



2018 Water Resource Recovery Facility Report

City of Wooster Utilities Department 2018 Water Resource Recovery Facility

Mayor:

Bob Breneman

Director of Administration:

Joel Montgomery

Utilities Manager:

Nathan W. Coey

Water Recovery Supervisor:

Steve Carathers

Office Coordinator:

Pam Corbett

Facility Staff:

Dana Bower
Kevin Cormany
Emma Fox
Chad Frank
Bob Parsons
Tony Reddix
Rory Reed
DJ Reichert
Charlie Scott
Lee Troyer
Adam Wilford

Message from the Utilities Manager

Dear Valued Customer, I invite you to read this report and learn more about your City of Wooster Water Utilities Department. The Water Resource Recovery Facility is a modern, state of the art facility focused on protecting the most precious natural resource, water. All the wastewater (sewage) generated by our customers is directed to the facility. The focus is to recover the water back to its natural state. Through specific processes, the facility mimics the natural water filtration cycle in the time frame of a day.

The 2018 calendar year was a very productive year for the Wooster Water Utilities Department in the daily mission of clean water. A total of 1.913 billion gallons of wastewater was processed at our facility prior to discharge to the Killbuck Creek. The daily average of 5.24 million gallons to the Killbuck Creek provides exemplary water down stream that may used for recreational purposes or the drinking water source for another community. The facility also recovered enough bioenergy to create 3.9 megawatts of power, or the annual power consumption of 400 homes in 2018.

Resources were utilized to operate the facility and collection system for our customers. The goal for 2019 is "Continual Growth and Progress" as we continue our efforts in protecting the utility infrastructure with diligent preventative maintenance and revitalization through reinvestment. Our staff is the first line of defense protecting our water and local natural resources. Our focus will continue to be on the public we serve through direct infrastructure management.

On behalf of the City of Wooster Mayor, Council, Administration and the employees of the Utilities Department, I am pleased to present our 2018 Water Resource Recovery Facility Report.

Highest Regards,

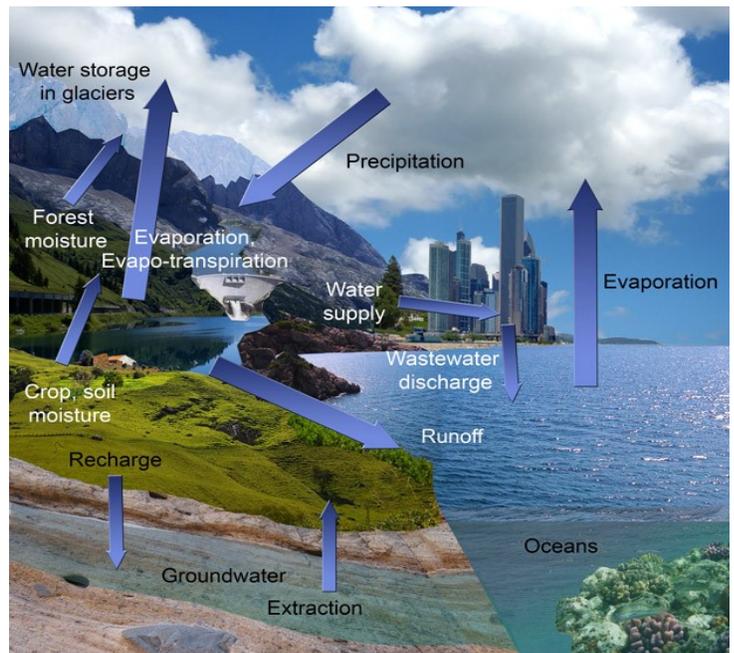
Nathan W. Coey, Wooster Water Utilities Manager
330-263-5284

The Water Cycle

Information provided by the USGS:

The Earth's water is always in movement, and the natural water cycle, also known as the hydrologic cycle, describes the continuous movement of water on, above, and below the surface of the Earth. Water always changes states between liquid, vapor, and ice, with these processes happening in the blink of an eye and over many years. Everyday the water cycle is in movement. Twenty thousand feet above the earth's surface, water molecules change from vapor to liquid in a storm cloud. The water falls to earth as precipitation, precipitation soaks into the earth, flows to rivers, streams, and oceans. In Wooster, the precipitation flows into underground aquifers, which is our water supply source. The ground water is treated by our Water Production Facility and distributed to our customers. After the water is used for drinking, cleaning, cooking, and sanitary uses, the polluted water is drained and sent to our Water Resource Recovery Facility for treatment. The wastewater is cleaned, disinfected and discharged to the Killbuck Creek. After treatment, the water begins the trip back to nature, and ultimately the water flows to the Great Mississippi and eventually to the Gulf of Mexico. Along the way the water may be used for other cities as a source of drinking water and it may evaporate into the atmosphere and return again to the earth to replenish the water resources of the earth. Our public water treatment facilities are a critical part of the water cycle. Water is a finite resource, and must be protected with a focus on stewardship and diligence.

