

Village of Liberty Center
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2020
PWS#3500603

The Village of Liberty Center has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included with this report is general health information, water quality test results for the year 2020, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION INFORMATION

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs which meet the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m.

LICENSE TO OPERATE

Liberty Center has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The Napoleon Water Treatment Plant has an abundant water supply from 2 sources. The Napoleon Water Plant draws from the Maumee River daily. Their second source is the Wauseon Reservoir. They pump daily, weather permitting to the reservoir. In 2020 Napoleon pumped 407 million gallons of raw water to the Wauseon Reservoir. The flow can be reversed and Napoleon can flow back when there are water quality issues in the river, such as non-point agricultural runoff. The City of Napoleon provided roughly 436 million gallons of clean drinking water in 2020.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT

Parts per million (ppm) - One part substance per million parts water (or Milligrams per liter).

Parts per billion (ppb) - One part substance per billion parts water (or Micrograms per liter).

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal– The "Goal" (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.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE)

Not Applicable (NA)

Total Coliform Bacteria (TC) - Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

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.

TOC- Total Organic Carbon

Contact Time (CT) - means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

Microcystins – Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.

Cyanobacteria – Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.

Cyanotoxin – Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also, sometimes referred to as "algal toxin".

LEAD

Lead in Home Plumbing. 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 Village of Liberty Center 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. 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.

NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of 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 for advice from your health care provider.

SAMPLING RESULTS

During the past year the City of Napoleon has taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. The table also includes results from additional tests that the Village of Liberty Center has taken.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE

Under the stage 2 disinfectants/disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBR), our public water system was required by U.S. EPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution systems with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). U.S. EPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

TOTAL COLIFORM RULE

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminate level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the Public Water System (PWS).

The value reported under Amount Detected for TOC is the lowest ratio between percentages of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than (1) indicated 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.

TURBIDITY

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the 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.

THE VILLAGE OF LIBERTY CENTER NOTICES OF VIOLATION

The Village of Liberty Center was in violation for failing to monitor for disinfection by-product contaminants and reporting the results during the first quarter of the 2020 monitoring period. The Village of Liberty Center returned to compliance when samples were collected in the second quarter of 2020 monitoring period and a Drinking Water Notice was issued August 7, 2020 to notify the public of the violation.

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).

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

The Village of Liberty Center receives its drinking water from The City of Napoleon system. At the connection point the Village maintains booster pumps and chlorination and aeration facilities. The City of Napoleon uses surface water drawn from an intake on the Maumee River. 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 Napoleon's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, septic systems, oil and gas production activities, combined sewer overflows, and wastewater treatment discharges, commercial and industrial sources, roadways, and railways.

The City of Napoleon'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 Maumee River. More detailed information is provided in the City of Napoleon's Drinking Water Source

Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling the Village of Liberty Center Water Department.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM

The Napoleon Water Plant continued testing for Cryptosporidium round two in 2020, 3 of 12 samples taken of the raw water detected Cryptosporidium. It was not detected in the finished water. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of source water and/or finished water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infections include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised people are at a greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. The City of Napoleon Water Treatment Plant currently has a UV disinfection system and is proud to let our customers know that the current water treatment system that is in operation effectively removes Cryptosporidium detected in the raw surface water as required by the Ohio EPA.

RED WATER/ TASTE AND ODOR ISSUES

From time to time, rust from the inside of old iron water mains or from your plumbing may be dislodged by high flow, this can lead to a red color in drinking water. In addition, during certain times of year, taste and odor problems may occur due mainly to algae in the raw water supply. Napoleon's Water Treatment Plant is working hard to control and eliminate these problems from their water. If you have questions or concerns about your water, contact The Village of Liberty Center's Water Department.

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

In 2020, the City of Napoleon 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 the finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov.

Village of Liberty Center
Water Department
(419) 533-5901
Billing (419)533-3321

| Test Results from the City of Napoleon | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| Regulated Substance (unit of measure) | MCLG (MRDLG) | MCL (MRDL) | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Year Sampled | Typical Source of Contaminants |
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | TT | 0.19 | 0.03 – 0.19 | NO | 2020 | Soil Runoff |
| Turbidity (Lowest Monthly % samples meeting limit) | NA | TT | 100% | NA | NO | 2020 | Soil Runoff |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC)(ppm) | NA | TT | 3.26 | 2.2-3.6 | NO | 2020 | Naturally present in environment |
| Microcystin (ppb) | * | NA | 0% | 0% | NO | 2020 | Produced by some naturally occurring cyanobacteria (Blue-Green Algae) |
| *0.3 AL for children and sensitive populations, 1.6 for children 6 and older as well as adults. | | | | | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.14 | 0.90-1.14 | NO | 2020 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 5.49 | 0.419-5.49 | NO | 2020 | Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.018 | 0-0.018 | NO | 2020 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides & Herbicides | | | | | | | |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 3 | 3 | 1.2 | <.07-1.2 | NO | 2020 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Additional Test Results from the Village of Liberty Center | | | | | | | |
| Residual Disinfectants/Bacteriological | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL=4 | MRDLG=4 | 1.18 | 0.85-1.5 | NO | 2020 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (TC) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | NO | 2020 | Naturally present in environment |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes(ppb) Stage 3-Site 1 & 2 Co Rd 424 & Co Rd T DS201& DS202 | NA | 80 | 38.70 | 24.00-49.3 | NO | 2020 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) Stage 3-Site 1 & 2 Co Rd 424 & Co Rd T DS201 & DS202 | NA | 60 | 19.07 | 12.4-25.2 | NO | 2020 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
| Lead (ppm) | 0 | AL 0.015 | 0 | 0- 0 | NO | 2020 | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| No sample sites out of 10 sites sampled were above the AL of 0.015 ppm. | | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | AL 1.3 | 0.077 | 0-0.085 | NO | 2020 | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| No sample sites out of 10 sites sampled were above the AL of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | | | |

If you are a Critical Water User and may suffer health effects or other detrimental consequences if a continuous supply of water is not supplied, please let our office know and also provide documentation from your medical provider. Once we have written documentation you will be added to our Critical Water User list. Please be aware that being on this list is not a guarantee of notification, as emergencies may occur without warning. Notification will be issued using our Emergency Notification System by either email, text, or voicemail.

Much of the verbiage here within is mandatory language provided by the Ohio EPA