DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

Consumer Confidence Report 2019

Report Date: May 26, 2020

City of Perrysburg
Department of Public Utilities
211 East Boundary Street
Perrysburg, OH 43551
419 872 8050
www.ci.perrysburg.oh.us

CITY OF PERRYSBURG
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2019

Introduction

The City of Perrysburg has prepared the following report 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.

Where does your Drinking Water come from?

The City of Perrysburg receives all of its drinking water from the City of Toledo. Ohio EPA has completed a **Source Water Assessment** for the City of Toledo, which uses surface water drawn from Lake Erie. By their nature, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination from chemicals and pathogens. The time it would take for a contaminant to travel from our source water to our drinking water intake is relatively short. Although the water system's main intake is located offshore, its proximity to the following increases the susceptibility of the source water to contamination: municipal sewage treatment plants, industrial wastewater, combined sewer overflows, septic system discharges, open water dredge disposal operations, runoff from agricultural and urban areas, oil and gas production, mining operations, accidental releases and spills, especially from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

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 or at https://toledo.oh.gov/services/public-utilities/water-treatment/drinking-water-quality-information/ . Toledo's Water Treatment Plant has an outstanding record of success, consistently maintaining compliance with drinking water quality regulations. Its outstanding performance in 2019 was achieved through a proactive commitment by its staff to produce a higher level of drinking water safety and reliability than is currently required by law.

Information about Cryptosporidium

The City of Toledo Water Department has completed the second round of source water monitoring required by the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. Forty-eight (48) samples were collected and tested for Giardia and Cryptosporidium. Only one cell of Cryptosporidium was detected during the testing period from April 2015 to March 2019. In 2005, 21 samples were taken from Toledo's raw water supply. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of these samples. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Monitoring of source water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, includes 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 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. 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. Immune-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. The City of Perrysburg and the City of Toledo conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2019. Samples were collected for many contaminants, most of which were not detected, and those that were detected, were below allowed levels in the City of Perrysburg's water supply. Not listed are the hundreds of contaminants tested for, but not detected in our water. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. This means that the most recent results might be from a year prior to the current report year (e.g., triennial monitoring).

The City of Perrysburg has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

Reporting Violations

During 2019, no reportable violations occurred in the City of Perrysburg Water System.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of City Council, which meets the first and third Tuesday of each month. **For more information** on your drinking water contact Alice Godsey, P.E., Director or Matt Choma, P.E., Deputy Director of Public Utilities, at 419-872-8050.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION (clip and save)
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
City of Perrysburg Department of Public Utilities: 419-872-8050
City of Perrysburg Water/Sewer Billing Office: 419-872-8050

The City of Perrysburg and City of Toledo continuously monitor your drinking water above and beyond Federal and State laws. The table below shows the parameters that were detected in the water from January 1 to December 31, 2019, unless otherwise noted. These test results confirm that your drinking water meets Federal and State requirements and that ALL DETECTED CONTAMINANTS ARE BELOW ALLOWED LEVELS. This table does not show the hundreds of other contaminants we tested for and did not detect in our water.

City of Toledo's Information - sampled at Toledo's plant tap

Parameter	Sample Year	Units	Level Found	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Sources
Regulated Inorganic Parameters								
Barium	2015	ppm	0.01	na	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries.
Chlorite	2019	ppm	0.25	0.02 - 0.25	0.8	1.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Fluoride	2019	ppm	1.02	0.85 - 1.12	4	4	No	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate	2019	ppm	2.21	<0.2 – 2.21	10	10	No	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Regulated Microbiological Parameter								
Turbidity*	2019	ntu	0.47	0.03 - 0.47	none	TT	No	Soil runoff, suspended matter in the lake water
**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 turbidity limit set by the EPA states that all samples must be below 1 ntu and that 95% of the samples must be lower than 0.3 ntu .in 2019, 99.5% of our samples were below 0.3 ntu.*								
TOC*	2019	see note*	2.76	2.76 - 3.19	none	TT	No	Naturally present in the environment.
** 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 indicates that the water is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC requirements. The value reported under the "Range" for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio. Toledo remained in compliance for TOC.*								
Synthetic Organic Parameters including Pesticides and Herbicides								
Atrazine	2015	ppb	0.089	nd - 0.089	3	3	no	Runoff herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	2015	ppb	0.06	nd - 0.060	4	4	no	Herbicide runoff
Unregulated Parameters								
Sodium	2019	ppm	28.4	9.7 – 28.4	na	na	No	Naturally occurring
Manganese	2018	ppb	.0478	<0.4 – 0.78	na	na	No	Naturally occurring

City of Perrysburg's Distribution Information

Parameter	Sample Year	Units	Level Found	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Sources

Volatile Organic Parameters								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	2019	ppb	11.5	6.5 – 17.8	NA	60	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMS)	2019	ppb	70.1	31.1 – 98.5	NA	80	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM stands for Total Trihalomethanes. HAA5 stands for Haloacetic Acids. MCL compliance for both TTHM and HAA5 is based on the highest locational running annual average (shown as level found). The range shows the highest and lowest single detects from quarterly compliance monitoring at four (4) different sites in the distribution system.								
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	2019	ppm	0.90	0.56 - 0.90	4	4	No	Additive used to control microbes

Copper and Lead Testing (sampled in the distribution system at individual taps)								
	Sample Year	**Units**	**90th**	**Range Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Violation?**	
Copper	2017	ppm	0.012	0 - .027	1.3	AL=1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2017	ppb	0	0	15	AL=15	No	
No samples tested at or above the Action Level for Lead or Copper; 33 samples collected for each.								

"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. City of Perrysburg 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."

Unregulated Contaminants in Distribution System Monitoring

Table of Unregulated Contaminants – Sample Year 2019					
Parameter	**Sample Year**	**Units**	**Average Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Location**
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	2019	ppb	14.12	7.98 – 22.0	Distribution System
Haloacetic Acid (HAA6Br)	2019	ppb	7.37	4.43 – 9.59	Distribution System
Haloacetic Acid (HAA9)	2019	ppb	20.06	13.66 – 29.33	Distribution System

For more information on UCMR4 go to : http://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

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. In 2019, City of Perrysburg participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a copy of the results please call the City of Perrysburg Department of Public Utilities at 419-872-8050.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

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.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (ntu): a measure of water clarity.

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.

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.

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.

na = not applicable/available

nd = not detected.