



CITY OF OAKWOOD

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2010

Introduction

The city of Oakwood has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, 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, 346 fire hydrants and a 1.5 million gallon water tower. The Director of Engineering and 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 and treatment plants. The city's system produced 99.9% of the total city water demand in 2010. Any additional water needed would have been supplied from the city of Dayton water system.

Source Water Information

The city of Oakwood receives its drinking water from groundwater pumped from its own eight production wells, which draw water from tributary aquifers flowing towards the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer.

The city of Oakwood also has two reserve connections with the city of Dayton and one with Montgomery County. During 2010 we purchased 0.575 MG of water from the city of Dayton. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the city of Dayton but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the city of Dayton, Division of Environmental Management at (937) 333-3725 or by viewing their Consumer Confidence Report on the web at

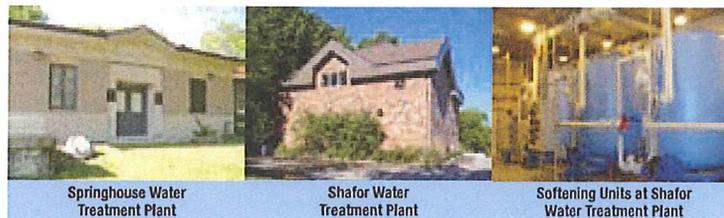
<http://water.cityofdayton.org/water/docs/ccr.pdf>.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the city of 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 ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More detailed information is included in the city of Oakwood's wellhead/drinking water source protection plan and susceptibility analysis, which can be obtained by calling the Director of Engineering and Public Works 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 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 by-products 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, 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 shall 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).

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. The city of 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. The city of Oakwood conducted sampling for Bacteria, nitrates, lead and copper contaminants during 2010. Samples were collected for a total of 125 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the city of Oakwood's water supply. 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 the data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

We are proud to report that the city of Oakwood complied with all Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) standards for drinking water during 2010. The city of Oakwood has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The city of Oakwood softens its water from approximately 27 grains per gallon to an average of 12 grains per gallon.

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

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Oakwood



City Council which meets at the City Building, 30 Park Avenue the first Monday of every month at 7:30 PM.

For more information on your drinking water contact Kevin Weaver or Gary Dursch at (937) 298-0777.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): Level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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

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.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL Detections	Level Found	Range of Year	Violation	Sample	Typical Source of Contaminations
Bacteriological							
Coliform Bacteria (% positive/month)	0	5%	0	Not detected	No	Monthly	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper1 (ppb)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.486	ND-0.861	No	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead2 (ppb)	0	AL=15.5	3.79	ND-15.3	No	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride3 (ppm) 210 Shafor 120 Springhouse	4	4	0.21 <0.20	0.2-0.21	No	2009	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm) 210 Shafor 120 Springhouse	10	10	1.11 1.09	1.09 – 1.11	No	2010	Fertilizer runoff/natural geology
Regulated in the Distribution System							
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	3.95	3.56 – 3.95	No	2009	By-products of chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	1.61	<1.0 – 1.61	No	2009	By-products of chlorination
Volatile Organic Contaminants - Unregulated							
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.72	<0.5 – 0.72	No	2009	By-products of chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.58	<0.5 – 0.58	No	2009	By-products of chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	<0.5	<0.5	No	2009	By-products of chlorination
Dibromo-chloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.76	<0.5 – 0.76	No	2009	By-products of chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)4	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.61	0.21 – 1.04	No	Weekly	Water additive to control microbes
Radiological							
Radium - 228 (Pci/L)	N/A	5	1.21	<1.0 – 1.2	No	2009	Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Table Footnotes

- None of the 20 samples tested for copper exceeded the current action level of 1.3 ppm.
- None of the 20 samples exceeded the action level of 15.5 ppm.
- The City of Oakwood does not add fluoride supplements to the water it produces.
- Highest running annual average.

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