Did you Know? About 70% of the earth's surface is covered with water, 97% of the water on earth is salt water which is not potable and difficult to treat, 2% is bound in glacial ice, and less than 1% of all of earth's water is fresh water that can be utilized for consumption.



Utilities Department Contacts

Utilities Manager:
330-263-5284

Billing and Customer Service:
330-263-5228

Water Quality Questions:
330-263-5286 or 330-263-5284

**Water Main Breaks (Weekdays
7:30 am to 4 pm):**
330-263-5261

**Water Main Breaks (Weekends
and after 4 pm):**
330-263-5286

For information regarding the treatment process, tours, future system plans, or how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water please call the Utilities Manager at 330-263-5284. Concerns about the water system may also be addressed at the City Council Meetings, which are held on the 1st and 3rd Monday's of each month at 7:30 pm in Council Chambers located at 538 North Market Street, Wooster Ohio.

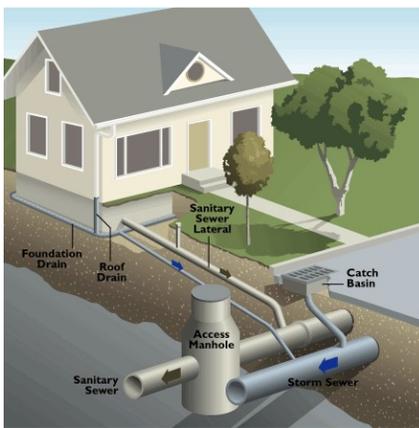


What is Water Reclamation and What does it mean to me?

“Out of sight, out of mind” is often the attitude many of us resort to when his relates to flushing the toilet, draining the bath tub, or running the dish washer. The water that drains from your home does go somewhere, in Wooster it flows to a state of the art, modern Water Reclamation Facility. Proper sanitary disposal of human wastes have not always been the standard that we enjoy today. Up until the mid-1800's it was common practice to simply dump chamber pots and garbage into street side gutters, ditches and cesspits. When Louis Pasteur discovered that microorganisms in raw sewage made people sick, communities began developing sewer systems to divert human wastes away from towns. Even 50 years ago, it was common for communities to directly channel untreated wastes into rivers and lakes. The U.S. Clean Water Act (CWA) was passed in 1972 created the frame work to govern against pollution. The CWA established guidelines to reduce and eliminate the release of toxic substances that pollute bodies of water that are used for recreational purposes. The CWA brought environmental pollution from human and industrial wastes to the attention of all people. People began to understand the connection between human health and the overall health of our surrounding environment. People also began to understand that the polluted water was also a source of drinking water for many communities.

We ALL create Wastewater

Think for a minute how many daily bodily functions, personal hygiene actions, food preparation, and manufacturing processes require the use of water. Now think that every function that uses water also “wastes”



water by going down a drain after the water was used. What would happen if you did not have a drain? How would your life change? The water that flows out of a tap or faucet is clean, potable and safe for drinking. After washing hands, taking a shower, washing dishes, and flushing the toilet; that water is no longer potable as it is now a vessel to remove and “wash away” the dirty or polluted water. In America today the national average water usage is anywhere from 75 to 110 gallons per person per day. Water used for washing or consumption eventually becomes wastewater, and water is not used up or permanently goes away (see water cycle on page 1). When water is used for our desired means it becomes wastewater- or commonly known as sewage (derived from the Latin work exaquare “to drive out water”), either way it is 99% water. All water, in one form or another is recycled-the finite amount of water is used over and over for year and years. Many years ago wastewater was removed and out of site and that was

assumed that it would just disappear and the problem was solved. Our wastewater must be cleaned and treated before it is released to our local rivers and streams. Properly recycled water is a best and only way to maintain sustainable supplies of safe drinking water for future generations.

“Salute Your Toilet”

“Take a good look at your toilet. Have you ever really thought about how it works? It may not look like much, but it’s an engineering marvel. The bathroom is a place you visit roughly 6 times a day, whether it’s to use the toilet, take a shower or bath, or wash your hands or face. So next time you’re in there, watch the water swirl down the drain or the toilet bowl. Notice how easy it is to turn your faucet on and off, and how quickly the water that comes out warms up or cools down. While in the bathroom ask yourself, If I had to choose, which would I rather live without: my computer or my toilet? Practically everyone has heard of Thomas Edison, inventor of the electric light bulb. Who has ever heard of Alexander Cummings, inventor of the modern flush toilet? Well, now you have. Throughout human history the most successful civilizations have been those that paid attention to plumbing. In contrast the improper disposal of human waste has led to very bad consequences, namely, wars, disease, grisly deaths, insect trouble, plagues, high infant mortality, heavy alcohol consumption, shortened stature, shortened life spans, cave-ins, explosions, asphyxiation, peasant revolts, and collapsed empires.”



