CITY OF PERRYSBURG
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2015

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 its drinking water from the City of Toledo. The State 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.

Information about Cryptosporidium

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

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, EPA 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 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 sampling during 2015. Samples were collected for a total of fourteen different contaminants. All detected contaminants 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 than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

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

Reporting Violations

The City of Perrysburg had no reporting violations in 2015.

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 Mark E. Dunsmoor, Commissioner of Public Utilities, at 419-872-8050.

Theft of Water

Pursuant to Ohio law it is illegal to tamper with your water meter and associated equipment to obtain unauthorized use of water. As specified in the Ohio Revised Code, persons found guilty of stealing water or tampering may be subject to jail sentences up to five years and fines up to $10,000. Meter tampering is dangerous and could result in damage to your property. We regret the need for this message since it applies to only a few.

Direct Payment/Withdrawal of Water/Sewer Bills now Available

The City of Perrysburg Water and Sewer Billing Office has the capability to automatically withdraw your payment from your bank account. The payment will be withdrawn on the due date. In the event that the due date falls on a holiday or weekend, it will be withdrawn on the next business day.

If you are interested in starting this service, please pick up a form at the Water/Sewer Billing Office, complete it and return it along with a voided check or deposit slip to 211 E. Boundary, Perrysburg Ohio 43551. If you have any questions please call 419-872-8050 during business hours 7:00am – 3:30 pm.

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, 2015, 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 their 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*	2015	ppm	0.371	0.053 - 0.5	0.5	1.0	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Fluoride	2015	ppm	1.05	0.82 - 1.17	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate**	2015	ppm	3.12	nd - 3.12	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposit.
** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.								
Regulated Microbiological Parameter								
Turbidity*	2015	ntu	0.24	0.04 - 0.24	none	TT	No	Soil runoff, suspended matter in the river 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 2015, 100 % of our samples were below 0.3 ntu.*								
TOC*	2015	see note*	3.02	2.58 - 3.87	none	TT	No	Naturally present in the environment.
** TOC stands for Total Organic Carbon. The valve reported under "Level Found" for TOC is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentages 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.*								
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	2015	ppm	32.4	6.8 - 32.4	na	na	No	Naturally occurring
Microcystin*	2015	ppb	nd	nd	Threshold = .3 children under the age 6, 1.6 anyone 6 or older			Toxin produced by harmful algal blooms
* Microcystin is a toxin produced by harmful algal blooms. The 1.00 ppb Do Not Drink Advisory was established by OEPA and Ohio Department of Public Health. There is no current MCL for Microcystin. For information on harmful Algal Bloom Response Strategy go to http://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/HABs/PWS_HAB_Response_Strategy.pdf								

City of Perrysburg's Distribution Information

Parameter	Sample Year	Units	Level Found	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Sources
Regulated Microbiological Parameters								
Total Coliform Bacteria*	2015	sample	1	0 - 1	0	>1 per month	No	Naturally present in the environment.
** All other samples and repeat samples during that year tested safe.*								
Volatile Organic Parameters								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	2015	ppb	12.31	3.8 - 30.1	NA	60	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMS)	2015	ppb	51.08	19.0 - 107.6	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 annual average (shown as level found). The range shows the highest and lowest single detects from quarterly compliance monitoring at 4 different site in the distribution system.								
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	2015	ppm	1.05	0.24 - 2.60	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	2014	ppm	0.023	0 - .036	1.3	AL=1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2014	ppb	0	0 - 6	15	AL=15	No	
"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 Monitoring

This table shows the results from the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). These test results will assist USEPA in developing new regulatory requirements to protect public health and safety. UCMR3 requires monitoring at the plant tap and in the distribution system. Any contaminant found in the UCMR3 quarterly sampling will not have an MCLG or MCL and will be listed below with its range of highest and lowest results

Unregulated Contaminants in Drinking Water at the Plant Tap

Parameter	Sample Year	Units	Level Found	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation?
Chromium, Hexavalent	2014	ppb	0.23	0.22 - 0.23	na	na	No
Chromium, Total	2014	ppb	0.31	0.26 - 0.31	na	na	No
Chlorate	2014	ppb	46	39 - 46	na	na	No
Molybdenum, Total	2014	ppb	1.9	1.5 - 1.9	na	na	No
Strontium, Total	2014	ppb	160	150 - 160	na	na	No
Vanadium, Total	2014	ppb	0.88	0.74 - 0.88	na	na	No

Unregulated Contaminants in Distribution System at Maximum Residence Time

Parameter	Sample Year	Units	Level Found	Range Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation?
Chromium, Hexavalent	2014	ppb	0.21	0.19 - 0.21	na	na	No
Chromium, Total	2014	ppb	0.3	0.25 - 0.3	na	na	No
Chlorate	2014	ppb	52	35 - 52	na	na	No
Molybdenum, Total	2014	ppb	2.1	1.9 - 2.1	na	na	No
Strontium, Total	2014	ppb	180	150 - 180	na	na	No
Vanadium, Total	2014	ppb	0.99	0.67 - 0.99	na	na	No

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
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.
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.