Lima Water Treatment Plant

Treatment Plant

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Lima Water

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU's in 95% of the samples analyzed each month, and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported, the Lima Water Treatment Plant’s highest recorded turbidity results for 2019 was 0.30 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

The value reported under “Level Spread” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the “Range” for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Lima City Council which meets in the year 2020 on the following dates: 1/6, 1/27, 2/10, 2/24, 3/9, 3/23, 4/6, 4/20, 5/11, 5/25, 6/8, 6/22, 7/6, 7/20, 8/3, 8/14, 9/28, 10/12, 10/26, 11/9, 11/23, 12/7, and 12/21. All council meetings are held in Council Chambers at 7:00 PM at The Towers in Downtown.

For more information on your drinking water contact Tim Williams at (419) 221-5170. Written suggestions or comments can be sent to:

Lima Water Treatment Plant

100 East Wayne Street

Lima, Ohio 45804

Learn more about Lima Water Treatment Plant System at the web address: www.cityoflima.oh.us/DrinkingWater/DrinkingWater.htm

The Lima Water Treatment Plant 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, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

The City of Lima’s public water system uses surface water drawn from intakes on the Ottawa and Auglaize Rivers. For the purposes of water source 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 or no time to prepare. The City of Lima’s drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, industrial storm water, home construction, machine cutting workshops, landfills, junk yards, septic systems, wastewater treatment discharges, roads and railways.

The City of Lima’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 Ottawa and Auglaize Rivers. More detailed information is provided in the City of Lima’s Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained at http://www.epa.ohio.gov/swa/DownloadSWWRRPPlan2014.pdf.

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.

The 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). Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95 requires the public water supplier to provide cross-connection control inspections of their water customers’ property to evaluate hazards. Local ordinances also exist. Information is provided in addition to state regulations. In Ohio the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings, while Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate the protection of the distribution system at each service connection. Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for preventing backflow problems. Water customers who are concerned about potential for lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on how to drink water testing and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791, or at http://www.epa.gov/sofe/or/lead

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) promulgates regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
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 or MCLG: The highest 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 ppm means that the lowest level which could be detected was 5 and that the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measurement for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days. Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measurement for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.