

2016

Water Treatment Plant and Supply Reservoir Annual Report



North Water Tower



ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2016

The annual report of operations of the Water Treatment Plant and Supply Reservoir for the year ending December 31, 2016 is respectfully submitted herewith.

The City of Findlay Water Treatment Plant is responsible to provide the citizens of Findlay and the surrounding area with an uninterrupted supply of safe, clean and pleasant tasting drinking water at a reasonable rate.

The water treatment plant is very fortunate to have an outstanding supply of raw water in both quantity and quality. We are also very blessed with a dedicated and well educated staff which helps ensure that we are delivering the highest quality of water possible.

The following is a list of the current water treatment and supply reservoir employees.

Water Treatment Plant Employees

| Name | Position | Year Hired |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Jeff Newcomer | Superintendent, Class IV | 2012 |
| Brett Young | Supervisor, Class III | 2000 |
| Tim Foust | Operator, Class I | 2000 |
| Tim Couch | Operator, Class III | 2003 |
| Rob Householder | Operator, Class I | 2004 |
| Jeremy Carter | Operator, Class II | 2013 |
| Dan Ward | Operator, Class II OIT | 2015 |
| Ray Stelmaszak | Operator, Class I OIT | 2016 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| Rick Parker | Lab Tech I, Class III | 2001 |
| Dean Hoge | Assistant Operator | 1989 |
| Brian Egts | Maintenance Mechanic II | 1990 |
| Brad Eblen | Maintenance Mechanic I | 1991 |
| Randy Zacharias Sr. | Maintenance Mechanic I | 2011 |
| Marina Vielhaber Zachea | Administrative Asst. | 2003 |
| <i>Supply Reservoir</i> | | |
| Rich Cap | Maintenance Mechanic I | 2001 |

2016 has been a busy year for the water treatment plant and supply reservoir. Below is a partial list of items that were accomplished in addition to the routine maintenance and lab testing that we do on a daily basis.

Lab items

- Tested 130 bacteria samples for other Public Water Systems
- Tested 44 bacteria samples for private individuals
- Tested 78 bacteria samples for new mains
- Tested 6 bacteria samples for new fire lines
- Collected and tested 55 special purpose bacteria samples
- Collected 30 samples for lead and copper compliance
- Collected LT2 sampling for compliance
- Collected microcystin samples on tap and raw water for compliance
- Collected HAB screening samples
- Answered rusty water complaints due to system flushing and construction projects, also investigated complaints regarding taste and odor

Maintenance items

- Rebuild soda ash mixer gear box
- Replaced motor mixer to #1 SCU
- Installed new air relief hatches on silo's
- Installed new air compressor
- Installed new carbon pump
- hauled 1047 loads of lime to drying beds or fields

Reservoir items

- Treated reservoir #1 with algaecide in September and October
- Treated reservoir #2 with algaecide in July, August, and September
- Monitored weekly conducting algae identification and enumeration on reservoirs 1 and 2 from May 23rd to November 8th
- Monitored weekly with data sonde from May 23rd to November 8th

Other items

- Completed resurfacing floors in chemical building at WTP
- Completed concrete work at WTP on 1965 filter building and SCU's
- Completed painting on 1965 filter building and SCU's
- Purchased pick-up truck for WTP
- Purchased larger carbon pump
- Completed work and painted inside and outside of North Water Tower
- Purchased new mower for supply reservoir
- Repaired #2 outlet sluice gate stem and guides at reservoir

Goals for 2017

- Continue/complete study on raw water line and transfer station
- Increase sewer capacity behind WTP chemical building
- Paint 60" raw water pipe at reservoir Pump Stations 2 & 3
- Concrete work at reservoir augmentation area
- Repave road leading to reservoir #1
- Design reservoir overflow
- Complete retaining wall at WTP
- Complete installation of sediment collector in river at pump station #1
- Continue water quality monitoring at reservoir

I would like to thank all of the water department employees for their dedicated service to the City of Findlay this past year. I would also like to thank City Council and the Mayor and her administration for their continued confidence and support of me and my staff throughout the year.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey I. Newcomer

Superintendent

City of Findlay

Water Treatment Plant



City of Findlay Water Department Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2015

Superintendent
Jeff Newcomer

Mayor
Lydia L. Mihalik

Safety-Service Director
Paul E. Schmelzer, P.E., P.S.

