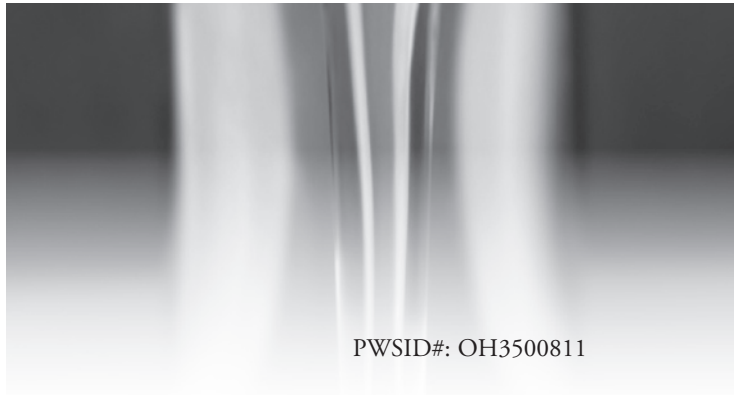




WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water testing performed in 2009



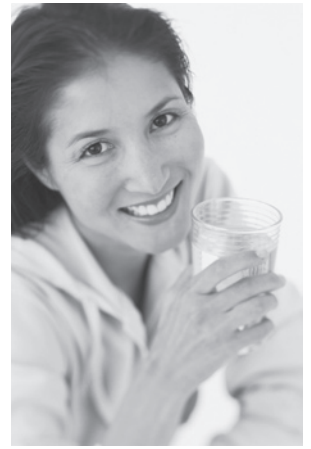
PWSID#: OH3500811

This report was prepared by:
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527 Welsted St.
Napoleon, OH 43545

Maintaining High Standards

Once again we are proud to present our annual water quality report. This report covers all testing performed between January 1, 2009 and December 31, 2009. The events of the past few years have presented many of us with challenges we could not have imagined. Yet, in spite of this we have maintained our high standards in an effort to continue delivering the best quality drinking water possible. There may be other hurdles in the future but know that we will always stand behind you and the drinking water we work diligently to provide.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. Should you ever have any questions, we are always available to assist you.



For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Scott Hoover, Water Treatment Superintendent, at 419-592-8811.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month beginning at 8 p.m. at City Building, 255 Riverview Ave., Napoleon, Ohio.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Napoleon Water Treatment Plant customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from 2 sources. The Napoleon Water Treatment Plant draws water from the Maumee River, which provides virtually a limitless amount of raw water. Our second water source is the Wauseon Reservoir. In 2001 a pipeline was constructed to connect to the Wauseon reservoir to the Napoleon intake. We pump daily, weather permitting to the reservoir. In 2009 Napoleon pumped about 350 million gallons of raw water to the Wauseon reservoir. The reservoir flow can be reversed and Napoleon can flow back when there is water quality issues in the river, such as non-point agricultural runoff that can cause problems with nitrates in the water. The Napoleon Water Treatment Plant was constructed in 1964. Our treatment facilities provide roughly 482 million gallons of clean drinking water every year.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



Source Water Assessment

The City of Napoleon public water system 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, 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 water plant

Water Treatment Process

The Treatment process consists of a series of steps. First, raw water is drawn from our intake and sent to our Miex pretreatment plant. This is our new plant that is used to reduce the Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) in the water. From this process the water flows to the water plant. The Napoleon Water Plant is a Conventional lime, soda-ash softening plant. We use alum to aid in our flocculation. The addition of these substances cause small particles to adhere to one another (called "floc") making them heavy enough to settle into a basin from which sediment is removed. The water then enters our recarb basin where we use CO₂ to stabilize the water. The water then flows to our rapid sand filters.

Chlorine is added as a precaution against any bacteria that may still be present. (We carefully monitor the amount of chlorine, adding the lowest quantity necessary to protect the safety of your water without compromising taste.) Finally, fluoride (used to prevent tooth decay) are added before the water is pumped to sanitized, underground clear well, water towers and into your home or business.

Lead and Drinking Water

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. We are 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Violation Information

In the first quarter of 2009 we issued a Drinking Water Notice on 2/27/2009. Our average level of TTHM was 0.085mg/l. The remainder of the year we are in compliance. Our average in the last quarter of 2009 was 0.057mg/l.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Nitrate in Drinking Water

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 advice from your health care provider.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below 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 the 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.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Atrazine (ppb)	2009	3	3	0.78	<0.3–6.7	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2009	2	2	0.011	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2009	[4]	[4]	1.29	0.35–2.19	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2009	4	4	1.01	0.87–1.22	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2009	60	NA	24	11–31	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2009	10	10	7.10	0.57–7.10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	2009	4	4	0.06	<0.4–0.92	No	Herbicide runoff
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2009	80	NA	57	32–101	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (removal ratio)	2009	TT	NA	1.4	1.3–2.7	No	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity ¹ (NTU)	2009	TT	NA	0.15	0.03–0.15	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2009	TT	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2008	1.3	1.3	0.2	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE		
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]- IDSE Results (ppb)	2009	NA	NA	NA	9.1–30.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]-IDSE Results (ppb)	2009	NA	NA	NA	26.8–152	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection		

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES				
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2009	5.2	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	2009	7.4	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2009	2.3	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination

¹Footnote for Napoleon Water Treatment Plant: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection By-products Rule (D/DBPR), 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 system 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 the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. 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.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The value reported under Amount Detected for 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 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.

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

removal ratio: A ratio between the percentage of a substance actually removed to the percentage of the substance required to be removed.

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