



Wyoming Water Works

2024

SAFE DRINKING
WATER REPORT

A REPORT ON THE QUALITY AND SAFETY
OF THE CITY OF WYOMING WATER SUPPLY
FOR THE YEAR 2024





DEAR *Wyoming* Water CUSTOMERS

The City of Wyoming Water Department is pleased to present the 2024 Safe Drinking Water Report on the quality of your water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in discussions concerning your drinking water, and points of contact at the water treatment facility. In 2024, Wyoming had an unconditioned license to operate our water system with the Ohio EPA.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER:

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). 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 healthcare 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).

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, US EPA 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 must provide the same protection for public health.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Wyoming water system has conducted sampling for arsenic, bacteria, nitrate, and volatile organic compounds. During 2024, samples were collected and laboratory analysis run for these different contaminants, and the test results were all below the Maximum Contaminant Levels allowed by the Ohio EPA. Samples were collected for these different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Wyoming 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 our data, though accurate, may be more than one year old. See Water Test Results chart.

ABOUT THE WYOMING WATER SOURCE:

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.

The City of Wyoming water source is the Mill Creek Aquifer. As a ground water purveyor, the City of Wyoming obtains its water supply from six deep wells within the city boundaries. The Millcreek Aquifer has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the presence of significant potential contaminant sources; and the presence of manmade contaminants in the source water. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. An example of protective measures is the City of Wyoming's Wellhead Protection Management Plan/Drinking Source Water Protection Plan that is endorsed by the Ohio EPA. Copies of this report prepared for Wyoming are available by contacting the City at 513-821-8044 or linking to: <https://www.wyomingohio.gov/DocumentCenter/View/587/Wyoming-Water-Protection-Plan>.

ABOUT CONTAMINANTS:

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (a) microbial contaminant, 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 waste water 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, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and (e) radioactive contaminants which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

HAVE A QUESTION OR WANT TO PARTICIPATE?

The City of Wyoming water plant personnel, certified by the Ohio EPA, operate your water facilities, now as in the past, in accordance with accepted water treatment procedures to assure high water quality and in full compliance with all EPA rules and regulations. Additional copies of this report are available for multiple family dwelling units upon request.

If you have any questions about the Wyoming water supply treatment facilities or other questions about the water supply please call or write the city. Also, if you are interested in participating in future decisions concerning your drinking water and water system, write to the City, explaining your interest and willingness to participate.

Wyoming Water Works CONTACT INFORMATION

Mike Lippert mlippert@wyomingohio.gov
Assistant Public Works Director/Water Works Director

Water Plant 513-821-0037

Water Works Billing Clerk 513-821-8044

Public Works Office 513-821-3505

Write: **City of Wyoming**
800 Oak Avenue
Wyoming, OH 45215

WATER TEST RESULTS

In 2024, Wyoming Water Works met or exceeded all State and Federal health standards for drinking water. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Wyoming drinking water.

| REGULATED CONTAMINANT (UNITS) | MCLG | MCL | HIGHEST LEVEL FOUND | RANGE OF DETECTION | VIOLATION | YEAR SAMPLED | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 | 10 | 4.25 | 3.0 – 6.0 | No | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0009 | 0.0009 – 0.0009 | No | 2024 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0719 | 0.0719 | No | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel (ppm) | 0 | na | 0.0019 | 0.0019 | No | 2024 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.84 | 0.69 – 0.97 | No | Daily | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.294 | 0.29 – 0.294 | No | 2024 | Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radiologicals | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 4.6+/-1.4 | 4.6+/-1.4 | No | 2021 | Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation |
| Radium-228 (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 0.35+/-0.44 | 0.35+/-0.44 | No | 2021 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (ppb) | na | 80 | 56.9 | 37.8 – 56.9 | No | 2024 | Byproduct of chlorination |
| HAA5s (ppb) | na | 60 | 11.0 | 7.2 – 11.0 | No | 2024 | Byproduct of chlorination |
| Vinyl Chloride (ppb) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | No | 2024 | Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from plastic factories |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4 | 1.11 | 0.42 – 1.4 | No | Daily | Water additive used to control microbes |

NOTES

na = not applicable

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) is 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) is 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) is 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) is 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.

Parts per Million (ppm) is a unit 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) is a unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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.

While your drinking water meets EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

In 2020 and 2024, Wyoming water was sampled for 6 individual PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl) contaminants: PFOA, PFOS, GenX, PFBS, PFHxS and PFNA. PFAS were not detected in any samples. All results were below the reporting limit.

CCR Content Violations:

2017—In the 2017 CCR we reported barium and copper results in ppb instead of ppm. We included some contaminants in the Table of Detected Contaminants that were not found at any detectable level in our water. We did not explain how to receive more information about our Source Water Susceptibility Report.

2022—In the 2022 CCR we failed to include results for HAA5 and copper, and the numbers we reported for TTHM were incorrect. We included some contaminants in the Table of Detected Contaminants that were not found at any detectable level in our water.

For more information about these violations, please contact us.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

STORM WATER POLLUTION

Storm water pollution continues to be a concern for the City of Wyoming. Ultimately, this pollution has the potential to impact the Mill Creek Aquifer, which is the source of Wyoming’s drinking water. Through Codified Ordinance 933.04, the city regulates/prohibits the following storm water pollution: septic system effluent, vehicles wash water, washdown from grease traps, motor oil, antifreeze, gasoline and fuel spills.