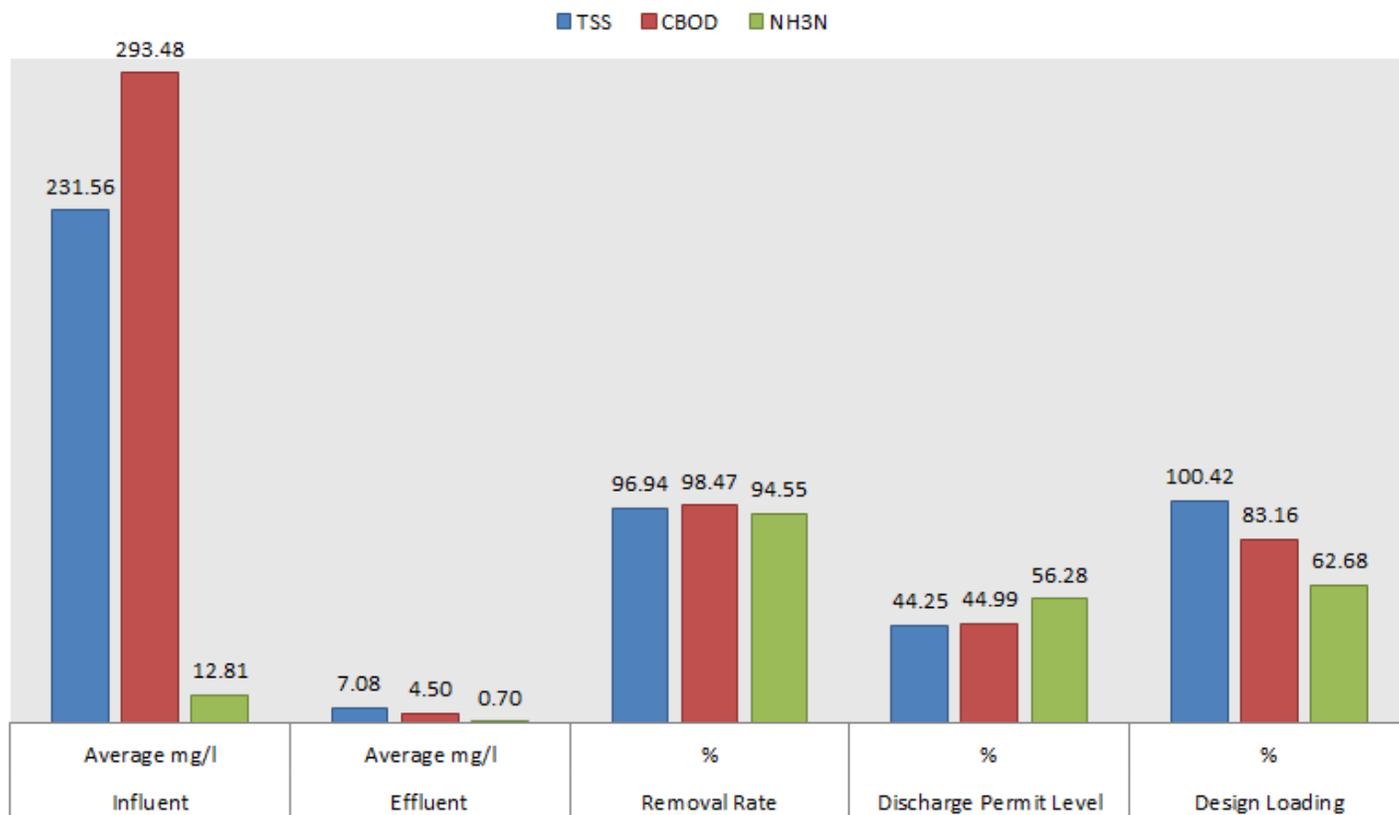
“Take a good look at your toilet. Have you ever really thought about how it works? It may not look like much, but it’s an engineering marvel. The bathroom is a place you visit roughly 6 times a day, whether it’s to use the toilet, take a shower or bath, or wash your hands or face. So next time you’re in there, watch the water swirl down the drain or the toilet bowl. Notice how easy it is to turn your faucet on and off, and how quickly the water that comes out warms up or cools down. While in the bathroom ask yourself, If I had to choose, which would I rather live without: my computer or my toilet? Practically everyone has heard of Thomas Edison, inventor of the electric light bulb. Who has ever heard of Alexander Cummings, inventor of the modern flush toilet? Well, now you have. Throughout human history the most successful civilizations have been those that paid attention to plumbing. In contrast the improper disposal of human waste has led to very bad consequences, namely, wars, disease, grisly deaths, insect trouble, plagues, high infant mortality, heavy alcohol consumption, shortened stature, shortened life spans, cave-ins, explosions, asphyxiation, peasant revolts, and collapsed empires.”

