City of Toronto (PWSID OH4102811)
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2023

Introduction

The City of Toronto 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.

Source Water Information

The City of Toronto receives its drinking water from the Ohio River.

A Source Water Assessment Report was prepared for the City of Toronto Water System by Ohio EPA.

For the purposes of Source Water Assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters accessible and can be readily contaminated by pathogens and chemicals, with relatively short travel times from the source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Toronto source water (Ohio River) is susceptible to contamination from municipal waste water treatment discharges, industrial waste water discharges, home sewage disposal system discharges, air contamination deposition, combined sewer overflows, runoff from urban, residential, mining, and agricultural areas, oil and gas production and transportation, and accidental releases and spills from rail and vehicular traffic as well as from commercial shipping operations and recreational boating.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for the City of Toronto is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the City of Toronto has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards. Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the City of Toronto are available by contacting the Toronto Water Department (740-537-2591) or at: htttp://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH4102811.pdf.

The City of Toronto also has the availability of an Emergency connection with the Jefferson County Water and Sewer District. During 2023 this connection was not utilized. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Jefferson County Water and Sewer District, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the Jefferson County Water and Sewer District (740-283-8577).

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 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 Strom 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.

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Toronto conducted sampling for microbiological contaminants, inorganic, organic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2023. Samples were collected for a total of forty (40) different contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of Toronto 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Toronto drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Organic Carbon (%Removal)	NA	TT	2.71	2.71-3.76	No	2023	Naturally present in the environment
The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percent 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 TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.							
Bacteriological							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.02	0.02-0.08	No	2023	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% Meeting Standard)	NA	TT	100	100	No	2023	Soil Runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.94	0.69-1.09	No	2023	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium(ppm)	2	2	0.031	NA	No	2023	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	0.94-1.02	No	2023	Water Additive which promotes strong teeth
Disinfection By-Products							
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	79.4	44.1-79.4	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	NA	60	14.5	10.2-14.5	No	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (as CL2) (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	0.72	0.66-0.78	No	2023	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**		**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0		ND	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0		ND	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the City of Toronto's highest recorded turbidity result for 2023 was 0.08 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

There were no Monitoring and Reporting Violations in 2023.

Nitrate Educational Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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.

Lead Educational Information

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 Toronto 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Cryptosporidium Information

The City of Toronto monitored for Cryptosporidium in the source water (Ohio River) during 2019. Cryptosporidium was detected in 2 of 9 raw water samples collected from the source water. It was not detected in the finished water. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of source water and/or finished water indicated the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing a life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

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

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Toronto City Council which meets the second and fourth Monday of the month. For more information on your drinking water contact the Toronto Water Department (740-537-2591).

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- 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.

- 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.

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

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

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

- Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).

- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure 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 (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

- 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.