	1.70 1.46	1.46 – 1.70	No	2015	Fertilizer runoff/natural geology
<b>Regulated in the Distribution System</b>							
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	18.37	6.25 – 18.37	No	2015	By-products of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	2.787	1.686-2.787	No	2015	By-products of chlorination
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants – Unregulated</b>							
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	5.07	1.60 – 5.07	No	2015	By-products of chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.08	0.50 – 1.08	No	2015	By-products of chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	4.05	1.38 – 4.05	No	2015	By-products of chlorination
Dibromo-chloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	8.17	2.77 – 8.17	No	2015	By-products of chlorination
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Chlorine (ppm) <sup>4</sup>	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	0.72	0.26 – 1.16	No	Weekly	Water additive to control microbes

**Water Quality Table Footnotes**

1. None of the 20 samples tested for copper exceeded the current action level of 1.35 ppm. Level found is the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile.
2. None of the 20 samples tested for lead exceeded the current action level of 15.5 ppb. Level found is the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile.
3. The City of Oakwood does not add fluoride supplements to the water it produces.
4. Level found is the highest running annual average.

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

Public participation and comments on any city issues, including our public water system, are encouraged at regular meetings of Oakwood City Council. City council typically meets at the City Building, 30 Park Avenue at 7:30 pm the first Monday of every month. Please check the city website [www.oakwoodohio.gov](http://www.oakwoodohio.gov) to verify meeting dates.

**For more information** on your drinking water contact Mike Wenclewicz or Gary Dursch at 937-298-0777.