

# **Public Water System**

## **Consumer Confidence Report**

### **Template**



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency  
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

**[www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw](http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw)**

**VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE**  
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**  
**For 2016**

The **VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water, who to contact in case of an emergency and any upgrades or additions to our Water Treatment Plant.

The **VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE** receives its drinking water from groundwater consisting of three wells (numbered #3, #4 and #6) located north of 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) 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 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 Federal 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 volatile organic chemicals during 2016. Samples were collected for a total of 30 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
<b>Bacteriological</b>							
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>							
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	0	4.6		N	2012	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.015		N	2016	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	3.92		N	2016	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethne (ppb)	0	80	87.9		y	2016	BYPRODUCT OF CHLORINATION
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0	60	9.6		N	2016	BYPRODUCT OF CHLORINATION
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	2.2		N	2016	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	2.4	N	2015	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING	
	_0_ out of _10_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA	0.083	N	2015	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING	
	_0_ out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

**The VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE had a MCL violation during the month(s) of AUGUST, 2016. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE** took/is taking the following steps to correct this violation (or action level exceedance) and prevent future violations from occurring:

The Water Distribution System was improved to loop some “dead ends” and to help with water quality and equalize flow. In late August 2016 Quarterly Monitoring for Trihalomethanes began. Thus far, sample results do indicate a reduction in Trihalomethane levels.

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

***Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune system.***

*This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.*

“In 2016 we had an 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 **4<sup>th</sup> MONDAY of each month @ 10:00AM** For more information on your drinking water contact **STEVE WITTLER at 419-453-3147**.

#### **Definitions:**

- 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.

- 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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) 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.