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 2018

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.