Important Information About Your Drinking Water:

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements Not Met for Toledo

Our water system is required to conduct a system evaluation to characterize disinfection by-products (DBPs) in our distribution system and identify the best places to monitor. We recently failed to collect the correct number of drinking water samples required for this evaluation. Although this incident was not an emergency and did not affect water quality, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for the presence of drinking water contaminants. Between October 1, 2007 and September 30, 2008, our system failed to collect the required number of DBP samples for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5s) in our drinking water distribution system.

What should I do? There is nothing you need to do. The missed samples were for the purpose of a system evaluation and are not compliance samples. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation were to arise where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What was done? TTHMs and HAA5s are a group of chemicals that are formed when chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water. We are working to minimize the formation of TTHMs and HAA5s while ensuring an adequate level of disinfection to protect customers from exposure to bacteria.

We revised our monitoring plan and will be taking these samples between August 10, 2009 and June 14, 2010. For more information, please contact David E. Leffler, Commissioner, Water Treatment, 419-936-3021.

How Do I Participate in Decisions Concerning My Drinking Water?

Toledo's City Council meets every other Tuesday at 4 p.m. at City Hall.

For More Information About Your Drinking Water

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 800-426-4791
- City of Toledo Web Site: www.toledo.oh.gov
- On-Line Water Report: www.toledo.oh.gov (then search for "drinking water quality report")
- Toledo Water Plant/Questions about this Report: 419-936-3021
- Toledo City Council Meeting Information: 419-245-1050

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION ENCLOSED:
2008 WATER QUALITY REPORT

POSTAL CUSTOMER

CITY OF TOLEDO 2008 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Dear Fellow Citizens,

In 2007, the U.S. Conference of Mayors named Toledo as one of the nation's top 5 cities with the best drinking water. Following this honor, the City of Toledo is proud to provide you with this Water Quality Report for 2008.

The Division of Water Treatment pumped 28 billion gallons of high quality drinking water through the plant in 2008. The plant has a total capacity of 120 million gallons per day that services 454,000 customers, 24-hours a day, 7 days a week. Our service area includes Toledo, Washington Township, and Ottawa Hills, and we provide water to the City of Sylvania, Perrysburg, Rossford, Maumee, Southeast Michigan, Whitehouse and Northwest Water and Sewer in Wood County.

We are pleased to provide this high quality water for your family, employers, and businesses. The water provided by the staff at the Toledo Water Division contributes to the high quality of life that every water customer expects and deserves.

From Toledo - an International Award Winning City!

Carleton S. Finkbeiner, Mayor

Where Does Your Drinking Water Come From?

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 2005, 21 samples were taken from Toledo's raw water supply. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of these samples.

2008 System-Wide Improvements

The City of Toledo's Water Plant has an outstanding record of success, consistently maintaining 100% compliance with drinking water quality regulations. Our outstanding performance in 2008 was achieved through a proactive commitment by our staff to produce a higher level of drinking water safety and reliability than is currently required by law. Over 454,000 customers in the greater Toledo area benefit from the City's proactive approach to drinking water quality. Many water system improvements and achievements were made in 2008 to keep our water system functioning at peak performance levels and to maximize service reliability and value:

- Began construction of the potassium permanganate feed system facility to feed permanganate year-round for zebra mussel control
- Added a boiler water make-up tank with preheat unit (old unit did not have preheat feature)
- Four sludge field valves were replaced with direct burial plug valves
- Replaced some maintenance shop equipment to allow us to make in-house repairs
- Inspected our 78-inch Raw Water Line
- Replaced shaft on Basin #3 Flocculation drive unit
- Rebuilt lime chemical transport system
- Designed and built engineering offices and storage areas
- Completed design specifications on a new analytical drinking water lab

El informe contiene informacion importate sobre la calidad del agua en su comunidad. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2008 Water Quality Results

