VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE

Consumer Confidence Report

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2024

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. "Your drinking water met all Ohio EPA standards".

The VILLAGE OF OTTOVILLE receives its drinking water from groundwater consisting of three wells (numbered #4, #6 and #7) located north of the Water Treatment Plant.

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 overlaying 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 Source Water Assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available and to obtain copies of the Source Water Assessment report prepared for the Village of Ottoville 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 Strom 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, lead and copper, and disinfection byproducts during 2024. Samples were collected for 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 CONTANIMANTS

Contaminants (Units)		MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)		2	2	0.018	0.018-0.018	N	2022	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
Flouride (ppm)		4	4	1.44	1.44-1.44	N	2022	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

	Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides							
ALTRAZINE								Herbicides, pesticides, storm runoff, industrial activities
ALACHLOR								Herbicides, pesticides, storm runoff, industrial activities
SIMAZINE								Herbicides, pesticides, storm runoff, industrial activities
	Volatile Organic Contaminants							
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (ppb)								BYPRODUCT OF DISINFECTION
HALOACETIC ACIDS (ppb)								BYPRODUCT OF DISINFECTION
	Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)		MRDL=4	MCLG=4	0.5	0.3-0.8	N	2024	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	2.43	N	2024	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	0	0.1	N	2024	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.						

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

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or business with water. To view the service line inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location you can visit 200 Utility Drive, Ottoville OH 45876.

"In 2024 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system."

Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95, requires public water suppliers to protect the public water system from cross-connections and prevent backflow situations: all residents and commercial users, ***see attached Fact Sheet.*** Also, 3745-95-(A)(2) states, residents or consumers who suspect possible cross-connections may contact, the Ottoville Utilities Dept., 419-453-3147, Chad Knippen, for an on-site investigation or to report the potential hazard.

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 on the 3rd Tuesday of each month @7:00pm. For more information on your drinking water contact Chad Knippen at 419-453-3147. Paper copies of the 2024 Consumer Confidence Report can be obtained at the Utility office located at 200 Utility Drive, Ottoville, OH 45876.

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 (µg/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.