Sarah Albee A History of the World from bottom up

The U.S. Congress ‘Clean Water Act’ of 1972 paved the way for regulations to “restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of water in the U.S.” and that “No one has the right to pollute the waters of the U.S., and a permit is required for the discharge of any pollutants.” The City of Wooster has a current Ohio EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (3PD00013*RD) for treated water discharge to the Killbuck Creek. The Permit establishes the authorized discharge limitations and monitoring requirements to maintain a healthy aquatic environment at the receiving stream. The table below provides 2018 treatment averages and pollutant removal rates through the Water Reclamation Facility. *Please see a glossary of terms on page 4.*

Parameter	Influent	Effluent	Removal Rate	Discharge Permit Level	Design Loading
	Average mg/l	Average mg/l	%	%	%
TSS	231.56	7.08	96.94	44.25	100.42
CBOD	293.48	4.50	98.47	44.99	83.16
NH3N	12.81	0.70	94.55	56.28	62.68
TP		0.32		No Phosphorus limit	No Phosphorus limit
Flow Rates	Average Daily	Year Total	Inflow / Infiltration	Average Design Flow	Days Above Design Flow
	Million Gallons	Million Gallons	%	%	Total
	5.27	1912.93	47.00	70.34	41

Wooster WRRF Operational Averages 2018



Wooster WRRF Aerial Image



Glossary of Terms

Influent: The flow of polluted wastewater to the facility.

Effluent: The finished, treated clean water discharged to the Killbuck Creek under the Ohio EPA National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System.

TSS: Total Suspended Solids. The testable amount of solids by weight to determine strength of the influent and effluent water. Reduction goal is to limit the potential for sediments that may harbor bacteria. Monthly discharge permit level average of 16 mg/l.

CBOD: Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand tests the levels of organics in the water and the strength. Reduction goal is to minimize the reduction of natural oxygen in the receiving stream to benefit aquatic life and overall stream health. Monthly discharge permit level average of 10 mg/l.

NH3N: Nitrogen, Ammonia tests the amount of aqueous ammonia in the water. Reduction goal is to eliminate nutrients for algal blooms that steal aquatic oxygen for healthy habitat. Monthly discharge permit level average of 2.94 mg/l.

TP: Total Phosphorus is a test to ensure a nutrient level that does not encourage algal blooms that steal aquatic oxygen for healthy habitat. No discharge limit, however the OEPA is pushing towards permit levels below 1 mg/l.

Removal Rate: The percent of reduction from the influent levels to final discharge. Facility design includes a minimum of 85% removal. This rate indicates efforts to exceed permit levels with a focus on environment stewardship.

Discharge Permit Level: The average percent of facility operations with in the full permit level. This indicates system capacity and flexibility to meet discharge levels.

Design Loading: The facility was designed with a daily pounds loading of the listed parameters. This is a indicator of where the facility is operating with design criteria in mind. This is helpful in determining compliance in relation to future growth projections.

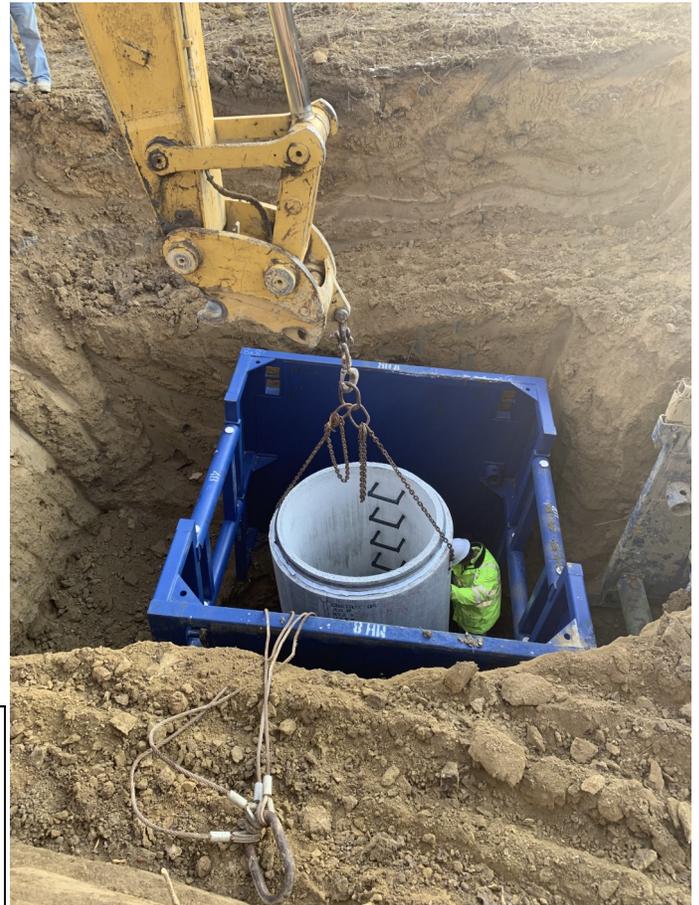
Inflow and Infiltration: The amount of precipitation and ground water that is routed to the facility. The City continues to make efforts in eliminating the sources to ensure facility capacity.