The table below shows the results of the Toledo Water Treatment Plant's water quality tests for 2008. The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Samples were collected for dozens of different contaminants, most of which were not detected in Toledo's water supply. Those that were detected are included in the table below. There were no violations and our water was in compliance with all State and Federal water quality standards. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not frequently change.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Parameters

Parameter	Sample Year	Units	Level Found	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Sources
Chlorite	2008	ppm	0.217	<0.02 - 0.217	0.8	1.0	no	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	2008	ppm	1.1	0.85 - 1.1	4	4	no	Water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate	2008	ppm	3.05	<0.20 - 3.05	10	10	no	Fertilizer runoff; septic tank leaching, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Parameters

Beta/Photon	2008	pCi/L	4	na	50	AL=50	no	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

Volatile Organic Parameters

TTHM[1]	2008	ppb	45.6	12.7 - 83.9	0	80	no	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
HAA5[2]	2008	ppb	15.6	2.4 - 30.5	none	60	no	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

Microbiological Parameters

Turbidity[3]	2008	ntu	0.42	0.04 - 0.42	none	TT[3]	no	Soil runoff, suspended matter in lake water
TOC[4]	2008	see note[4]	1.8	1.59 - 2.18	none	TT	no	Naturally present in the environment

Residual Disinfectants

					MRDLG	MRDL		
Total Chlorine	2008	ppm	0.92	0.87 - 0.92	4	4	no	Additive used to control microbes

Copper and Lead Testing and Bacteriological Parameters

Parameter	Sample Year	Units	90th	Sites Above AL	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Sources
Copper[5]	2008	ppm	.019	None	1.3	AL=1.3	no	Corrosion of household plumbing, and erosion of natural deposits
Lead[5]	2008	ppb	6	One[5]	15	AL=15	no	

1. TTHM stands for Total Trihalomethanes. There was one individual result (shown as the range high) that exceeded the MCL, but MCL compliance is based on the highest annual average (shown as level found).
2. HAA5 stands for Haloacetic Acids. The level found is the highest annual average. MCL compliance is based on the highest annual average.
3. 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 February 2008, one of our daily samples was between 0.3 and 1 ntu, but 99.43% of the daily samples were still below the requirement, indicating that our filtration system was working properly. There was no violation.
4. 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) 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.
5. Compliance for copper and lead is based on the 90th percentile, where 9 out of 10 samples must be below the action level (AL). Because one testing sites exceeded the AL for lead, we are including this information: "Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in you home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)."

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS/ADDITIONAL MONITORING

Parameter	Sample Year	Units	Level Found	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation?	Likely Sources
Sodium[6]	2008	ppm	37.4	10.0 - 37.4	na	na	no	Naturally occurring

Initial Distribution System Evaluation Special Monitoring[7]

TTHM[7]	2008	ppb	na	17.3 - 100.3	0	80	yes[7]	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
HAA5[7]	2008	ppb	31.6	5.5 - 31.6	none	60	yes[7]	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection

6. This information is provided for those concerned with sodium in their diet. 37.4 ppm of sodium equates to 8.85 milligrams of sodium per 8 ounce glass of water.
7. Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intendend to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated DBP concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. DBPs are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. DBPs are grouped into two categories, TTHMs and HAA5s. USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of D/DBPs in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s. Please see the back page of this report for information about an administrative violation resulting from failing to collect the required number of samples.

Water Quality Terminology

Parts per million (ppm) and parts per billion (ppb) - One ppm can be equated to 4 teaspoons of salt in a standard 24-foot backyard pool. One ppb is like 1 teaspoon of salt in an Olympic-sized pool.

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 State and Federal governments.

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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

(pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter, a measure of the concentration of a radioactive substance

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (ntu) - A measure of water clarity.

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 the drinking water.

nd - Not detectable.

na - Not applicable.

The "<" symbol means less than.

Health and Safety Information

The following is mandatory language provided by the EPA. The City of Toledo's drinking water meets or surpasses all Federal and State laws.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least 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 the 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, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, septic systems, and agricultural and urban runoff.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production, or mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting 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.

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 those undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from 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 micro-biological contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.