

CITY OF WATERVILLE

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2015



**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON
THIS REPORT, PLEASE CALL
419-878-8101**

**In 1998, a new Federal rule was
passed to ensure that consumers
community drinking water supplies
receive annual documentation of
their water's quality.**

**Lori Brodie, Mayor
James Bagdonas, Municipal Administrator
Ken Blair, Public Works Director**

WHERE DOES YOUR WATER COME FROM?

The City of Waterville's water comes from Lake Erie. This means that the water you drink comes from a surface water supply, not a well. Raw water is collected by an intake crib, located approximately nine miles off shore. The intake crib is a circular concrete structure, 83 feet in diameter, extending 24 feet below the surface of the lake. Water flows into the crib through sixteen ten-foot square openings called ports. The water then flows by gravity through a nine-foot diameter pipe to the Low service pumping station located in Jerusalem Township. From there it is pumped to the Collins Park Water Treatment Plant in East Toledo for processing.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT:

The City of Toledo treats its water to meet and even surpass drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment protocol can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect Lake Erie. More detailed information is provided in the City of Toledo's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling 419-936-3021.

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 800-426-4791. The sources of both tap and bottled drinking 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 materials, and can also pick up substances resulting from animal or 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 runoff and residential use; Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture 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, septic systems, and agricultural and urban runoff; or Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

"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 Waterville 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 Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

For more information call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791

Information for Vulnerable Populations: Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Federal guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are also available from EPA's Safe drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.



2015 Drinking water Quality Results

The table below shows the results of the water quality tests for 2015. The environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Samples were collected for dozens of different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the water supply. Those that were detected are included in the table below. The Ohio EPA

Parameter:	Sample Year	Unit	Level Found	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Sources
Regulated Inorganic Parameters (sampled at the plant tap)								
Barium	2015	ppm	0.010	NA	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from drilling Wastes and metal refineries
Fluoride	2015	ppm	1.05	0.82 – 1.17	4	4	No	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Chlorite	2015	ppm	0.37	0.053 – 0.5	0.5	1.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate	2015	ppm	3.12	nd – 3.12	10	10	No	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Organic Parameters (TTHM and HAA5 sampled in the distribution system)								
TTHM	2015	ppb	69.7	22.1 – 96.0	0	80	No	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	2015	ppb	13.3	4.1 – 31.2	none	60	No	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Synthetic Organic Parameters including Pesticides and Herbicides –								
Atrazine	2015	ppb	0.089	nd – 0.089	3	3	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	2015	ppb	0.060	nd – 0.060	4	4	No	Herbicide runoff
Regulated Microbiological Parameters (sampled at the plant tap)								
Turbidity	2015	ntu	0.24	0.04 – 0.24	none	TT	No	Soil runoff, suspended matter in lake water
TOC	2015	see note 3	3.02	2.58 – 3.87	none	TT	No	Naturally present in the environment
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	2015	ppm	1.06	0.49 – 1.52	4	4	No	Additive used to control microbes
Copper and Lead Testing (sampled in the distribution system at individual taps)								
Copper	2014	ppm	<.60	nd – 0.60	1.3	AL=1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead	2014	ppb	<11	nd - <11	15	AL=15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Testing								
Alpha	2015	piC/L	8	NA	NA	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Parameters (sampled at the plant tap)								
Sodium*1	2015	ppm	32.4	6.8 – 32.4	na	na	No	Naturally occurring
*1. This information is provided for those concerned with sodium in their diet; 33.2 ppm of sodium equates to 7.90 milligrams of sodium per 8 ounce glass of water.								
Parameter:	Sample Year	Unit	Level Found	Range	Threshold	Likely Sources		
Microcystin*2	2015	ppb	ND	ND	0.3 Children under the age of 6 1.6 Anyone 6 or older	Toxin produced by harmful algal blooms		
*2. Micocystin is a toxin produced by harmful algal blooms. The 1.00 ppb Do Not Drink Advisory Threshold was established by OEPA and Ohio Department of Public Health. For information on Harmful Algal Bloom Response Strategy go to http://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/HABs/PWS_HAB_Response_Strategy_2014.pdf .								

