



TROY

WATER TREATMENT

2025 WATER QUALITY REPORT

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The City of Troy Public Water System (PWS) is pleased to present this report and provide information on the quality of Troy's drinking water. Within this report is general health information, water quality test results for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2025, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and Troy's water system contacts.

WATER PUMPING DATA

Total (Gallons)	1,333,848,000
Average Day (Gallons)	3,656,000
Maximum Day (Gallons)	5,621,000
Gallons per Capita per day	136.11

Source Water Information:

The City of Troy receives its drinking water from the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer (GMBVA). The wellfield is located above a buried valley aquifer which provides limited natural protection from contaminations infiltrating into the aquifer. Because of this setting, the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Troy is considered to be highly susceptible to contamination. The city has developed a comprehensive wellhead protection program to manage potential sources of contamination in the protection area to minimize impacts to the aquifer. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for City of Troy are available by contacting Gary Evans II or Ralph Walters at (937) 339-4826.

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 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:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;

WATER QUALITY DATA

Hardness (average), ppm	117
Alkalinity (average), ppm	71
pH (average)	8.78
Water Main Breaks	36

(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.

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 Troy 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>.

Per Ohio's Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems are 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, you can visit: www.troyohio.gov/SLIM.

Public Participation and Contact Information:

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Troy City Council, which meets the first and third Mondays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at 100 S. Market Street.

Who needs 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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information:

In 2025 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

About Your Drinking Water:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Troy conducted sampling for bacteria, nitrate, disinfection by-products, volatile organic chemicals (VOC), Lead and Copper, during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of thirty-four different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of Troy 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, are more than one year old.

For more information on your drinking water, contact Gary Evans II or Ralph Walters at (937) 339-4826.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR):

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S.EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023, the City of Troy participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of these results, contact Gary Evans II or Ralph Walters at (937) 339-4826.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects, and EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants, can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Troy drinking water.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.38	NA	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0469	NA	No	2025	Discharge of drilling water; discharge from metal refineries; drosion of natural deposits.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.2	<0.07 - 0.2	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	.244	NA	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.1	<0.08 – 0.1	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
CIS-1,2 Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.4	<0.04 – 0.4	No	2025	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.96	0.84-1.00	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	20.9	18.7 - 20.9	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	3.0	<2.8 -3.0	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.96	0.84-1.00	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 and Copper							
Lead (ppb)	15	0	NA	0.5	No	2025	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	NA	0.0346	No	2025	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.						

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

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

Contact Time (CT): The mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 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.

Not Applicable (NA): Indicates when information in a data table is not provided because it does not apply.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): 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 fire fighting 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

"<" 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.