Average Design Flow: The facility is designed to operate at a average daily flow of 7.5 million gallons. This indicates the percent of operation in relation to design. A total of 41 days in 2018 exceeded the design flow due to I & I sources.

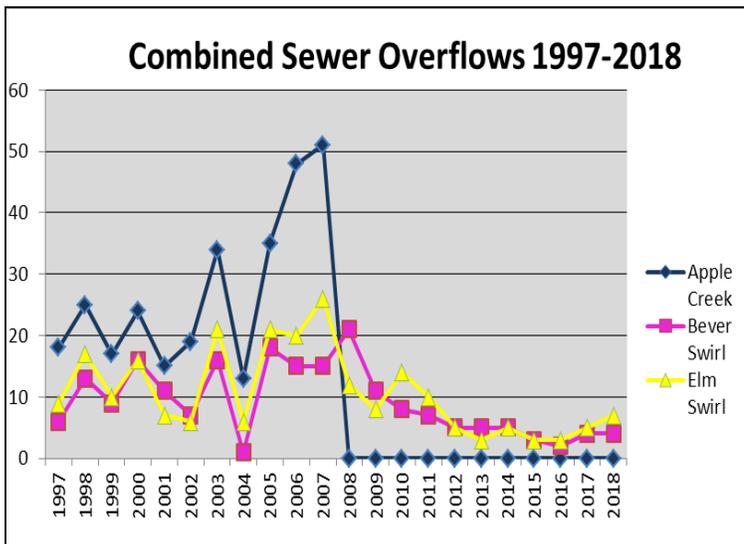
Information about Combined Sewer Overflows

The City of Wooster is one of the approximately 772 communities in the United States that are serviced by either partly or entirely by a Combined Sewer System (CSS). A CSS is defined as a wastewater collection system that is designed to carry domestic and industrial sewage, as well as storm water within the same system. Most Combined Sewer Systems are located in older communities in the Great Lakes and Northeast regions. The current practice in wastewater management is for the development of two separate sewer systems; a wastewater system that conveys the sanitary sewage to the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) and a storm water system that is utilized in wet weather conditions to accept surface drainage. The City of Wooster’s wastewater collection system contains areas that are serviced as CSSs and also portions of the City are operated as separate sewer areas. The Clean Water Act of 1972 provided regulations to address infrastructure installation practices that contributed to historical combined systems.

The City of Wooster has made tremendous progress in updating the infrastructure to insure proper conveyance and separation of storm and sewage and to meet modern day standards. To date, 15 separation projects have been completed with a total system investment of \$9,276,235.13. The intentional focus on proper conveyance ensures system reliability and to ensure local water way integrity. Reduction and elimination of combined systems and infiltration sources is not only wise businesses practice but prudent in the mission of clean water.



The City of Wooster is permitted to operate two Combined Sewer Overflow structures in wet weather events. The locations are designed to minimize environmental impact by utilizing control methods. There is focus to use the structures as relief points to reduce the likelihood of wet weather related property damage.



Occasionally components of a public sewer system can fail. As infrequent as it may be, a collection system can experience problems even with a proactive maintenance plans. Typical problems include main line blockage, pump station failures, and system overflows during capacity operations. Abnormal operations may lead to private service backups or result in water in basements. It is recommended you review insurance plans regarding water in basements. If you have any questions about Sanitary Sewer Overflows or Combined Sewers please contact the Utilities Manager, Nathan W. Coey at 330-262-5284 or ncoey@woosteroh.com

Information about Industrial Pretreatment

The WRRF manages an Industrial Pretreatment Program to meet state and federal regulatory requirements. In order to properly treat all wastewater in Wooster, it is imperative to understand potential quantities and compounds. Any discharge to the publicly owned facility is tested to ensure awareness and environmental stewardship. It is the goal of the program to be proactive in eliminating any potential treatment issues and subsequent discharge.

