City of Findlay Water Department
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2019

Superintendent	Mayor	Service Director
Jason Phillips	Christina Muryn	Brian A. Thomas

Introduction

The following report has been prepared 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.

Source water information and assessment

Our water source is surface water pumped from the Blanchard River into the Findlay Reservoir, which is located three miles southeast of the water treatment plant. For the purpose of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered 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 Findlay's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agricultural runoff, industrial storm water, gas station runoff, home construction, animal feed lot runoff, gas lines and gas and oil wells, wastewater treatment discharges, cemeteries, airports, silage, farm machinery repair, pesticide/fertilizer/petroleum storage areas, pasture, closed and inactive landfills, roadways and railways.

We treat your water using lime/soda softening, coagulation, sedimentation, stabilization, fluoridation, disinfection, and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants in the source water; however, 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 Blanchard River. Information that is more detailed is in the City of Findlay's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling the Findlay Water Department at 419-424-7193.

Sources of contamination to drinking water

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that 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. 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. 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. Our water department conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2019. Samples were collected for 57 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of Findlay water supply. In 2019, we tested Raw water for microcystins and had no detections. 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, are more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Findlay drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	NA	TT	2.2	2.0-3.3	NO	2019	Naturally present in the environment.
The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between 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 TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.14	0.02 – 0.14	NO	2019	Soil runoff.
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	NA	TT	100%	100% – 100%	NO	2019	
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Findlay Water Department's highest recorded turbidity result for 2018 was 0.16 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.011	NA	NO	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.93	0.81 – 1.09	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.32	<0.10 – 0.32	NO	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	25.2	13.0 – 37.5	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	66.9	25.6 – 91.5	NO	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.6	1.4 – 1.7	NO	2019	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**		90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	NA		3.4	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of 30 samples have lead levels that exceeded the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3	NA		0.14	NO	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of 30 samples have copper levels that exceeded the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.						

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4							
	Entry Point						
	Level Found	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Year**				
Manganese 55 (ppb)	3.374	0.622-7.95	2019				
	Distribution						
	Level Found	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Year**				
Total HAA5 (ppb)	19.83	13.3-28.2	2019				
Total HAA6 (ppb)	7.35	4.91-11.3	2019				
Total HAA9 (ppb)	26.13	17.1-37.9	2019				
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	4.88	3.78-7.21	2019				
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	1.05	0.69-1.58	2019				
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	14.13	8.94-21.6	2019				
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	4.66	3.10-6.78	2019				
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	1.67	1.28-2.03	2019				
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	0.74	0.33-0.90	2019				
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 Findlay WTP participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). For a copy of the results please call Rick Parker at 419-424-7193.							

Lead Educational Information

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 Findlay Water Department 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Information

In 2019, we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Phillips by calling (419) 424-7193 or by writing to 110 North Blanchard Street, Findlay, OH 45840. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend regular public meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month, at 7:30 p.m., in Council Chambers in the Municipal Building, at 318 Dorney Plaza.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report

- 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.
- Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of water cloudiness.
- Not Applicable (NA)
- 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.
- 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 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.
- 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.
- Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin Microcystin.

For information regarding backflow prevention, visit our web page at: http://www.findlayohio.com/government/city-departments/utilities/water-distribution/backflow-prevention-program/