

Lima Water Treatment Plant



City of Lima, Ohio

2020 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report



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Lima Water Treatment Plant
1100 East Wayne Street
Lima, Ohio 45804

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Lima Water Treatment Plant drinking water.

In 2020, our PWS was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU's in 95% of the samples analyzed each month, and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported, the Lima Water Treatment Plant's highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 was 0.20 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (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) indicates that the water system is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the "Range" for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio.

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Lima City Council which meets in the year 2021 on the following dates: 1/4, 1/25, 2/8, 2/22, 3/8, 3/22, 4/5, 4/19, 5/10, 5/24, 6/14, 6/28, 7/12, 7/26, 8/9, 8/23, 9/13, 9/27, 10/11, 10/25, 11/8, 11/22, 12/6, and 12/20. All council meetings are held in Council Chambers at 7:00 PM at 50 Town Square.

For more information on your drinking water contact Tim Williams at (419) 221-5170. Written suggestions or comments can be sent to:

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1100 East Wayne Street
Lima, Ohio 45804

Learn more about City of Lima Water Treatment Plant System at the web address: www.cityhall.lima.oh.us/

City of Lima, Ohio



Lima Water Treatment Plant Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2020

The Lima Water Treatment Plant 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. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

The City of Lima's public water system uses surface water drawn from intakes on the Ottawa and Auglaize Rivers. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be 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 Lima's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, industrial storm water, home construction, machine metal workshops, landfills, junk yards, septic systems, wastewater treatment discharges, roadways and railways.

The City of Lima's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but 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 Ottawa and Auglaize Rivers. Please contact Tim Williams at 419-221-5170 if you would like more information about the assessment.

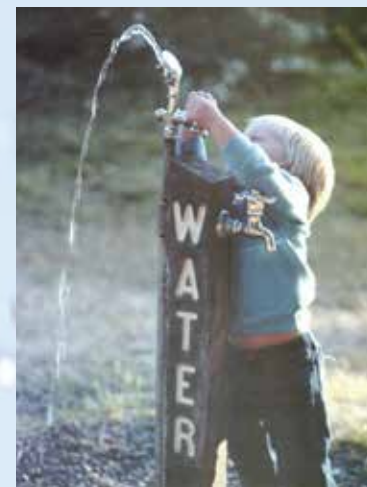
The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water; include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick 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.

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 Lima's public water system 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>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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).



Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95 requires the public water supplier to protect the public water system from cross-connections and prevent backflow situations. The public water supplier must conduct cross-connection control inspections of their water customers' property to evaluate hazards. Local ordinances or water department regulations must be followed in addition to state regulations. In Ohio the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings while Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection. Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for properly maintaining their plumbing systems. It is the homeowners' or other customers' responsibility to ensure that cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow preventers are tested yearly and are in operable condition.

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. Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control 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).

LIMA WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.20	0.03 - 0.28	NO	2020	Soil Runoff.
Turbidity (% samples meeting standards)	N/A	TT	100%	100%	NO	2020	Soil Runoff.
Total Organic Carbon Compliance Ratio	N/A	TT	1.85	1.43 - 2.74	NO	2019 2020	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	0.84 - 1.31	NO	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.20	0.23 - 1.85	NO	2020	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM's] (ppb)	N/A	80	64.3	28.1 - 74.6	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Compliance of THM's is based on running annual average, and not individual sample values.							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	N/A	60	18.9	8.2 - 23.1	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Compliance of HAA values is based on running annual average and not individual sample values.							
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.6	1.5 - 1.7	NO	2019 2020	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine compliance is based on running annual average.							
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15	N/A	< 2 ppb	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	0 of 31 samples was found to have lead in excess of the lead Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	N/A	0.03	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	0 of 31 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						
Table of Unregulated Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Year		Average Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Locations		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2020		16.09	12.48 - 19.15	Distribution		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA9) (ppb)	2020		22.56	17.46 - 26.15	Distribution		

Listed to the left is information on those contaminants that were found in the Lima Water Treatment Plant drinking water.

Key To Table

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

TT = Treatment Technique

TTHM = Total Trihalomethanes

RAA = Running Annual Average

QA = Quarterly Average

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

HAA = Haloacetic Acids



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 2020 The City of Lima participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a copy of the results please call Tim Williams at 419-221-5170.

An Explanation of the Water-Quality Data Table

The table shows the results of our water-quality analysis. Every regulated contaminant detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in

drinking water. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level which could be detected was 5 and that the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

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