The City of Wooster's Sewer Use Ordinance and Enforcement Response Guide provides the legal authority to enforce the Ohio EPA approved pretreatment program of the city as well as US EPA regulations. A conscious effort is made through training, continued education and Ohio EPA's guidance to keep current with rule changes pertaining to pretreatment. Modification requests will be submitted for EPA approval, when deemed necessary.

The goals and objectives of the Industrial Pretreatment Program serves to:

- Protect the environment and public health and safety.
- Protect the sewers and wastewater treatment plant from damage due to an accidental or deliberate discharge of pollutants.
- Provide safe working conditions for sewer utility workers.
- Locate all industrial users and identify the pollutants they discharge.
- Issue discharge permits to industrial users (IU's) classified by the POTW as a significant industrial user (SIU).
- Sample and analyze the wastewater discharge from IU's and conduct yearly inspections.
- Investigate instances of noncompliance with pretreatment standards and permit requirements.
- Collect samples to assess surcharge fees for sewer users that discharge high strength wastes.
- Monitor FOG (Fats, oils and grease) in establishments that prepare and serve food.



Pretreatment operating procedures that are in place are adequate and are followed to meet program goals. All industrial sampling and reporting requirements were met this pretreatment year. Annual industrial inspections were completed in March 2018.

All industrial users that meet the criteria, as established by the EPA, of a Significant Industrial User (SIU) or Categorical Industrial User (CIU) are monitored for compliance with categorical and/or local limits for conservative and conventional pollutants. Additional sampling is done to insure non-domestic wastewater dischargers are in compliance with local limits. Currently the city has seven permitted SIU's, four of which are CIU's, and monitors numerous other non-significant dischargers for compliance.

In addition to quarterly compliance sampling, several industrial users discharging higher than normal conventional pollutants are sampled weekly for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). The analytical results of those samples are averaged for each month and a sewer surcharge for high strength waste is billed accordingly. These surcharge fees resulted in more than \$423,000 in 2018.



Also in 2018, the pretreatment program published five industries for violations of either EPA Categorical limits or City of Wooster local limits. They were fixed and addressed in a timely fashion. As required by the City's Ohio EPA discharge permit, the public notice was posted in the Daily Record on 1/15/19.

In 2018, we sent out an OTC (One-Time Compliance) form to local dentists regarding amalgam separators as newly required by the EPA. We also updated our list of auto garages and oil/water separators.

The WRRF experienced no spills, interferences or pass through of toxins directly attributable to industrial discharges in 2018.



The Water Recovery Process

All the wastewater or ‘sewage’ in Wooster is delivered to the Water Resource Recovery Facility through a series of main line pipe, service lines, lift stations (10), and sanitary manholes (3,308). The City of Wooster has a network of underground pipe lines consisting of 162 miles of main line to convey the sewage in a sanitary means away from homes and businesses for treatment and ultimate release back in to the natural water cycle after proper treatment.



The reclamation process begins with all sewage delivered influent screening building. Here the raw sewage flow is continually monitored by flow meters and an automatic sample collection device for laboratory testing. All sewage is screened to remove all common sewage debris. The debris consist of a wide range of material including building materials, hygiene products, and miscellaneous in-organic sewer debris. These items must be removed to eliminate flow blockages in the treatment process and to prevent premature equipment wear and failure.



After the screening process all sewage is diverted to the primary clarifiers. Primary treatment separates the settleable and floatable solids from the treatment process. Velocity is reduced in these tanks to ensure proper treatment and removal rates. An additional benefit of primary treatment is equalization of side-stream flows and reduction of loading rates to downstream treatment units. The settled solids are further treated in the anaerobic digesters.



The Water Recovery Process

After the primary process flow is diverted to the Vertical Loop Reactors which is modified version of the conventional extended aeration process. The sewage is introduced in to the tank and mixed with activated sludge, to create a aqueous substance known as “mixed liquor suspended solids”. Activated sludge is a suspended growth treatment process in which specific aerobic microbiology is cultivated and controlled. A healthy microbiology population thrives in our oxygen, pH, and food (waste) controlled environment. The food source for the microbiology are compounds found in raw sewage. This treatment process ensures all organic compound levels are reduced to meet environmental expectations prior to introduction back into the water cycle.



Wet Stream Process



Once a treatment derived detention time has been met and treatment completed in aeration, the mixed liquor suspended solids (MLSS) flows by gravity to the secondary clarifiers. Clarifiers allow for a separation of the clear treated water from the MLSS; in these tanks a physical settling and separation occurs. The solids will settle to the tank bottom, and serve as a gravity filtration process in which the clear, treated water flows out of the tanks for further effluent treatment. As the solids settle in the conical floor of the tank, the activated sludge is concentrated and collected. During this process the microbiology in the activated sludge no longer has a free food source and hungry bugs are returned (via pump system) back to the aeration system to continue in the activated sludge treatment process. The clarifiers play a pivotal role in the complete water reclamation process. The effluent "Wet Stream" is the clean, clear effluent water from the clarifier that flows to the effluent treatment portion of the process. Effluent water is recovered and utilized at the facility for non-potable purposes.



