

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 1 NTU at any time. As reported on the water quality table, the Village of Ottawa's highest recorded turbidity result for 2019 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 en-

couraged 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.

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](http://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.



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 2019 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. 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 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

# Village of Ottawa

PWS ID: OH6900711

## 2019 CALENDAR YEAR DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

conjunction with this CCR on the Village's website at [www.ottawaohio.us](http://www.ottawaohio.us) or by obtaining a copy of the report 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 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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

**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.

**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.

**n/a:** Not applicable.

**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.

**MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; The Level of residual 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.

**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) 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.

**2019 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
<b>Microbiological Contaminants:</b>							
Total Organic Carbon	TT	n/a	2.05	1.67-2.64	No	2019	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	n/a	0.20	0.03-0.20	No	2019	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	TT	n/a	100.00%	100%	No	2019	Soil runoff
<i>*Total Coliform Bacteria MCL: Systems that collect fewer than 40 samples per month, one (1) positive sample.</i>							
<b>Inorganic Contaminants:</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.015	n/a	No	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.082	n/a	No	2017	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	0	0.00	n/a	No	2017	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 ppb.</i>							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.07	0.77-1.27	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.50	0.99 - 3.50	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides:</b>							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	0.078	<.071-.078	No	2019	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<b>Residual Disinfectants:</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG= 4	2.33	0.60-2.90	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants:</b>							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	60	n/a	32.2	12.6-44.9	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHM] (ppb)	80	n/a	62.6	24.7-83.2	No	2019	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 total coliform

bacteria, inorganics, and synthetic and organic volatile contaminants during 2019. 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 contami-

nants 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.

**EPA NOTIFICATIONS AND VIOLATIONS FOR YEAR 2019**

The year 2019 consisted of a variety of EPA notifications and violations including:

**January 23, 2019, License to Operate or Maintain a Public Water System (6900711-1260493-2019) "Yellow"** The OEPA, Pursuant to Section 6109.21 of the Ohio Revised Code, Hereby Issued a Conditioned License to Operate or Maintain a Public Water System to Ottawa Village, which Expires on January 30, 2020.



**Example**

This was conditioned with the following requirements:

1. Comply with all current and subsequent monitoring schedules issued by the Director, in accordance with OAC chapter 3745-81.
2. Comply with all Harmful Algal Bloom requirements in OAC Chapter 3745-90.
3. Comply with all plan approval requirements in OAC Chapter 3745-90.
4. In accordance with OAC Rule 3745-81-61(C) and as detailed in the December 10, 2018 Notice of Violation letter, install a temporary carbon feed system by May 1, 2019.

When notified by OEPA of these pending conditions immediate actions were taken to correct these issues and are ongoing to resolve these violations. The Village of Ottawa was issued a "Green" license to operate on January 6, 2020.

**February 3, 2020, Ohio EPA, Notice of Violation (NOV), Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)** The Ohio EPA received the Village of Ottawa 2018 CCR. Based upon their review, Ottawa was found to be in violation of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) rules 3745-96-01 through 04 for failure to comply with the CCR requirements. The following violations were noted:

1. The required Table of Detected Contaminants was incomplete and/or inaccurate in the report.

- a The 2018 CCR reported 2017 data for nitrate instead of 2018. The correct range for this contaminant in 2018 was 0.52—2.79 ppm and the level found for this contaminant was 2.79 ppm.
- b The 2018 CCR reported an incorrect level for simazine. The correct range for this contaminant in 2018 was <0.051—0.053 ppb and the level found for this contaminant was below the detectable limit.
- c The 2018 CCR reported the action levels for lead and copper in the incorrect column. These levels should be under the MCL column, not the MCLG column. The action level is now listed in the MCLG column.

- d The 2018 CCR reported incorrect units of measure for lead. The correct unit of measure for this contaminant is ppb. The correct level for this contaminant was 0.00 ppb.
  - e The table in the 2018 report contains many contaminants that were not detected in your PWS's water (i.e., Beryllium, Chromium, Nickel, Alachlor, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes). These contaminants will no longer be listed if not detected.
2. Mandatory language for turbidity was included in the report, however, the information in the text was not updated to reflect the current year's information. The text information is now updated.
  3. All required definitions for terms used in the report were not included. The noted missing definition was for MCLG. The definition for MCLG has been added.

**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 is 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 re-