Introduction

The following report has been prepared to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our 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 and assessment

Our water source is surface water pumped from the Blanchard River into the Findlay Reservoir, which is located three miles southeast of the water treatment plant. For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The City of Findlay's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agricultural runoff, industrial storm water, gas station runoff, home construction, animal feed lot runoff, gas lines and gas and oil wells, wastewater treatment discharges, cemeteries, airports, silage, farm machinery repair, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage areas, pasture, closed and inactive landfills, roadways and railways, and one site being investigated by Ohio EPA's Division of Emergency and Remedial Response (Hobbs Dump) just outside the protection area in Seneca County.

We treat your water using lime/soda softening, coagulation, sedimentation, stabilization, fluoridation, disinfection, and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants in the source water; however, no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the Blanchard River. Information that is more detailed is in the City of Findlay's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling the Findlay Water Department at 419-424-7193.

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; (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 that 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 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. 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 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).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Our water department conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2015. Samples were collected for 73 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of Findlay 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. The Ohio EPA also requires us to monitor for unregulated contaminants that have no current MCLs, treatment techniques or action levels. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

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

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|--|------|--------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|--|
| Bacteriological | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (% positive) | 0 | 5% | 2.0% | 0% – 2.0% | NO | 2015 | Naturally present In the environment |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) | NA | TT | 1.7 | 1.1 – 3.3 | NO | 2015 | Naturally present in the environment. |
| <i>The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to 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.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | TT | 0.19 | 0.05 – 0.19 | NO | 2015 | Soil runoff. |
| Turbidity (% meeting standard) | NA | TT | 100% | 100% – 100% | NO | 2015 | |
| <i>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 Findlay Water Department's highest recorded turbidity result for 2015 was 0.19 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | <3 | NA | NO | 2012 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium-228 | 0 | 5 | <1 | NA | NO | 2012 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.010 | NA | NO | 2015 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | 0.230 | NA | NO | 2013 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| One out of 30 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.02 | 0.81 – 1.10 | NO | 2015 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL=15 | 6.1 | NA | NO | 2013 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| One out of 30 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb. | | | | | | | |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 0.42 | <0.10 – 0.42 | NO | 2015 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides | | | | | | | |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 3 | 3 | 0.26 | NA | NO | 2015 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Simazine (ppb) | 4 | 4 | <0.051 | NA | NO | 2015 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Disinfection By-products | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 27.0 | 10.4 – 31.6 | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb) | NA | 80 | 75.3 | 43.2 – 92.0 | NO | 2015 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| <i>Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|----|------|--|
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL = 4 | 1.5 | 1.2 – 1.6 | NO | 2015 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 | | | | | | | |
| | Entry Point | | Distribution | | | | |
| | Level Found | Range of Detections | Level Found | Range of Detections | | | |
| Chlorate (ppb) | 37.9 | 37.9 | 111 | 111 | NO | 2015 | |
| Chromium 3 (ppb) | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.73 | 0.73 | NO | 2015 | |
| Chromium-6 (ppb) | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.44 | NO | 2015 | |
| Molybdenum (ppb) | 7.8 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | NO | 2015 | |
| Strontium (ppb) | 1200 | 1200 | 1300 | 1300 | NO | 2015 | |
| Vanadium (ppb) | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.34 | NO | 2015 | |

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

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 Findlay Water Department 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>.

License to Operate (LTO) Information

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jeff Newcomer by calling (419) 424-7193 or by writing to 110 North Blanchard Street, Findlay, OH 45840. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend regular public meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month, at 7:30 p.m., in Council Chambers in the Municipal Building, at 318 Dorney Plaza.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

- 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 the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- 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 (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of water cloudiness.
- Not Applicable (NA)
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Divisions: Reservoir
Treatment
Distribution
Utility Billing

