

Village of Ottawa

2015

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



The Village of Ottawa has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

OTTAWA'S WATER SOURCE

The Village of Ottawa public water system draws its drinking water from the Blanchard River, which runs south of the water treatment plant. For the purposes of source water assessments in Ohio, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination and require extensive treatment before being used as drinking water. 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 Village of Ottawa's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agriculture, home construction, septic systems, combined sewer overflows, wastewater treatment discharges, commercial and industrial sources, roadways and railways.

The Village of Ottawa's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. Implementing measures to protect the Blanchard River can further decrease the potential for water quality impacts. More detailed information is provided in the Village of Ottawa's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling (419) 523-5020.

POSSIBLE SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS

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 materials, 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; and (e) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 (800) 426-4791.

POTENTIAL WATER CONCERNS

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, persons 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 risks of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

For the definitions of scientific terms used throughout this report, please see page 3.

2015 Table of Water Quality Test Results for the Village of Ottawa

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants:							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	0 - 1	No	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	TT	n/a	3.853333	2.12-6.21	No	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	n/a	0.055833	0.04-0.14	No	2015	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	TT	n/a	100.00%	0 - 100%	No	2015	Soil runoff
<i>*Total Coliform Bacteria MCL: Systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month, one (1) positive sample.</i>							
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0939	n/a	No	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	BDL	n/a	No	2015	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	BDL	n/a	No	2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppb)	100	100	BDL	n/a	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating, stainless steel, and alloy products; mining and refining operations
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.00586	n/a	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<i>*Zero out of twenty-two samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.</i>							
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	1.3	0.00	n/a	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<i>*Zero out of twenty-two samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15.0 ppm.</i>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.998217	0.79 -1.24	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.58	0.51 - 2.58	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides:							
Alachlor (ppb)	2	0	< 0.21	0 - < 0.21	No	2015	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine (ppb)	3	2	0.493	<0.30-.069	No	2015	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine (ppb)	4	0	< 0.40	0 - < 0.40	No	2015	Herbicide runoff
Residual Disinfectants:							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	2.1495	0.9-3.61	No	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants:							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	60	n/a	25.13557	15.68-40.57	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	80	n/a	49.0385	26.62-66.99	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	BDL	n/a	No	2015	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	BDL	n/a	No	2015	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Unregulated Contaminants:							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	13.7	5.48-21.38	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	7.68	3.95-11.87	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform [trichloromethane] (ppb)	n/a	n/a	27.0	15.85-47.86	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 Village of Ottawa 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>.

MONITORING DRINKING WATER

The Environmental Protection Agency requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Ottawa conducted sampling for total coliform bacteria, inorganics, and synthetic and volatile organic contaminants during 2015. Samples were collected for more than 80 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of

Ottawa Public Water Supply. The Ohio EPA requires the Village of Ottawa 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, may be more than one year old. The data presented within the Consumer Confidence Report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with Ohio EPA Division of Drinking and Ground Water regulations.

Village of Ottawa routinely monitors its drinking water for contaminants to ensure drinking water safety. Contained in this report is summarized information on those agents for which testing has been done on the Village of Ottawa's drinking water. The EPA requires certain terminology and abbreviations and that specific calculations be performed for different contaminants. To help better understand these terms, definitions have been provided. The analytical results presented in the table are the most recent testing results done in accordance with the regulations.

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC removal required by the EPA. 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.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time. As reported on the spreadsheet, the Village of Ottawa's highest recorded turbidity result for 2015 was 0.055833 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

LICENSE TO OPERATE INFORMATION

In 2015, the Village of Ottawa had an unconditioned license to operate its water system.

CONTACT AND MEETING INFORMATION

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village Council, which are held the second and fourth Mondays of every month at 8:00 p.m., in the Council Chambers, located in the Municipal Building, 136 North Oak Street, Ottawa, Ohio, 45875. For more information on your drinking water, contact Jason Phillips, Assistant Municipal Director/Water Director at (419) 523-5020.

WHAT DOES THAT MEAN?

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

BDL: Below Detectable Levels

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level; The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG's) as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

TT: Treatment Technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

"<" symbol: A symbol that 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.

n/a: Not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units; A nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb: Parts per Billion (ppb) are units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

ppm: Parts per Million (ppm) are units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.