



MAKING DRINKING WATER SAFE

To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments, the City of Maumee will be annually issuing a report on monitoring performed on its drinking water. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect water resources.

The City of Maumee is proud to report that no contaminants were detected at levels that exceeded federal standards during 2023. The table included in this report lists the detected constituents. Their presence does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Many of these contaminants occur naturally.

MAUMEE WATER FACTS...

In 2023 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

WHERE DOES WATER COME FROM?

The City of Maumee purchases its water from the City of Toledo. The City of Toledo draws its water from Lake Erie, a surface water source. An intake crib, located approximately nine miles east of Toledo and three miles offshore collects raw water. The intake crib is a circular concrete structure, eighty-three feet in diameter, extending twenty-four feet below the surface of the lake. Water flows into the crib through sixteen ten-foot square openings called ports. The water then flows by gravity through a 9-foot diameter pipe to the Low Service Pumping Station located in Jerusalem Township. From there it is pumped to the Collins Park Water Treatment Plant in East Toledo for processing before it is distributed to the customers through a piping network. Maumee receives the finished water via the 42-inch transmission mains at Eastgate Road and the Ohio Turnpike. Water is then metered into a one-million-gallon reservoir at the Michigan Avenue Pump Station. The City of Maumee pumps from the reservoir to two elevated storage tanks, then to its customers through an underground network of transmission and distribution mains.

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, susceptible of the source water to contamination may be increased by its proximity to the following: 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; and 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, this can be obtained by calling: 419-936-3021 or at www.toledo.oh.gov/services/public-utilities/water-treatment/drinking-water-quality-information

MORE ABOUT WATER

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least tiny 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800-426-4791).

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 material. It can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminates 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to substances found in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person 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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The Environmental Protection Agency/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN SERVICE LINES AND 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 City of Maumee 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.

A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Public interest and participation

For more information on the Consumer Confidence Report or water quality, please contact the City of Maumee's Superintendent of Pumping and Distribution at **419-897-7183** or by email: water@maumee.org

Harmful Algal Blooms (HAB)

Cyanobacteria (also known as blue green algae) are microscopic organisms found naturally in surface water that can sometimes multiply to form harmful blooms (HAB's). HAB's can potentially produce toxins capable of causing illness or irritation—sometimes even death—in pets, livestock, and humans. For more information on Harmful Algal Bloom Response go to: <http://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/HABs/PWS-HAB-Response-Strategy-pdf>.