For further information, see <https://wyomingohio.gov/DocumentCenter/View/353/2021-2026-Storm-Water-Management-Report>

LEAD AND COPPER INFORMATION

Routine lead and copper testing was performed in 2022 and is performed every three years to ensure our system remains within acceptable limits. Twenty samples were taken and analyzed for each contaminant (see the chart below). Our next round of lead and copper testing will be in 2025.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, see <https://wyomingohio.gov/366/Service-Line-Information> or <https://wyomingohio.gov/DocumentCenter/View/868/EPA-Service-Inventory> or visit the water department at 800 Oak Avenue, Wyoming, Ohio 45215.

| REGULATED CONTAMINANT (UNITS) | MCLG | AL | HIGHEST 90TH PERCENTILE | RANGE OF DETECTIONS | VIOLATION | YEAR SAMPLED | TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|-------------------------------|------|-----|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.027 | nd – 0.041 | No | 2022 | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | 15 | nd | nd – 0.6 | No | 2022 | Corrosion of household plumbing |

nd = not detectable at testing limits
None of the 20 samples analyzed for copper were found to be above the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.
None of the 20 samples analyzed for lead were found to be above the lead action level of 15 ppb. 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 Wyoming 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. 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>.

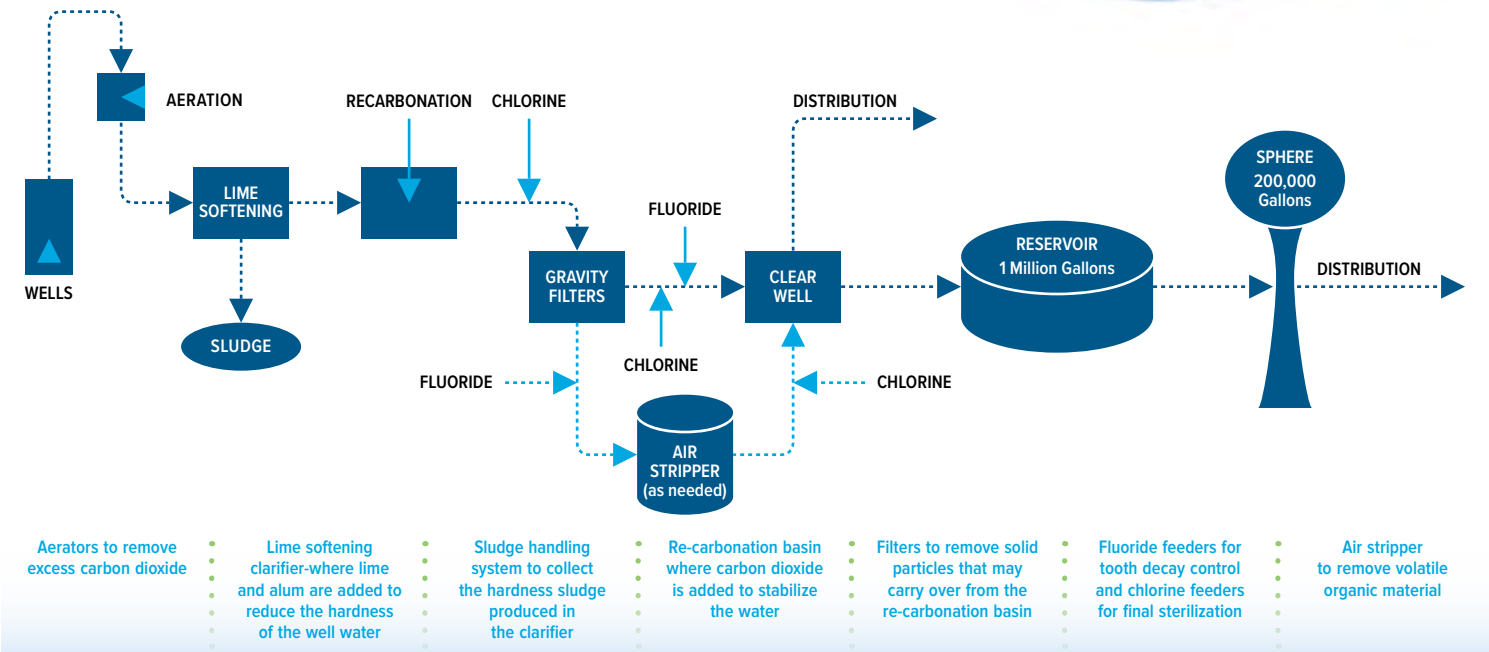
WATER TREATMENT PLANT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM INFORMATION

In MGD (Million Gallons per Day), except as noted.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Total Water Plant Production | 266 MG |
| 2024 Average Daily Usage | 0.73 MGD |
| 2024 Maximum Day | 1.168 MGD |
| 2024 Average Daily Water Usage Per Person Per Day | 81 Gallons |
| 2024 Average Water Hardness | 186 ppm |



THE TREATMENT PROCESS IS BASICALLY AS SHOWN BELOW:



STANDBY WATER SOURCE

In the event of a major or extended water system interruption, the City of Wyoming has the availability of obtaining water from Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW). The GCWW water supply is a combination of surface and ground waters. The surface water is obtained from the Ohio River, and the ground water is from deep wells located adjacent to the Great Miami River in Fairfield. GCWW water is seldom used in Wyoming. No GCWW water was used in 2024. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Greater Cincinnati Water Works, but a copy of their Consumer Confidence Report can be obtained by contacting the GCWW at 513-591-7700.