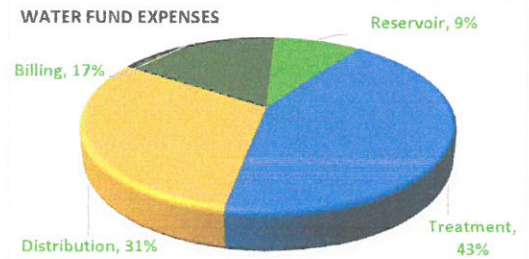
WATER DEPARTMENT
Superintendent Jeff Newcomer

| FINANCIAL VISION | BUDGET | | 2014 actual | 2015 actual | 2016 projection | Original 2016 request | 2017 request | \$ change from 2016 request to 2017 request | % change from 2016 request to 2017 request |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | Supply Reservoir | Personal Services | \$ 73,799 | \$ 78,100 | \$ 80,246 | \$ 98,709 | \$ 106,533 | \$ 7,824 | 7.93% |
| | | Other | \$ 187,598 | \$ 195,403 | \$ 263,805 | \$ 329,449 | \$ 335,420 | \$ 5,971 | 1.81% |
| | Water Treatment | Personal Services | \$ 943,525 | \$ 938,305 | \$ 1,006,638 | \$ 1,079,041 | \$ 1,125,528 | \$ 46,487 | 4.31% |
| | | Other | \$ 914,878 | \$ 821,862 | \$ 1,013,137 | \$ 1,071,639 | \$ 1,097,759 | \$ 26,120 | 2.44% |
| | Water Distribution | Personal Services | \$ 885,207 | \$ 879,662 | \$ 917,277 | \$ 1,062,254 | \$ 1,067,043 | \$ 4,789 | 0.45% |
| | | Other | \$ 358,903 | \$ 421,540 | \$ 427,828 | \$ 465,186 | \$ 518,296 | \$ 53,110 | 11.42% |
| | Utility Billing | Personal Services | \$ 634,367 | \$ 631,317 | \$ 582,759 | \$ 698,291 | \$ 644,656 | \$ (53,635) | -7.68% |
| | | Other | \$ 186,216 | \$ 176,439 | \$ 175,739 | \$ 212,586 | \$ 216,740 | \$ 4,154 | 1.95% |

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

- Purchase of hydrants - increase due to growth
- Operator's salary adjustment for new hires
- Proposed 2% wage increase
- Reservoir chemical for algae control

WATER FUND EXPENSES



| PEOPLE | STAFFING | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
|--------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | Reservoir | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Water Treatment | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| | Water Distribution | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 14 |
| | Utility Billing | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 |

| INVESTMENTS | SICK LEAVE USAGE | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 (YTD) |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Avg. Hrs. Sick Leave/Employee | 51.2 | 53.5 | 45.0 | 35.5 |
| | FMLA hours used (total) | 793.25 | 666.0 | 391.75 | 65.75 |
| | Total Cost of Leaves | \$ 57,716 | \$ 59,622 | \$ 44,878 | \$ 31,344 |
| | OVERTIME | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 (YTD) |
| | Total Cost | \$ 23,935 | \$ 33,144 | \$ 24,939 | \$ 11,996 |

2016 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

- WD - purchased backhoe, bobcat, pickup and leak detection equipment
- WTP - purchased pickup, purchased larger carbon pump, completed N. Tower Painting

