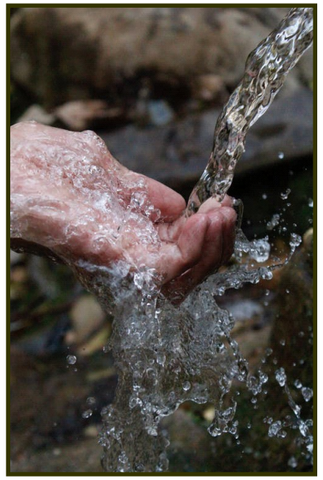
access. To receive the invitation necessary to attend a Council meeting online through Zoom, contact the Municipal Office at 419-523-5020.

Occasionally due to upcoming holidays, a regular Council meeting date may be set on a different Monday to assure a timely Council session. The calendar of Village meetings, including Council meetings, can be found on the Village website at www.ottawaohio.us.

For more information regarding your drinking water, feel free contact Doug Schroeder, Water Treatment Director, at (419) 523-5020, during regular business hours of Monday through Friday, 7:30 am to 4:30 pm.



What Does That Mean?

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

Cyanotoxin: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as "algal toxin".

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.

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

Microcystins: Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/ congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.

Cyanobacteria: Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evi dence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; The level of drink ing water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

"<" 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.

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 / µg/L: Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) 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) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) 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.

n/a: Not applicable.

pCi/L Picocuries per liter
A common measure of radioact ivity

Village of Ottawa

PWS ID: OH6900711

2024 CALENDAR YEAR DRINKING WATER 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. Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards for the 2024 calendar year.

WHAT IS SOURCE WATER?

The Village of Ottawa public water system draws its drinking water from the Blanchard River and its tributaries (surface waters), which run south of the water treatment plant. The Ohio EPA performed assessment of our source water in November, 2003. 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 accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, which may rapidly arrive at the Village of Ottawa Water Treatment Plant 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 agricultural runoff, home construction, feed lot runoff, unsewered areas, combined sewer overflows, wastewater treatment discharges, commercial and industrial sources, junk yard runoff, pesticide and fertilizer tank farms, roadways, railways and gas line ruptures.

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 viewed, in conjunction with this CCR, on the Village's website at *www.ottawaohio.us;* by contacting Doug Schroeder, Water Treatment Director, at 419-523-5020;.

POTENTIAL DRINKING WATER SOURCE 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 the Village's 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 results 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.

An interesting potential water contaminant source along the Blanchard River includes the release of hazardous materials occurring through vehicular accidents. Ohio EPA's "Drinking Water Source Assessment for the Village of Ottawa" lists 162 miles of roads and 75 miles of rail lines, containing 1066 road intersections and 48 rail crossings, as potential accident sites located in the surface water area draining upstream of where Ottawa draws water from the Blanchard River.

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

WHO NEEDS SPECIAL DRINKING WATER PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the gen-

For the definitions of scientific terms used throughout this report, please see page 4.

2024 Table of Water Quality Test Results for the Village of Ottawa

2024 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:							
Microcystins (µg/L)	AL=0.3	n/a	< 0.240	n/a	No	2024	Produced by some natural occuring cyanobacteria.
Total Organic Carbon	TT	n/a	2.02	1.68 - 2.36	No	2024	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	n/a	0.20	0.02 - 0.20	No	2024	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	TT	n/a	0	100%	No	2024	Soil runoff
**Total Coliform Bacteria MCL: Systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month, one (1) positive sample.*							
Inorganic Contaminants:							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.074	n/a	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.075	n/a	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
**Zero out of twenty-five samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.*							
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	0	n/a	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing
**Zero out of twenty-five samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15.0 ppb.*							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.08	0.67 - 1.20	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.24	0.62 - 2.24	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminates:							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	3.61	n/a	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.00	n/a	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants:							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.90	1.3 - 2.2	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants:							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	60	n/a	39.6	21.1 - 39.7	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	80	n/a	77.0	37.9 - 105.7	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants:							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	21.0	10.1 - 21.0	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	n/a	n/a	10.6	6.8 - 10.6	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	n/a	n/a	1.5	0.9 - 1.5	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform [trichloromethane] (ppb)	n/a	n/a	74.7	20.1 - 74.7	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety; therefore, the Village of Ottawa routinely monitors its drinking water for contaminants. Contained in this report is summarized information on those agents for which testing has been done on the Village's drinking water. Ottawa conducted sampling for inorganics, and synthetic and organic contaminants during 2024. 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 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. 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.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 the Village of Ottawa participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). A copy of the results is located on the Village of Ottawa website; ottawaohio.us, or please call Doug Schroeder, Water Treatment Director, at 419-523-5020.

eral 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

LICENSE TO OPERATE (LTO) STATUS INFORMATION

January 1, 2025, License to Operate or Maintain a Public Water System (6900711-1204021-2018) "Green" The OEPA, Pursuant to Section 6109.21 of the Ohio Revised Code, Hereby Issued a License to Operate or Maintain a Public Water System to Ottawa Village, Which Expires on January 30, 2026.


Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

LICENSE TO OPERATE OR MAINTAIN A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

THE OHIO EPA, PURSUANT TO SECTION 6109.21 OF THE OHIO REVISED CODE, HEREBY ISSUES THIS LICENSE TO OPERATE OR MAINTAIN A PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM TO

OTTAWA VILLAGE

PWS ID: OH6900711

THE LICENSEE IS OBLIGATED TO ENSURE THAT THE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IS OPERATED AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF CHAPTER 6109 OF THE OHIO REVISED CODE, ALL OTHER APPLICABLE STATUTES AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE RULES ADOPTED THEREUNDER.

THIS LICENSE WILL EXPIRE ON JANUARY 30, 2026.

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL IS REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE OHIO EPA AT LEAST THIRTY DAYS PRIOR TO THIS DATE.

EFFECTIVE DATE: JANUARY 1, 2025
EXPIRATION DATE: JANUARY 30, 2026
LICENSE NUMBER: 6900711-1607325-2025

Anne M. Vogel

Anne M. Vogel, Director

GREEN COPY

Copy of Village of Ottawa Current License

In 2024, the Village of Ottawa was issued an unconditional license to operate our water system.

EPA MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATIONS FOR YEAR 2024

The Village of Ottawa had two reporting/violations in 2024, Reporting Requirement Not Met for Ottawa Village and Ottawa Village Failed to Develop and/or Make Public an Initial Service Line Inventory.

LEAD EDUCATION 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 Village of Ottawa is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. As a precautionary measure, the Village treats the drinking water to create a coating inside the plumbing. This coating helps ensure that if lead is present in the plumbing, leaching is inhibited. 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Monitoring Drinking Water

All water systems were required to begin compliance with 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 Public Water System (PWS).

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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported on the water quality table, the Village of Ottawa's highest recorded turbidity result for 2024 was 0.20 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%, meaning Ottawa's filtration system is highly effective in limiting turbidity (cloudiness) in your drinking water.

Contact and Meeting Information

Public participation and comments regarding Ottawa's drinking water are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Ottawa Council. These meetings are held the second and fourth Mondays of every month at 7:30 p.m., in the Council Chambers, located in the Municipal Building, at 136 North Oak Street, Ottawa, Ohio, 45875.

In response to the COVID 19 Virus, the Village of Ottawa has included the option to attend Council meetings via online Zoom

Sample ID	Collection Date	Method	Analyte	Result
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 200.7	lithium	11.2
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	4:2 FTS	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	6:2 FTS	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	8:2 FTS	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	9Cl-PF3ONS	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	ADONA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	HFPO-DA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	NFDHA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFBA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFBS	0.003
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFDA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFDoA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFEESA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFHpA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFHpS	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFHxA	0.0321
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFHxS	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFMBA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFMPA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFNA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFOA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFOS	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFPeA	0.0367
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFPeS	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 533	PFUnA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 537.1	NEtFOSAA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 537.1	NMeFOSAA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 537.1	PFTA	< MRL
114690P	3/12/2024	EPA 537.1	PFTrDA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 200.7	lithium	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	4:2 FTS	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	6:2 FTS	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	8:2 FTS	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	9Cl-PF3ONS	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	ADONA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	HFPO-DA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	NFDHA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFBA	< MRL

UCMR5 Results 2024
Unregulated Contaminates Monitoring Report

Sample ID	Collection Date	Method	Analyte	Result
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFBS	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFDA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFDoA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFEESA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFHpA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFHpS	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFHxA	0.0148
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFHxS	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFMBA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFMPA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFNA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFOA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFOS	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFPeA	0.0176
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFPeS	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 533	PFUnA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 537.1	NEtFOSAA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 537.1	NMeFOSAA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 537.1	PFTA	< MRL
117393P	6/18/2024	EPA 537.1	PFTrDA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 200.7	lithium	9.08
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	4:2 FTS	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	6:2 FTS	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	8:2 FTS	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	9Cl-PF3ONS	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	ADONA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	HFPO-DA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	NFDHA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFBA	0.0124
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFBS	0.006
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFDA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFDoA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFEESA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFHpA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFHpS	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFHxA	0.0518
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFHxS	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFMBA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFMPA	< MRL

UCMR5 Results 2024
Unregulated Contaminates Monitoring Report

Sample ID	Collection Date	Method	Analyte	Result
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFNA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFOA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFOS	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFPeA	0.0904
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFPeS	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 533	PFUnA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 537.1	NEtFOSAA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 537.1	NMeFOSAA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 537.1	PFTA	< MRL
121057P	9/24/2024	EPA 537.1	PFTrDA	< MRL
12387P	12/16/2024	EPA 200.7	lithium	11.9
12387P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	11Cl-PF3OUdS	< MRL
12387P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	4:2 FTS	< MRL
12387P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	6:2 FTS	< MRL
12387P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	8:2 FTS	< MRL
12387P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	9Cl-PF3ONS	< MRL
12387P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	ADONA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	HFPO-DA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	NFDHA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFBA	0.0094
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFBS	0.0081
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFDA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFDoA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFEESA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFHpA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFHpS	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFHxA	0.0272
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFHxS	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFMBA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFMPA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFNA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFOA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFOS	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFPeA	0.0466
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFPeS	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 533	PFUnA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 537.1	NEtFOSAA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 537.1	NMeFOSAA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 537.1	PFTA	< MRL
123878P	12/16/2024	EPA 537.1	PFTrDA	< MRL

