Memorandum

To: Mayor & Members of Council
From: Roxanne Dietrich
Subject: General Information
Date: March 27, 2014

1. **APRIL CALENDAR –** (there are no meetings scheduled for the week of March 31st – April 4th)
2. **AMP/**Public Power Connections/2014 Spring Edition
3. **TMACOG/**"Last Public Meeting on 2045 Transportation Plan"
4. **2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

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Records Retention
CM-11 - 2 Years

March 2014						
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April 2014						
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May 2014						
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Calendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	**31**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
BISHER - AMP/Phoenix, AZ	5th Monday - No Scheduled Me	BISHER - Off PM				
6	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
	6:15 PM TECHNOLOGY Committee 7:00 PM City COUNCIL Meeting					
13	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**
	6:30 PM ELECTRIC Committee Board of Public Affairs 7:00 PM WATER/SEWER Committee 7:30 PM Municipal Properties/ED Committee Meeting		AMP - Bisher	AMP - Bisher	HOLIDAY - GOOD FRIDAY/C	
20	**21**	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**
	7:00 PM City COUNCIL Meeting					
27	**28**	**29**	**30**	**1**	**2**	**3**
			7:30 AM Bisher's Last Day as City Manager			

Provided Quarterly by Your Local Municipal Electric System Spring Edition 2014

PUBLIC POWER CONNECTIONS

Trimming Helps Maintain Reliable Service

Transmission lines coming in contact with tree branches is a leading cause of outages

Vegetation management, particularly tree trimming, is a necessary part of providing reliable electric service. Power outages are often caused by tree limbs that either contact or fall on service lines. According to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, tree contact with transmission lines is a leading cause of electric power outages and a common cause of past regional blackouts.

Any power line contact with a tree limb can cause a short circuit. This is a real safety concern for residents.

Tree trimming reduces the impact of major storms on electric service and power interruptions. It also removes dangerous limbs or trees, which enables easy access to equipment for faster and safer repairs, and prevents damage to equipment.

It is recommended for residents to plant trees and shrubs 15 to 30 feet away from power lines, and large trees more than 50 feet away. There are many guides available which can help recommend the best trees to plant near right of ways. The American Public Power Association's Tree Power Program (www.publicpower.org) and the Arbor Day Foundation (www.arborday.org) are excellent resources.

Do not attempt to prune trees or branches around electric lines yourself as any contact with lines can cause electrocution.

Questions about tree trimming and utility vegetation management practices are best directed to your local municipal electric utility.

How It Works: Substation

The main function of a substation is to change the voltage of electricity. After electricity is generated, substations will step up voltage for transmission or step it down for distribution.

The further power has to travel (transmission), the higher the voltage needs to be. Businesses and residential areas run on a lower voltage than is needed for transmission and so substations step it down to the needs of the recipient (distribution). A substation is a collection of protective devices, transformers and other equipment that is used to serve the local load and distribute electricity at the local level. Transmission-level substations contain similar equipment but are rated for higher voltages.

In addition to changing voltages, substations also have many safeguards such as circuit breakers and fuses, which are designed to protect distribution networks and machineries against high short circuit currents. This means circuits can be safely isolated for repairs.

You've probably seen substations around your area. They are usually outdoors and enclosed by a fence. Substations are sometimes housed inside a building in residential or high-density areas to reduce noise.

With so much power concentrated in one area, substations are extremely dangerous for non-qualified personnel. Workers have many requirements for access, including maintaining specified safe distances from energized equipment. The fence and warning signs are there for your protection. If an item such as a child's ball or toy goes into a substation area, do not retrieve it yourself.

Make Spring Cleaning Safer Inside, Outside

Now that the season is changing, people are ready for spring cleaning and yard work. According to the Home Safety Council (www.homesafetycouncil.org), there are more than 10 million unintentional home injuries in the United States every year that result in visits to hospital emergency rooms.

Make sure to store household and garden chemicals safely and securely in closed containers out of the reach of children and pets. Here are a few additional tips to help you and your family stay safe this spring season.

In the yard:

- Debris can accumulate over the winter months. Before mowing, walk the lawn and pick up any sticks, stones, toys and other items that could shoot out from the mower or damage the blade.
- Use fertilizers, insect and weed killers according to product instructions. Keep pets and children away from treated areas. Choose integrated pest management or nontoxic products where possible.
- Help prevent back injuries by using proper lifting technique – bend at the knees, not at the waist and keep your back straight. Lift with your legs and keep the object you are lifting close to your body. Ask for help when moving very heavy objects.

In the house:

- Be sure to read chemical labels and instructions before using cleaning products. Wear plastic or rubber gloves and eye protection if you're using corrosive chemicals.
- Never mix cleaning products as combinations of certain chemicals, such as chlorine and ammonia, can create harmful gases.
- Always label containers if chemicals are removed from their original bottles.
- Contact your local Solid Waste Authority to discard hazardous and flammable chemicals.

WHAT IS...? MUTUAL AID

Mutual Aid is a network of municipal electric systems that stands ready to provide assistance to fellow municipal systems when local utility emergencies occur that are too widespread to be handled by one system alone.

Crews from participating member communities in six states can help each other through American Municipal Power, Inc.'s (AMP) Mutual Aid program.

AMP's program, which started in 1984, arose from the concept of neighbor helping neighbor to support each other in the event an overwhelming need arises. Having this program in place ensures electricity is restored following a storm as quickly as possible.

The Mutual Aid program enhances the quality of municipal utility services to member communities' customers, and fosters and strengthens relationships among communities.

A member community's municipal electric system in need of help makes a call to its AMP coordinator and emergency response efforts are organized. Communities in or near the area provide back-up coordination and management – increasing service reliability.