Reclaimed (treated) water is continually monitored by a flow meter and an automatic sample collection device for laboratory testing. During the summer months, May 1st through October 31st the OEPA requires that we disinfect all effluent water. The WRRF utilizes the UV (Ultra-Violet) Disinfection Process in which high-intensity UV lamps are submerged into the effluent flow. The UV system effectively sterilizes all pathogenic bacteria, if bacteria like Escherichia coli (E-coli) can not reproduce they die. The effluent water is then treated to increase the Dissolved Oxygen content prior to discharge. The Dissolved Oxygen content of the effluent provides an excellent product to encourage healthy aquatic life in the Killbuck Creek. The WRRF is engineered to provide high quality reclaimed water back into the water cycle.



Solids Stream Process



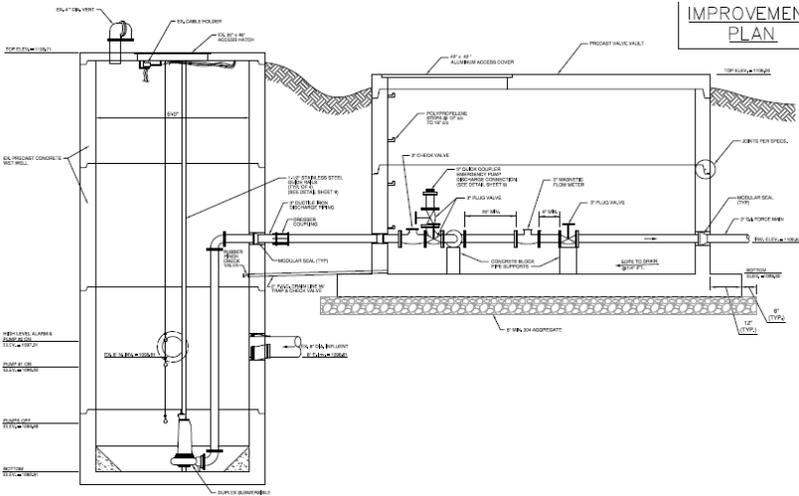
In order to maintain a healthy micro-biology flora, activated sludge is removed from the Wet Stream Process. This is referred to as Waste Activated Sludge (WAS). The calculated removal rate is conducted to ensure specific predominance of micro-biology to provide sufficient treatment. The WAS and Primary waste receives additional treatment in anaerobic digesters. The digesters operate without the addition of dissolved oxygen, in a specific time and temperature process to ensure the beneficial use of biosolids on agricultural fields.

The digesters create an environment in which the bacteria consumes organic matter and destroys pathogenic bacteria. Methane gas is harvested from the digesters to provide self-sufficient gas for the operation of boilers for the thermophilic digestion process. Additional gas is harvested to operate the onsite electric power generator. At optimum levels, enough gas can be produced to power both the WRRF and the Water Production Facility. In 2018 a total of 3.9 mega watts of power was produced for facility operation, or the equivalent electric power consumption of 400 homes over the course of a year. Facility optimization includes the ability to accept select third party waste in the form of septage, municipal biosolids, and food wastes. Not only does this provide sustainable resource recovery, it produces an expected revenue stream of one million dollars annually.



Sanitary Sewer Lift Stations

Traditionally sanitary sewers operate by gravity flow and terminates at the treatment facility. However, it is not always practical to fully lean on gravity sewer conveyance. Topography and elevation variables create a challenge to meet the needs of our customers. Lift stations are utilized to overcome the challenges to deliver the sewage to the designed location. Lift stations tend to serve a specific area or subdivision in which sewer main lines are at a higher elevation than customer end use point. The sewage is regionally collected at a tank where pumps are utilized to pump the sewerage to an elevation where gravity conveyance can be used. Lift stations consist of a collection tank, pumps, and controls to ensure proper operational goals. Emergency power and pumping options are in place to ensure reliable operation of the station.



Your home or business has a service line that connects to a sanitary sewer main line. As a home or business owner in the City of Wooster you have property assets in the form of utility service lines. Utility lines that serve your property are the responsibility of the homeowner and outside of the easements for public utilities. Your private service lines can be subject to failure similar to main lines. Failures can happen to private and public utility systems at any time, and often without a warning sign. Failures can lead to basement flooding, pipe freezing, sewage back up, and equipment / appliance failure. To reduce the likelihood of failure, please see the recommended items that should not be sent down your drains.

