WHAT'S THE QUALITY OF MY WATER?

The City of Bexley is pleased to share this water quality report with you, describing to you, the customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2018. The City of Bexley’s water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Ohio and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

Bexley relies on purchased, pre-treated water from the City of Columbus. The purchased water enters Bexley through two master meters. The City of Columbus has three water resources. The City of Bexley utilizes water from the Hap Cremean Water Plant (HCWP), which uses surface water from the Hoover Reservoir on the Big Walnut Creek. Your water is treated using disinfection and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. The City of Bexley currently holds an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The City of Columbus water system, Hap Cremean Water Plant (HCWP), uses surface water from the Big Walnut Creek. This source of water has relatively high susceptibility to contamination from spills or releases of chemicals. The Big Walnut Creek is susceptible because it is more accessible and less protected from spills than groundwater sources. Potential contaminant sources include industrial activities, storm water run-off from developing areas, and a heavily traveled transportation network running alongside and over water bodies. Run-off from agricultural fields is also a concern in the Big Walnut Creek watershed.

The City of Columbus treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment protocol can address all potential contaminants. The City has been proactive in pursuing measures to further protect its source waters. More detailed information is provided in the City of Columbus’ Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling the Watershed Manager at (614-645-1726).

FOR MORE INFORMATION about your drinking water, please contact the Bexley Water Department by calling (614) 559-4270 or by writing to this address: 2242 East Main Street, Bexley, OH 43209. Also, you are welcome and encouraged to attend City Council Meetings. Find out more on the Internet at http://www.bexley.org/water.

Mayor: Ben Kessler; Water Department Manager: Janet Mercurio; Service Director: William Dorman

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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 storm water run-off, 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 storm water run-off, 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 storm water run-off, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
SOME PEOPLE MAY BE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION. IMMUNOCOMPROMISED INDIVIDUALS 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).

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).

The following results are from tests completed by the City of Columbus, Hap Cremean Water Plant (HCWP). Columbus’ water is regularly tested for organisms that could be harmful to people — including Cryptosporidium (Crypto), which is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. Crypto comes from animal waste in the watershed and may be found in our source water. There was no evidence of Crypto detected at the Hap Cremean Water Plant.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL, over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest average annual ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed and the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

1 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The EPA has two requirements: 1) that the maximum level found must be less than 1, and 2) that the level must be under 0.3 NTUs 95% of the time.

2 The state allows 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, is more than one year old.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL, over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest average annual ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed and the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

1 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The EPA has two requirements: 1) that the maximum level found must be less than 1, and 2) that the level must be under 0.3 NTUs 95% of the time.

2 The state allows 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, is more than one year old.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL, over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest average annual ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed and the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

1 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The EPA has two requirements: 1) that the maximum level found must be less than 1, and 2) that the level must be under 0.3 NTUs 95% of the time.

2 The state allows 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, is more than one year old.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL, over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest average annual ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed and the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

1 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The EPA has two requirements: 1) that the maximum level found must be less than 1, and 2) that the level must be under 0.3 NTUs 95% of the time.