CITY OF BROOKVILLE WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2024

IS MY WATER SAFE?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

DO I NEED 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

Brookville's water comes from the City of Dayton Treatment Plant through the Montgomery County Water Distribution System and is serviced by the Westbrook pump station. Storage is in two elevated tanks, which hold a combined total of 700,000 gallons. The source of this water is the Miami Valley Buried Aquifer. The 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) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND ITS AVAILABILITY

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 contaminants in treated water. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Division of Environmental Management at (937) 333-3725.

WHY ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN MY 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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:
microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; 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; and 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit 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.

HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

If you would like to participate in decisions that affect drinking water quality, please contact the City of Dayton Water Department for information on Water Board or City/Council Meetings at 937-333-6030.

DESCRIPTION OF WATER TREATMENT PROCESS

Your water is treated in a "treatment train" (a series of processes applied in a sequence) that includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection. Coagulation removes dirt and other particles suspended in the source water by adding chemicals (coagulants) to form tiny sticky particles called "floc," which attract the dirt particles. Flocculation (the formation of larger flocs from smaller flocs) is achieved using gentle, constant mixing. The heavy particles settle naturally out of the water in a sedimentation basin. The clear water then moves to the filtration process where the water passes through sand, gravel, charcoal or other filters that remove even smaller particles. A small amount of chlorine or other disinfection method is used to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water before water is stored and distributed to homes and businesses in the community.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL SURVEY

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION TIPS

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.

- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

MONITORING AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE DATA VIOLATIONS:

INITIAL TTHM SAMPLE SUBMITTED ON TIME BUT WAS REJECTED W/O NOTIFICATION BY A THIRD-PARTY LAB. THIS RESULTED IN ADDITIONAL SAMPLES BEING PULLED OUTSIDE OF THE GIVEN COMPLIANCE WINDOW.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR LEAD

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.
Installation records, installation date and visual inspection.

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. BROOKVILLE MUNICIPALITY PWS is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact BROOKVILLE MUNICIPALITY PWS (Public Water system Id: OH5700203) by calling 937-833-2135 or emailing sstephens@brookvilleohio.com. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one

year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	.65	.35	.65	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	7.8	7	7.8	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	42.8	30.4	42.8	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
Inorganic Contaminants									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.03	.007	.071	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	.8	NA	2.6	0	2024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

We are proud to report that the City of Dayton complied with all MCL standards for drinking water during* **2024.**

Regulated at the Treatment Plant

2024 Report			Miami Plant				Ottawa Plant				
Substance (Unit)	**Maximum Allowed (MCL*)**	**Ideal Goals (MCLG)**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	**0.94**	0.82-1.18	**No**	**2024**	**0.90**	0.49-1.06	**No**	**2024**	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	**1.20**	<0.10-1.20	**No**	**2024**	**1.51**	0.62-1.51	**No**	**2024**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1	N/A	**0.088**	0.01-0.088	**No**	**2024**	**0.056[2]**	0.017-0.056	**No**	**2024**	Lime softening residuals; Soil runoff.
	TT: > 95% must be < 0.3		**100% < 0.3[1]**				**100% < 0.3[1]**				
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (ppm)	TT	N/A	**0.80[2]**	0.62-1.00	**No**	**2024**	**0.62[2]**	0.47-0.80	**No**	**2024**	Naturally present in the environment.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	**0.058**	NA	**No**	**2024**	**0.047**	NA	**No**	**2024**	Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated at the Customer's Tap

Substance (Unit)	**Maximum Allowed (MCL*)**	**Ideal Goals (MCLG)**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	
Lead (ppb)	AL = 15	0	**< 3.0**	No samples > AL	**No**	**2023**	
	0 out of 54 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb						

Copper (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	**0.044**	No samples > AL	**No**	**2023**	Corrosion of household plumbing materials; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 54 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm						

90% of samples were less than 3 ppb for lead and less than 0.044 ppm for copper. Lead and copper were not detected in most of the water samples. Results from samples collected in 2023.

Regulated in the Distribution System

Substance (Unit)	Maximum Allowed (MCL*)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	
Trihalomethanes (THMs) (ppb)	80[3]	N/A	**28.3**	12.9-27.5	**No**	**2024**	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	60[3]	N/A	**7.1**	3.2-5.9	**No**	**2024**	
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	**1.28**	1.23-1.32	**No**	**2024**	Water additive used to control microbes.