2016 ACHIEVEMENTS

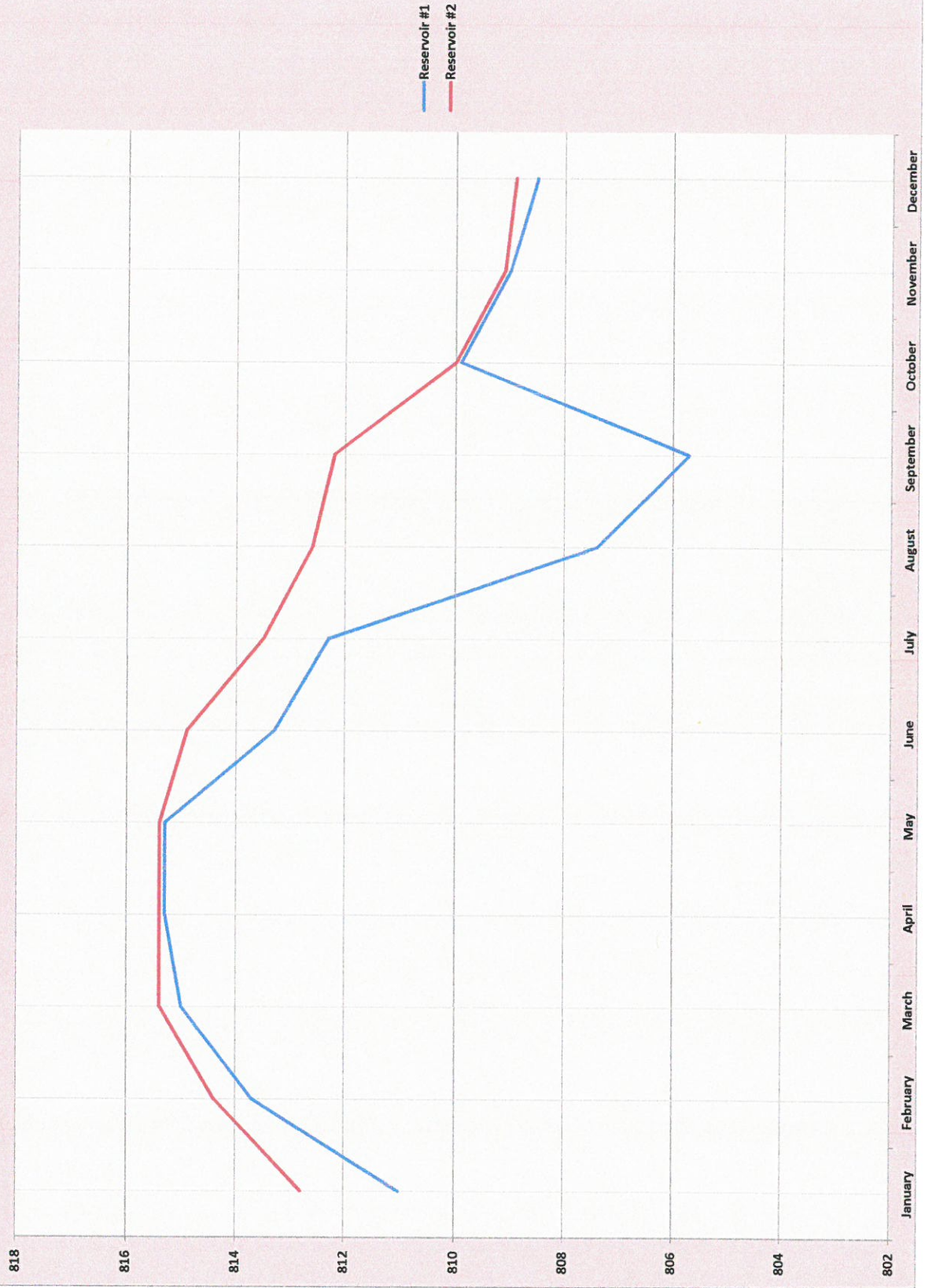
- Floors at WTP completed
- Concrete work and painting at WTP
- Replaced 2" waterlines with 6" lines with hydrants on Durrell St, Washington St, Ellis Ave, Hullick St, Delaware Ave and Northview Ave.
- Painted North Water Tower
- Updated service records in WD
- Verified and renewed 40 lead service lines
- Continued monitoring at reservoir for algae