Since the Mutual Aid Program's foundation, communities have reliably been there for each other in times of emergency such as tornados, severe storms, high winds and heavy ice.

Proper attic ventilation increases energy efficiency, and is key in avoiding mold and mildew. It also prevents wood from rotting and protects your insulation. Make regular attic checks to see if there are any signs of moisture such as condensation, rust, wet insulation or a moldy smell. All attic vents should be open and clear, no matter what time of year it is. Call a home inspector if you have any suspicions or concerns.

Fw: Input Needed: Last Public Meetings on 2045 Transportation Plan

From: "Gregory J Heath" <gheath@napoleonohio.com> 03/26/14 09:31 AM
To: "Roxanne Dietrich" <rdietrich@napoleonohio.com>

-----Original Message-----
From: TMACOG <public.info@tmacog.org>
To: gheath@napoleonohio.com
Date: 03/25/2014 04:30 PM
Subject: Input Needed: Last Public Meetings on 2045 Transportation Plan

View in a browser

On the Move

2015-2045 Transportation Plan

TMACOG wants to hear from you.

What do you think about transportation problems today?
What are your ideas for the future in our region?
Come to a public meeting to learn more and share your concerns.

The last two meetings:

Wednesday, March 26, 6:30-8 p.m., *Doors open 6 p.m.*
Sanger Branch Library, 3030 West Central Ave., Toledo
Sponsors: Monroe Street Neighborhood Center, United Neighborhood Residential Association, West Toledo Rotary

Thursday, April 3, 7-8:30 p.m., *Doors open 6:30 p.m.*
Zion Church, 22 North Second St., Waterville
Sponsors: City of Waterville, Village of Whitehouse

Can't make a meeting? Please fill out a survey at www.tmacog.org/onthemove
For questions or more information, call TMACOG at 419.241.9155 or e-mail onthemove@tmacog.org.

Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments
300 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, Suite 300 | Toledo, OH 43604 | Phone: 419.241.9155 | Fax: 419.241.9116

2013
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Napoleon Water Treatment Plant
PWS#OH3500811

The Napoleon Water Plant has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the customer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results. To participate in decisions concerning your drinking water you may attend any regularly scheduled Council meeting. They are held the 1st and 3rd Mondays each month at the City Building at 7:00 PM.. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. For information in this report or question regarding your drinking water please contact Scott Hoover, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent at 419-592-8811.

The Napoleon Water Treatment Plant has an abundant water supply from 2 sources. The Napoleon Water Plant draws from the Maumee River daily. Our second source is the Wauseon Reservoir. We pump daily, weather permitting to the reservoir. In 2012 Napoleon pumped 339 million gallons of raw water to the Wauseon Reservoir. The flow can be reversed and Napoleon can flow back when there are water quality issues in the river, such as non-point agricultural runoff. Our treatment facility provided roughly 493 million gallons of clean drinking water in 2012.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER CONTAMINATION

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 plant, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems; (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occuring 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 at 1- 800-426-4791.

Definitions of terms contained within this report:

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

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

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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 of microbial contaminates.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation

NA: Not applicable

TC: 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) The highest level disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminates.

Lead in 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. 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 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.

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 for 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 contaminates. The table 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 year in which the sample was taken.

Under the stage 2 disinfectants/disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBR), our public water system was required by U.S.EPA to

REGULATED SUBSTANCES	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.16	0.03 - 0.16	No	2013	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	100%	NA	No	2013	Soil runoff
Atrazine (pbp)	3	3	1.35	0-4.6	No	2013	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dichlorophenoxyacrtic (2,4-D)	70	70	0.2	0.2	No	2013	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	4	4	0.09	0-0.58	No	2013	Herbicide runoff
Total Organic Carbon	NA	TT	2.68	2..45-2.99	No	2013	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria (TC)	0	1	1	0-1	NO	2013	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.13	0.82 - 1.13	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	9.65	0.40-9.65	No	2013	Runoff from fertilizer; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4	MRDLG=4	2.16	1.10-2.60	No	2013	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Substances	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	9.3	NA	No	2013	NA
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	10	NA	No	2013	NA
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	5.2	NA	No	2013	NA
Bromoform	NA	NA	0.78	NA	No	2013	NA
m,p-Xylene	NA	NA	0.35	NA	No	2013	NA
Other Regulated Substances	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Haloacetic Acids {HAA5}- (ppb) Stage 3 DS201, DS202	NA	60	19.55	11.9-37.7	No	2013	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes {TTHM}-(ppb) Stage 3 DS201 DS202	NA	80	52.9	44.2-60.2	No	2013	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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 systems 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 grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloaetic Acids (HAA5). U.S. EPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

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 the TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is {0.3NTU) in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above the highest recorded turbidity was 0.16NTU and the monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbity limits was 100%

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 infections.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 to susceptible to contaminantion. 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.

The Napoleon Water Plant tested for Cryptosporiduim in 2010 and 2011. 8 of 24 samples taken of the raw water detected Cryptosporiduim. It was not detected in the finished water. Cryptosporiduim is a microbial parasite found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Monitoring of source water and/or finished water indicates the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infections include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can over come the disease within a few weeks. However immuno- compromised people are at a greater risk of developing life threating illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporiduim must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. The City of Napoleon has submitted the general plan to the EPA for approval. In this plan, the City of Napoleon is seeking to build a new membrane water plant to be completed in 2016. Napoleon will then meet all the requirements set in the LT2 rule established in 2006.

Napoleon Water Treatment Plant
527 Welsted St., Napoleon, Ohio 43545
419-592-8811
Scott Hoover, Water Plant Superintendent