LEAD EDUCATION

"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 with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Wapakoneta 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:

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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SUSCEPTIBILITY ANALYSIS

This assessment indicates that the City of Wapakoneta's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to:

The presence of over 140 significant potential contaminent sources in the protection area and,

The presence of contamination from the City of Wapakoneta Landfill in the ground water within the delineated one year time of travel for the City's eastern wellfield. It is unclear at this time whether or not the contaminated ground water is connected to the aquifer which supplies water to the City's wells.

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

**** The eastern wellfield no longer exists ****

If you wish to view our source water assessment, it can be found at:

http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH0600712.pdf

City of Wapakoneta, Ohio

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY & CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2019
(for the 2018 year)

CITY OF WAPAKONETA - Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2018

The City of Wapakoneta 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, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

In 2018 we had an, unconditioned license to operate our water system

Water Supply and Treatment

The City of Wapakoneta is fortunate to have a supply of exceptional quality ground water that comes from the ancient Teays River Valley Aquifer. Our ground water source consists of seven deep wells, located in two well fields. The untreated well water is pumped into the treatment plant and goes through a four-stage treatment process which includes aeration, filtration, chlorination and sodium ion-exchange softening, producing a high-quality finished drinking water for the community. Certified city water plant operators check water quality daily at every stage of the treatment process to ensure that safe, quality water is delivered to the customer.

Water System Improvements 2018 - 2019

Supply & Treatment: In March 2019, improvements began at the Schaub Rd Water Plant. The city is adding three additional gravity iron filters to be able to increase the amount of water produced on a daily basis. Construction is expected to be completed in July 2019. The water plant produced 559 million gallons in 2018.

Distribution: Construction continues on the Glynwood Rd waterline project (installation of new 12 inch watermain). Extension of waterline to Pratt Industries has been completed.

About Your Drinking Water

The Ohio EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Wapakoneta conducted sampling for Bacteriological, Inorganic, and Volatile Organic Contaminant sampling during 2018. All required samples were collected, most of which were not detected in the City of Wapakoneta Water Supply. 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.

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 under-going 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 at 1-800-426-4791

To Learn More

To learn more about drinking water quality and water resources:

* Water Plant – 738-7439 (7 am – 330 pm) ***Brent Hamel, Water Supt.***
* City Hall – 738-6111 (730 am – 400 pm)
* E-Mail – bhamel@wapakoneta.net
* Internet – www.wapakoneta.net

Participating in decision making:

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the City Council, which meets on the first and third Monday of each month at City Hall, 7:30 pm

Other Sites of Interest:

American Water Works Association
(www.awwa.org)

Ohio Section - American Water Works Assn
(www.oawwa.org)

Ohio EPA Division of Drinking & Ground Water
(www.epa.state.oh.us)

What Are 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 contaminant, 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791

Definitions of Some Terms Contained Within This Report

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) -- The highest level of contaminant that is allow ed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) -- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) **--** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) **--** The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

ppm (Parts Per Million) or mg/l (Milligrams per liter) -- Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

ppb (Parts Per Billion) or ug/l (Micrograms per liter) -- Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

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.

pCi/L -- picocuries per liter is a measurement for radioactivity.

BDL -- below detection level

The City of Wapakoneta has been providing water since 1895

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the CITY OF WAPAKONETA Drinking Water

Inorganic Contaminants	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Avg Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Lead	ppb	0	AL=15	2.65	<2 – 10	No	2018	Corroision of household plumbing systems
0 out 30 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb								
Copper	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.139	<.01 - .53	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
0 out 30 samples were found to have copper in excess of the lead AL of 1.3 ppm								
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.115	NA	No	2018	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Arsenic	ppb	10	10	3.05	NA	No	2017	Erosion of rocks & minerals
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.18	1.04-1.29	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	2	0.007	NA	No	2017	Exist in nature only in ores

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Avg Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	0	80	44.2	19.1 ~ 79.7	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
Chloroform	ppb	NA	NA	21.8	6.79 ~ 42.5	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
Bromoform	ppb	0	NA	0.91	0.57 ~ 1.35	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	60	NA	7.82	4.70 ~ 12.8	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	NA	13.7	6.84 ~ 25.2	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	ppb	0	60	10.8	2.01 ~ 16.6	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	300	NA	4.74	2.01 ~ 11.8	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	5.64	5.64 ~ 5.64	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	BDL	BDL	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	3.12	2.18 ~ 4.57	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid	ppb	NA	NA	1.42	1.08 ~ 2.28	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	0	NA	4.77	3.43 ~ 7.41	No	2018	By-Product of Chlorination

Radioactive Contaminants	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Avg Level Detected	Result	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	0	15	NA	0.63	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	pCi/L	0	5	NA	0.84	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits

Residual Disinfection	Unit	MRDLG	MRDL	Avg Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation Yes/No	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine	ppm	4	4	1.12	.894 ~ 1.32	No	2018	Water additive used to control microbes

Optional Section	Unit	Average for year	Range Detected	No. of Samples	Year Sampled	Source
Sodium	ppm	212	89.7 ~ 253	52	2018	Ion-Exchange Softening
Hardness	ppm	138	116 ~ 456	365	2018	Dissolved Naturally Occurring Minerals