2017 OBJECTIVES

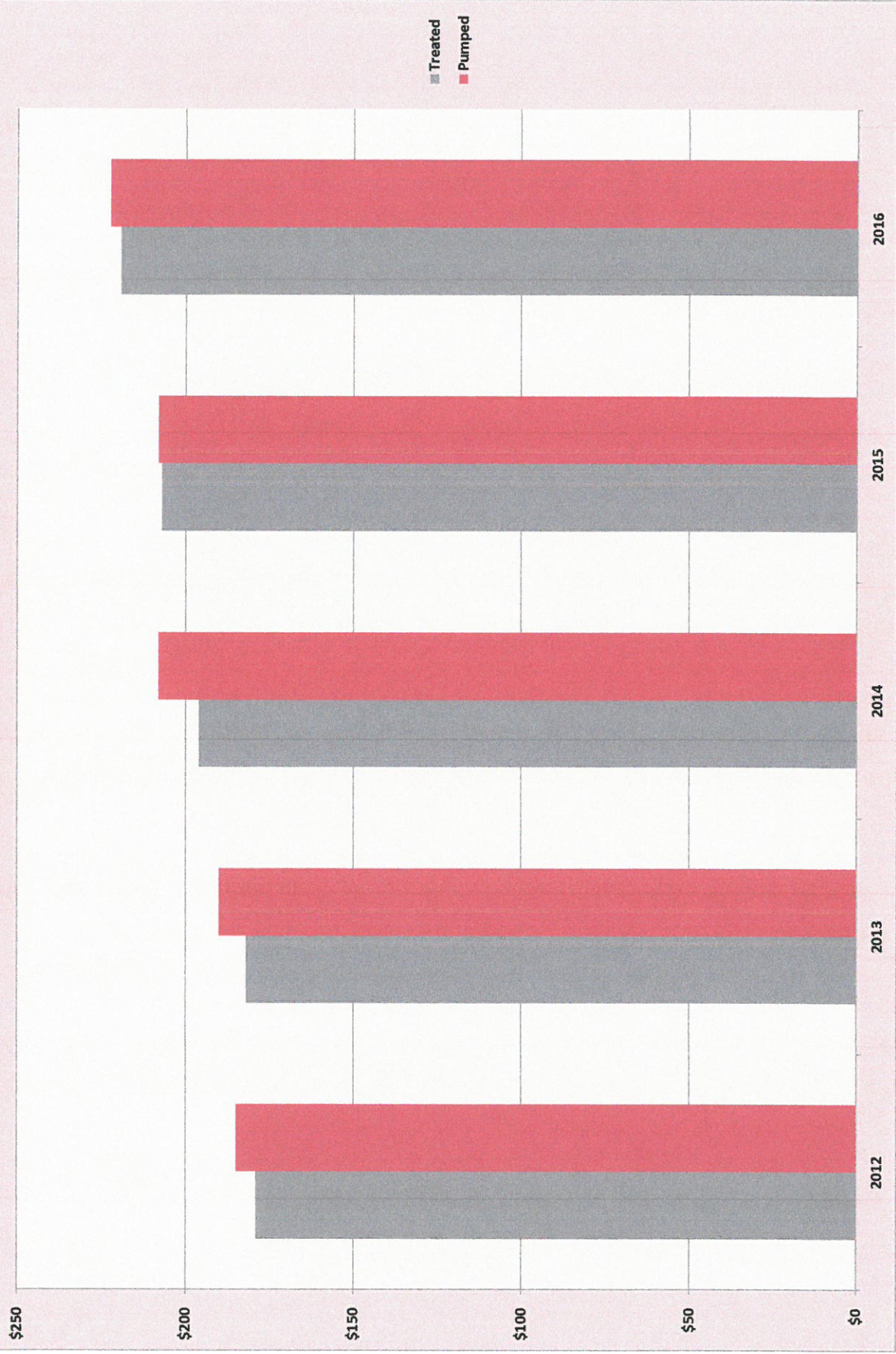
- Renewing lead service lines and updating service line information
- Continue waterline replacement
- Concrete work at reservoir
- Complete retaining wall at WTP
- Painting pipe inside PS 2 & 3
- Implement new billing software
- Complete installation of sediment collector