Year 2024

Compound	MCLG ng/l	MCL ng/l	Average Level Found ng/l	Range of Detection ng/l
lithium	No Limit Set	No Limit Set	10.726667	0 - 11.9
PFOA	ZERO	4	< MRL	< MRL
PFOS	ZERO	4	< MRL	< MRL
PFHxS	10	10	< MRL	< MRL
PFNA	10	10	< MRL	< MRL
HFPO-DA	10	10	< MRL	< MRL

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirement Not Met for Ottawa Village

We were required to develop and submit to the State an initial service line inventory that includes all service lines connected to the public water distribution system and characterize the materials of those service lines as either lead, galvanized requiring replacement, non-lead, or lead status unknown. Our system failed to submit an initial inventory of service lines to the Ohio EPA by October 16, 2024.

We developed the initial inventory and notified persons served at service connections with service lines made of lead, galvanized, or unknown materials on November 6, 2024. This inventory can be access on the Ottawaohio.us website.

Although the failure to report the initial inventory to the State does not create a risk to public health, we are required to inform you of this violation and provide additional information including what we did to correct the situation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the EPA's websites at https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water and *http://www.epa.gov/lead*.

What is being done?

We completed the initial service line inventory and submitted it to the Ohio EPA on October 23, 2024.

For more information, please contact Douglas Schroeder at 419-523-5020 or 136 N. Oak St. Ottawa, Oh.45875

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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.

This notice is being sent to you by the Village of Ottawa Public Water System ID #OH6900711
Date distributed: July 1, 2025 Updated December 19, 2025

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Ottawa Village Failed to Develop and/or Make Public an Initial Service Line Inventory

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. As our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We were required to develop and make publicly available an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024. "Our system failed to submit this initial inventory of service lines to the OEPA by October 16, 2024." The inventory must identify the service line materials as lead galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) [1], lead-status unknown/unknown, or non-lead. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

The inventory was developed and submitted on October 23, 2024. "We notified persons served at service connections with a lead, galvanized, or unknown service line on November 6, 2024". The inventory is available on the Village of Ottawa website.

**Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. **

What should I do?

Listed below are some steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead:

- **Learn what your service line material is**. Contact us at 419-523-5020 and/or ottawawtp@ottawaohio.us or a licensed plumber to determine if the pipe that connects your home to the water main (called a service line) is made from lead, galvanized, or other materials. **"**To find out about what we are doing to replace lead service lines, please visit Village of Ottawa website or contact us at 419-523-5020 and/or ottawawtp@ottawaohio.us**."** Protect Your Tap: A quick check for lead is the EPA's online step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home (www.epa.gov/pyt).
- **Learn about construction in your neighborhood.** Unless your service line is not made of lead or galvanized you should be aware of any nearby construction or maintenance work that could disturb the line. Ground tremors from construction may suddenly cause more lead to be released from lead or galvanized service lines in the area.
- **Use your filter properly.** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, make sure you use a filter certified to remove lead. Read the directions to learn how to properly install and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.
- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- **Use cold water.** Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Remember, boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- **Run your water.** The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, and the length of the lead service line. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.
- **Have your water tested.** Contact your water utility to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water.

It has been determined that an alternative water supply (i.e., bottled water) is not warranted at this time.

What does this mean?

Service line inventories are the foundation from which water systems take action to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. Establishing an inventory of service line materials and identifying the location of lead and GRR service lines is a key step in getting them replaced and protecting public health. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead pipes, brass faucets, plumbing with leaded solder, and other plumbing components containing lead. In homes with lead pipes that connect the home to the water main, also known as lead services lines, these pipes are typically the most significant source of lead in the water. Lead pipes are more likely to be found in older cities and homes built before 1986. Service lines made of galvanized iron or steel that are (or were previously) downstream of lead service lines are classified as galvanized requiring replacement (GRR) because galvanized service lines that are or ever were downstream from an LSL can adsorb lead and contribute to lead in drinking water. Identifying and ultimately removing lead and GRR service lines is an important way to protect public health.

What is being done?

The corrective action that the Village of Ottawa took was to submit inventory on October 23, 2024 which moved the Village of Ottawa back into compliance.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at http://www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.

For more information, please contact Douglas Schroeder at 419-523-5020 or ottawawtp@ottawaohio.us .

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[1] A galvanized requiring replacement service line is a galvanized service line that is or was potentially downstream of a lead service line.