1. TTHM stands for Total Trihalomethanes. HAA5 stands for Haloacetic Acids. MCL compliance for both TTHM and HAA5 is based on the highest annual average (shown as level found). The range shows the highest and lowest single detects from quarterly compliance monitoring at two different sites in the distribution system. On July 14, 2015 the TTHM samples were above the MCL of 80 ppb detected but were below the running annual average required.
2. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it daily because it is a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA states that all samples must be below 1 ntu and that 95% of the daily samples must be lower than 0.3 ntu. In 2014, 99% of our samples were below 0.3 ntu.
3. TOC stands for Total Organic Carbon. The value reported under “Level Found” for TOC is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1.0) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the “Range” for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio. Toledo remained in compliance with TOC removal requirements.
4. Compliance for copper and lead is based on the 90th percentile, where 9 out of 10 samples must be below the action level (AL).

This table shows results from 2013 Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) results. These test results will assist USEPA in developing new regulatory requirements to protect the public health and safety. Any contaminant found in the UCMR3 quarterly sampling will not have an MCLG or MCL and will be listed below:

Parameter:	Sample Year	Units	Level Found	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation
Unregulated Contaminants in Drinking Water							
Chromium, Hexavalent	2013	ppb	0.232	0.19 – 0.232	na	na	No
Chromium, Total	2013	ppb	0.24	0.20 – 0.24	na	na	No
Chlorate	2013	ppb	100.0	39.6 – 100.0	na	na	No
Molybdenum, Total	2013	ppb	2.11	nd – 2.11	na	na	No
Strontium, Total	2013	ppb	151.0	0.086 – 151.0	na	na	No
Vanadium, Total	2013	ppb	0.850	0.423 – 0.850	na	na	No
Unregulated Contaminants in Distribution System							
Chromium, Hexavalent	2013	ppb	0.26	0.21 – 0.26	na	na	No
Chromium, Total	2013	ppb	0.389	0.21 – 0.389	na	na	No
Chlorate	2013	ppb	111.0	43.4 – 111.0	na	na	No
Molybdenum, Total	2013	ppb	3.0	1.20 – 3.0	na	na	No
Strontium, Total	2013	ppb	200.0	98.0 – 200.0	na	na	No
Vanadium, Total	2013	ppb	0.820	0.502 – 0.820	na	na	No

For more information on UCMR3 go to: <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/basicinformation.cfm>.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS

The City of Toledo continuously monitors your drinking water and it remains above and beyond Federal and State laws. On the inside page it will show our monitoring results for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015, unless otherwise noted. **The test results show that your drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.**

Drinking Water Notice

On May 18, 2015 Waterville received a notification from the City of Toledo Public Water System for failure to meet the contact time treatment technique requirements. Because Waterville is a satellite system of Toledo Water, we were required to notify our customers of this violation. It was felt that the amount of contact time with the chlorine in the water before it reached our system was more than adequate to provide sufficient disinfection as needed. A copy of the Tier 2 SWTR Notice was attached to the 2014 CCR report and was made available on the City's website with notification via the monthly water bill.

Our system also monitors our supply on a continuing basis for the following:

1. **Bacteria** – Six samples per month.
2. **Chlorine** – Daily tests to verify the proper residual is maintained.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2015 The City of Waterville had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Information about cryptosporidium

In 2015, 18 samples were taken from the Toledo's raw water supply. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of these samples.

TERMINOLOGY DEFINITIONS

Parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb)- One ppm can be equated to a single penny in \$10,000. One ppb is a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Maximum contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk, to health, MCLs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels by the State and Federal government.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (ntu) – measures clarity.

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

Thresholds – Recommended levels of unregulated contaminants not to exceed. If levels are exceeded, this will generate a form of response or course of action.

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – Common measurement of radioactivity.

nd – not detectable.

na – not applicable.