City of Fairborn 2016 Water Quality Report

Spring 2017

What Is This Report?

To assure that you are aware of the quality of the water you consume, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) requires that a water quality report be provided to all consumers. This report includes information regarding 2016 sampling results, division and city contacts, and opportunities to participate in the decision making process.

Each year over 1 billion gallons of potable water is produced at the City of Fairborn Water Treatment Plant. The plant and distribution system are approved for operation under a current, unconditional license issued by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA). In accordance to OEPA requirements, a wide array of sampling is conducted to assure that the finished product meets or exceeds current operational standards.

It is an OEPA requirement that certain language be included in all reports. Such language has been italicized in this document. Questions regarding this language should be directed to the OEPA.

If you would like copies of any of our sampling results or the Ohio EPA's vulnerability analysis of our water system, please send a written request to: Fairborn Division of Water and Sewer, 44 W. Hebble Ave, Fairborn, OH 45324.

Opportunities to Participate

The Water System is operated under the direction of the City Council. Public meetings are held the first and third Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in the Fairborn Government Center located at 44 W. Hebble Ave, Fairborn Ohio 45324.

Additionally, the Citizen Capital Improvements Review Committee reviews and makes recommendations for all major public works projects. Citizens' comments, as part of this process, are welcome. For more information on this committee's schedule, you may call the City Manager's Office at 937-754-3030.

About Drinking Water

Our drinking water comes from wells drilled below the earth's surface. These wells are located in one primary and a backup well field. Both well fields, with a total of 11 wells, are located over the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer.

As water travels 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.

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.*
- *Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which naturally occur or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, and gas production, mining or farming.*
- *Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. 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).

Help our Streams – Wash your car over your lawn or gravel.

This allows the ground to neutralize the soap and grime from your car rather than sending it directly to our creeks and streams. Use biodegradable or non-toxic soap that is phosphate-free. You can also take your car to a commercial car wash where wastewater is either recycled or treated.

2016 Water Quality Sampling Results

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.30	0.80 to 1.30	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.17	0.08 to 0.17	No	2011	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.30	0.34 to 1.30	No	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.17	0.04 to 0.21	No	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	None of the 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	5.13	BDL to 6.83	No	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	None of the 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the copper action level of 15 ppb.						
Residual Disinfectants and Byproducts							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.97	0.35 to 1.67	No	2016	Water Additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	27.55	20.1 to 35.0	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination for disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0	60	4.57	6.5 to 7.2	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination for disinfection
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)*	None Set	None Set	8.34	6.62 to 10.05	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination for disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)*	None Set	None Set	0.84	0.65 to 1.02	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination for disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)*	None Set	None Set	13.38	8.86 to 17.9	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination for disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)*	None Set	None Set	4.79	3.97 to 5.61	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination for disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)*	None Set	None Set	1.30	1.3 to 1.3	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination for disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)*	None Set	None Set	3.75	3.5 to 4.0	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination for disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)*	None Set	None Set	1.85	1.7 to 2.0	No	2016	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination for disinfection

Abbreviations:
Ppm = parts per million, which can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/L); ppb = parts per billion which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (ug/L).
BDL = below the detectable limit
Definitions:
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available technology.
Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. 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.

Reducing Your Risk of Exposure to Lead

While City of Fairborn lead results are well below the maximum contaminant level, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency requires that we provide you with the following 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 Fairborn Division of Water and Sewer 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. 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.

Who To Contact

For water quality, water and sewer maintenance, and storm water collection system questions or problems, contact:

Division of Water and Sewer Maintenance

937-754-3097

For water, sewer and trash pick-up billing information, start and stop of service, meter readings and changes to your billing information, contact:

Utility Billing

937-754-3007

For information on OEPA requirements, contact:

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

800-426-4791