Unregulated Compounds – concentration in ppm, ppb, & ppt (average and range are shown for water plant effluent samples)

2024 Report			Miami Plant				Ottawa Plant				Typical Source of Contaminants
Substance (Unit)	Maximum Allowed (MCL*)	Ideal Goals (MCLG)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Average Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	**1.82**	N/A	**N/A**	**2024**	**1.23**	N/A	**N/A**	**2024**	By-products of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	**<0.50**	N/A	**N/A**	**2024**	**<0.5**	N/A	**N/A**	**2024**	
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	**1.10**	N/A	**N/A**	**2024**	**0.85**	N/A	**N/A**	**2024**	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	**1.91**	N/A	**N/A**	**2024**	**1.31**	N/A	**N/A**	**2024**	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (ppt) PFOA	N/A	N/A	**<2.0[6]**	<2.0-2.81	**N/A**	**2024**	**3.57[6]**	<2.0-4.20	**N/A**	**2024**	Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made

Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (ppt) PFOS	N/A	N/A	**<2.0[6]**	<2.0-2.97	**N/A**	**2024**	**9.48[6]**	5.51-15.45	**N/A**	**2024**	chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (ppt) PFBS	N/A	N/A	**<2.0[6]**	<2.0-4.54	**N/A**	**2024**	**3.59[6]**	<2.0-4.50	**N/A**	**2024**	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid(ppt) PFHxS	N/A	N/A	**<2.0[6]**	<2.0-3.62	**N/A**	**2024**	**13.05[6]**	6.70-17.18	**N/A**	**2024**	

1 Dayton complied with requirements for every month in 2024. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit 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 **2024** at **Miami Plant** was X NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was **100%**, and highest at **Ottawa Treatment Plant** was X 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 2024 there were 2 distribution samples that 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

Definitions

***MCL = Maximum Contaminant 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 Contaminant 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 microbial 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.

City of Dayton Department of Water had a current unconditioned license in 2024 to operate our public water system.

The Source of Dayton's drinking water is the Miami Valley Buried 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) 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: 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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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 Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead 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 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 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. 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 at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead." **Lead based paint chips and dust are significant sources of lead exposure. Lead was not detected in most of the samples collected at City of Dayton homes. Call 937-333-6093 for details.**

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 Dayton Public Water system participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Miyah Bayless at 937-333-6030.

In 2014 and 2015 the City of Dayton participated in UCMR3 which required monitoring for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). This monitoring revealed no detections of PFASs above the health advisory limit. In April 2016, the city proactively decided to discontinue use of production wells located near the Tait's Hill area, due to suspected of contamination at Dayton's Fire Training Center. The City of Dayton also started a monitoring program for PFAS and no detections at or above the 2016 health advisory limit of 70 ppt were found in finished drinking water, however some detections were made in the monitoring wells located in the Tait's Hill and Huffman Dam areas of the Mad River Wellfield. In 2017 the City of Dayton complied with all of Ohio EPAs requests for sampling for PFAS. We continued to proactively sample the monitoring wells installed that have PFAS detections and monitor our finished water that is supplied to all our consumers. No finished water detections for PFAS occurred in 2017. In 2018 Dayton Public water System began monthly monitoring of finished water at both the Miami and Ottawa Treatment Plants. All finished water levels have been below the (2016) 70 ppt health advisory limit. The City of Dayton is committed to maintaining a safe drinking water supply and continues to work with Ohio EPA to address new and emerging contaminants. In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative.

Results from this sampling indicated PFAS were detected in our drinking water below the action level established by Ohio EPA. Monthly monitoring was conducted all through 2024. For more information about PFAS, and to view our latest results please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

Source Water Assessment

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 contaminants in treated water. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Division of Environmental Management at (937) 333-3725.

Groundwater Protection

In 1985 the Water Department began development of a Well Field Protection Program to counter threats to groundwater quality. This program includes land use control zoning, treatment of contaminated groundwater, early warning monitoring wells, and emergency preparedness. Dayton's Well Field Protection Program won an award from the American Water Works Association and was the first program approved by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

The Groundwater Foundation has also designated Dayton as a Groundwater Guardian community. Dayton encourages environmentally friendly, economic development projects in its groundwater protection areas.

For More Information

In 2024, Dayton treated and pumped approximately 23.92 billion gallons to over 400,000 area citizens. City of Dayton citizens can participate in decisions about water quality by attending City Commission meetings and Environmental Advisory Board meetings. Call the Water Department Administration Office at 333-3734 for meeting dates and times. For more information on water quality: City of Dayton Water Dept., 3210 Chuck Wagner Lane, Dayton, Ohio 45414 or call 937-333-6030.

The City of Brookville Water Department of Water had a current unconditional license in 2024 to operate our public water system.

Violations and Exceedances

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a 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.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

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