



INTRODUCTION

This report is designed to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of the drinking water we supply. We hope it helps you understand the efforts we make to continually provide a fresh, safe and abundant supply of water. The quality of your drinking water is monitored every day by Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) certified operators. These operators are dedicated to serving you with an ample supply of safe drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The City of Bryan receives its drinking water from six wells that pump water from the aquifer. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Bryan has a moderate susceptibility to contamination, due to 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 wellfields will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. To receive a full copy of the source water assessment report contact the Bryan Water Department at 419-633-6100.

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 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 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, USEPA 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.

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. 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 infection. 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).

LEAD EDUCATIONAL 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 Bryan 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Board meetings are held in the boardroom at 841 East Edgerton Street and begin at 5:00 P.M. For more information on your drinking water contact Water Superintendent, Jimmy Dunning, at 419-633-6100 or visit our website at www.cityofbryan.net.

LICENSE TO OPERATE STATUS INFORMATION

In 2022 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

DEFINITIONS

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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

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 (ug/L): Are units 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.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made 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 contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing

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): 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.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Bryan Public Water System conducted sampling for bacteria, disinfection-by-products, Synthetic organic chemicals, nitrates, and lead and copper in 2022.

The EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table. Some contaminants are monitored less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.99	0.9 - 1.13	No	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectant By-Products							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	40.3	25.3 - 40.3	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	12	9.7 - 12.0	No	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.05	NA	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.38	NA	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	29 ppb	7 ppb	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	1 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	NA	0.292 ppb	No	2022	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of
	Zero out of twenty samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio’s Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.



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CITY OF BRYAN DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2022



BACKFLOW EDUCATION

What is backflow?

It is the flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system. It occurs when a crossconnection is created and a pressure reversal, either as backsiphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

What is a cross Connection?

A physical connection created between a possible source of contamination and the public water system piping.

What can I do?

- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections.
- Maintain air gaps.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers.
- Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system and the public water supply plumbing.



More Information

Questions concerning backflow prevention and cross-connection control or to report a problem may be directed to the Bryan Water Department at 419-633-6100. Visit us at www.cityofbryan.net/backflow-prevention

