The City of Upper Sandusky Water System has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. 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. The City of Upper Sandusky takes pride in assuring you of your drinking water’s safety.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the City of Upper Sandusky Service Committee, which meets the first and third Monday of every month at 5:30 PM in the Municipal Building.

For more information on your drinking water, contact:
Mr. Aaron Schoenberger
Water Treatment Plant Supervisor
(419) 294-2416
Monday thru Friday
7:00 AM to 3:00 PM

Copies of this report may be obtained at the City’s water office in the Municipal Building or on the web at:
www.uppersanduskyoh.com/crc/index.shtml

Additional information about the requirements for the Consumer Confidence Report may be obtained at the Ohio EPA web site at: www.epa.gov/ogwd

What’s Inside…?
• Where does our drinking water come from?
• How is our water tested?
• What is the quality of our water?

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2014

Frequently Asked Questions
Where does my drinking water come from?
The City of Upper Sandusky public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake on the Sandusky 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 Upper Sandusky’s drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agricultural runoff, commercial and industrial sources, leaking above-ground and underground storage tanks, home construction activities, quarry activities, oil and gas wells, roadways and railways.

The City of Upper Sandusky’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 Sandusky River. More detailed information is provided in the City of Upper Sandusky’s Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Aaron Schoenberger, Water Treatment Plant Supervisor at (419) 294-2416.

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:
• 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, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
• 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
• 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).

What is Turbidity?
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 0.5 NTU at any time. The Upper Sandusky Water System’s highest recorded turbidity result for 2014 was 0.11 and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

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.

Total Coliform Bacteria
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present.
Special Concerns
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Upper Sandusky Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 to lead is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline by calling 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Quality of your Water:
Listed on this page is information on contaminants that were found in the drinking water of the Upper Sandusky Water System.

Drinking Water Regulations
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Upper Sandusky Water System conducted sampling for Turbidity, Fluoride, Nitrates, Barium, Alachlor, Arsenic, Atrazine, Simazine, Lead and Copper, Selenium, Silver, Simazine, Toluene, Total Chlorine, Bromodichloromethane, Bromoform, Chloroform, Dibromo-chloromethane and Total Trihalomethanes during 2014. Samples were collected for over 60 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of Upper Sandusky water supply. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring of some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

A new treatment plant was placed in service during October 2011 that utilizes membrane ultra and nano filtration methods to constantly improve water quality.

Definitions
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.

Disinfectant Residuals
The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLDGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Disinfectant Residual Disinfection By-products (DBPs): The required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Disinfection By-Products (DBP) 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRLDG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLDGs 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.

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

Typical Source of Contaminants
The table below shows the typical source of contaminants:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminants (Units)</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Level Found</th>
<th>Range of</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Typical Source of Contaminants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.05 - 0.11</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Soil runoff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (% meeting standard)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>100%&lt;0.3</td>
<td>0.05 - 0.11</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>1.80 - 2.85</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria (TC)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>&lt;0.01 - 0.13</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.03 - 1.24</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL-15</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>&lt;0.02 - 6.8</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>&lt;0.10 - 0.75</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppb)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;10.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries &amp; paints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium (ppb)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&lt;0.5</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrazine (ppb)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&lt;0.10</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alachlor (ppb)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simazine (ppb)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Chlorine</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>0.8 - 1.82</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 226 (pCi/L)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL-5</td>
<td>0.31 (+/- 2)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha (pCi/L)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL-15</td>
<td>(+/-) 1.82</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Decay of natural and man-made deposits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfection By-Products (HAA%) (ppb)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24.36</td>
<td>14.9 - 44.6</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disinfection By-Products (THM) (ppb)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>57.35</td>
<td>31.0 - 99.5</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>