TOP TEN THINGS NOT TO FLUSH



- 1. Medications**
Prescription, over-the-counter, vitamins, illegal drugs, patches, and hypodermic needles
- 2. Cloth**
Cleaning rags, nylon stockings, underwear, shop towels, mop heads, dental floss
- 3. Feminine Products**
Sanitary pads, tampons, applicators
- 4. Plastic**
Plastic bags, plastic cotton swabs, disposable lighters, hotel shampoo bottles
- 5. Chemicals**
Cleaning products, herbicides, insecticides, solvents
- 6. Grease**
Auto, industrial
- 7. Wipes**
Baby wipes, "disposable/flushable" wipes, personal hygiene wipes, and cleaning wipes
- 8. Cooking Oil/Grease**
Fats, oils, cooking grease - used or unused
- 9. Condoms**
Condoms and condom wrappers
- 10. Diapers**
Paper or cloth, no matter how dirty, please dispose of in trash

Wooster Water Utilities takes seriously the responsibility to provide reliable services in the form of wastewater removal and treatment. Unfortunately, problems can occur even with a maintenance plan in place. Our sewer infrastructure can be subjected to adversity that has the potential to cause service interruptions. Our goal is to provide excellent preventative and predictive maintenance to all of our assets regardless of age. Proper maintenance is one of the best forms of investment in our utility assets. In the event of failure, it is our resolve to respond quickly and then take a sound methodical approach to perform the necessary repairs. Our commitment to provide excellent sewer system service is indicated by our continual efforts to preventively clean the main lines.



Public Education and Outreach Information

The City of Wooster is proactive in providing information to the public. For up to date news and helpful information please visit our website at <https://www.woosteroh.com>

Follow the City of Wooster’s social media accounts on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

https://www.woosteroh.com

FIRE POLICE UTILITIES PARKS f t i Q (330) 263-5200

Wooster OHIO

DEPARTMENTS GOVERNMENT COMMUNITY RESOURCES CONTACT

Voted Best Hometown!
We are excited to announce that we have been selected by Ohio Magazine's 2017/2018 Best Hometown.
[READ FULL ARTICLE](#)

BILL PAY
PERMITS & VIEWPOINT
ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

facebook

Email or Phone Password Log In

Forgot account?

The City of Wooster @CityofWooster

Home About Posts Photos

Home Moments

Search Twitter Have an account? Log In

City of Wooster @CityOfWooster

1,578 Tweets 627 Following 2,973 Followers 257 Likes

City of Wooster @CityOfWooster · 17h
Check out the new Wooster Transit Blue & Gold routes being introduced to our City on Monday!
#Wooster #woosterohio

The Daily Record @TheDailyRecord
Effective Monday, Wooster Transit will introduce two loops — a gold loop and a blue loop — that will allow the service to make more stops and will offer riders choices of shorter wait times in a few places where the shuttle seems to find the most riders. the-daily-record.com/news/20190410/...

New to Twitter?
Sign up now to get your own personalized timeline!
[Sign up](#)

You may also like
Wooster Weekly News @mywoosterly

Instagram

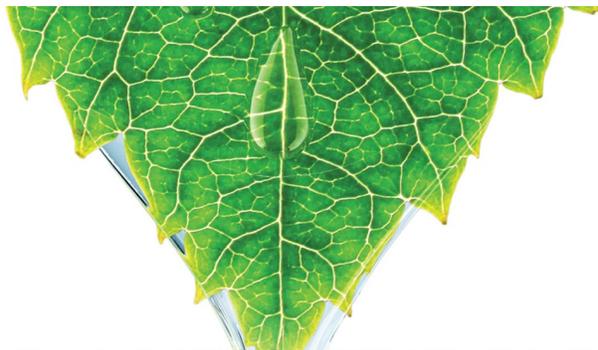
Search Log In Sign Up

cityofwooster Follow

206 posts 1,631 followers 507 following

City of Wooster
Named as one of MONEY Magazine's Top 100 BEST PLACES TO LIVE
www.woosteroh.com

POSTS TAGGED



WATER'S WORTH IT.
YOU NEED WATER. WATER NEEDS YOU.



YOUR RESPECT

Keep pollutants from entering waterways. Only rain in the drain.
Respect water by taking the time to stop, think, and act.

WATER'S WORTH IT



WATER'S WORTH IT.

YOU NEED WATER. WATER NEEDS YOU.



The City of Wooster
Water Utilities
1123 Old Columbus Road
Wooster, Ohio 44691



The City of Wooster
Water Utilities
2018 Water Resource Recovery Facility Report

“We think of our land and water and human resources not as static and sterile possessions but as life-giving assets to be directed by wise provisions for future days.” Franklin D. Roosevelt
