

VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2015

The **VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE** 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.

The **VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE** receives its drinking water from groundwater consisting of three wells (numbered #3, #4 and #6) located behind the Water Treatment Plant on Water Street.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

Ottoville's wellfield and drinking water has been studied by the Ohio EPA to identify potential vulnerability to and potential sources of contamination. The study found our aquifer (water rich zone), which supplies the Village of Ottoville with water, has a HIGH susceptibility to contamination. Based on the following:

**presence of a thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
presence of significant contaminant sources in the protection area, and
presence of manmade contaminants in treated water.**

Susceptibility means- under current conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is HIGH. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the Source Water Assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling, 419-453-3147.

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 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.

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)**.

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)**.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Ottoville conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, and synthetic organics during 2015. Samples were collected for a total of 6 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of Ottoville 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.

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

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	4.6		N	2012	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
Barium (ppm)	2	2	1.5		N	2013	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.16		N	2012	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING
Flouride (ppm)	4	4	1.46		N	2010	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	7.0		N	2009	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.66		N	2010	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethane	0	80	82.6		N	2009	BYPRODUCT OF CHLORINATION
Haloacetic Acids		60	9.6		N	2010	BYPRODUCT OF CHLORINATION
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.5		N	2015	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES

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. Village of Ottoville 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 (800-426-4791)** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Ottoville Board of Public Affairs which meets the 4th Monday of each month at 10:00a.m. For more information on your drinking water contact Steve Wittler, Utilities Director at 419-453-3147.

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.

-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 (ug/L): are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

-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.

-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.

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