OPERATIONS AND

2016 Reservoir Levels



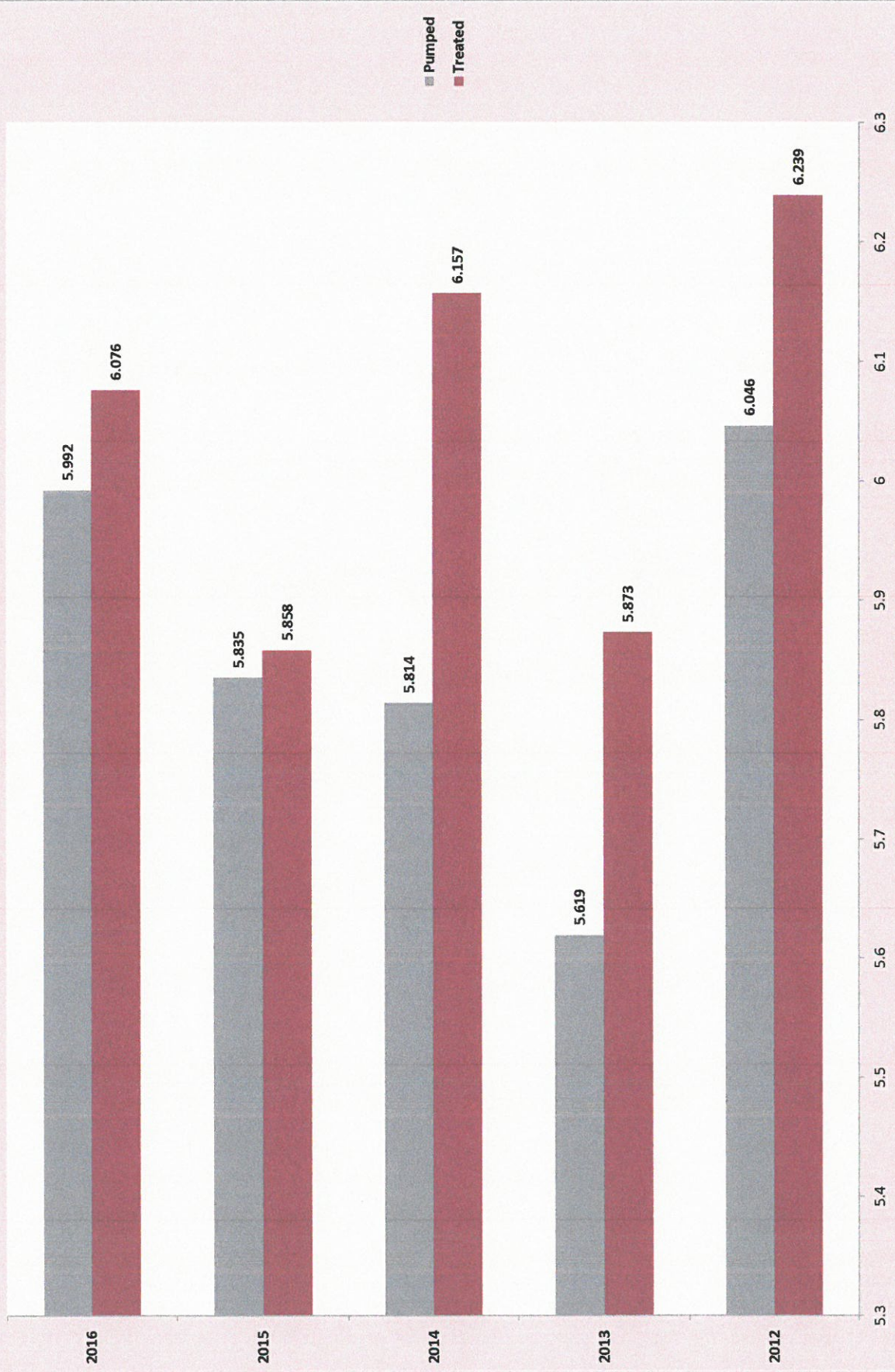
Chemical Cost per MG (Million Gallons)



Total Water Treated and Pumped



Daily Average (MGD)



City of Findlay Water Treatment Plant Annual Report

| Month | Water Pumped MG | Water Treated MG | Pounds | | Gallons | | Pounds | | Gallons | | Pounds | | Gallons | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|--|---------|--|
| | | | Lime | Ferric Chloride | Soda Ash | Fluoride | Carbon Dioxide | Sodium Hypochlorite | Sodium Permanganate | Carbon | | | | |
| January | 177.7 | 174.89 | 146283 | 1448 | 17672 | 5491 | 45077 | 2850 | 230 | 4872 | | | | |
| February | 164.02 | 163.38 | 142254 | 1534 | 16356 | 5047 | 41720 | 2581 | 0 | 3804 | | | | |
| March | 173.67 | 172.12 | 163002 | 2093 | 17404 | 5463 | 43566 | 2827 | 753 | 4288 | | | | |
| April | 167.12 | 168.46 | 164539 | 2061 | 16617 | 5372 | 41196 | 3113 | 766 | 4838 | | | | |
| May | 179.42 | 181.43 | 172892 | 2256 | 18119 | 5992 | 44675 | 3493 | 759 | 5072 | | | | |
| June | 193.87 | 201.56 | 188498 | 2530 | 20906 | 6618 | 44001 | 4416 | 785 | 5755 | | | | |
| July | 210.27 | 211.96 | 190056 | 2476 | 22004 | 7117 | 47377 | 5164 | 1011 | 8661 | | | | |
| August | 217.53 | 214.00 | 188928 | 3189 | 22309 | 7109 | 46016 | 5686 | 1186 | 17608 | | | | |
| September | 193.29 | 192.64 | 164596 | 2959 | 19727 | 6589 | 42189 | 5059 | 1166 | 17106 | | | | |
| October | 178.87 | 187.56 | 169337 | 3530 | 18817 | 5905 | 42528 | 4820 | 657 | 12695 | | | | |
| November | 164.61 | 173.43 | 160290 | 3684 | 17091 | 5685 | 39987 | 3495 | 542 | 8961 | | | | |
| December | 166.56 | 176.26 | 150933 | 2422 | 17515 | 5832 | 43647 | 3259 | 633 | 1642 | | | | |
| Totals | 2186.93 | 2217.69 | 2001608 | 30182 | 224537 | 72220 | 521979 | 46763 | 8488 | 95302 | | | | |
| Monthly Avg | 182.24 | 184.81 | 166801 | 2515 | 18711 | 6018 | 43498 | 3897 | 1697.60 | 19060.40 | | | | |
| Max | 217.53 | 214.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Min | 164.02 | 163.38 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

cost/gallon 159.22 467.00 356.74 503.15 145.00 0.679 6.546 1.18
 Cost/ton 159348 31150 40051 18169 37843 31752 55562 112456
 annual chemical cost \$ 486,332

WATER TREATMENT EXPENSES

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Wages | \$ 788,696 | \$ 717,150 | \$ 688,792 | \$ 707,021 | \$ 762,139 |
| Retirement Settlements | \$ 160,945 | | | | |
| Benefits | \$ 388,463 | \$ 329,426 | \$ 253,925 | \$ 231,284 | \$ 242,246 |
| Operating | \$ 389,093 | \$ 351,698 | \$ 445,237 | \$ 361,512 | \$ 461,188 |
| Maintenance | \$ 151,475 | \$ 95,083 | \$ 151,228 | \$ 120,859 | \$ 122,317 |
| Utilities | \$ 252,719 | \$ 225,925 | \$ 282,724 | \$ 255,431 | \$ 310,500 |
| Capital | \$ 6,437 | | \$ 50,756 | \$ 59,045 | \$ 40,127 |
| Other | \$ 95,263 | \$ 91,654 | \$ 35,689 | \$ 84,060 | \$ 59,286 |
| TOTAL | \$ 2,233,091 | \$ 1,810,936 | \$ 1,908,351 | \$ 1,819,212 | \$ 1,997,803 |

SUPPLY RESERVOIR EXPENSES

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Wages | \$ 47,580 | \$ 49,664 | \$ 50,056 | \$ 54,539 | \$ 57,098 |
| Retirement Settlements | | | | | |
| Benefits | \$ 32,227 | \$ 33,212 | \$ 23,693 | \$ 23,561 | \$ 22,451 |
| Operating | \$ 115,131 | \$ 130,931 | \$ 67,175 | \$ 79,228 | \$ 77,864 |
| Maintenance | \$ 141,596 | \$ 57,816 | \$ 28,314 | \$ 6,107 | \$ 27,543 |
| Utilities | \$ 94,624 | \$ 96,982 | \$ 90,257 | \$ 99,524 | \$ 104,233 |
| Capital | | \$ 5,812 | | | \$ 51,011 |
| Other | \$ 28,539 | \$ 12,342 | \$ 21,852 | \$ 10,544 | \$ 10,118 |
| TOTAL | \$ 459,697 | \$ 386,759 | \$ 281,347 | \$ 273,503 | \$ 350,318 |