

**OTTAWA COUNTY REGIONAL WATER TREATMENT PLANT  
2017  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA**

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection / Findings	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria (TC)	0	0	0	0	No	2017	Naturally present in the environment
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.25	0.02 - 0.25	No	2017	Soil runoff
Turbidity (% samples meeting standard)	NA	TT	100%	100%	No	2017	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride at Plant Tap (ppm)	4	4	1.25	0.82-1.25	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	4.27	0.46 - 4.27	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper mg/L (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.185	<.005 - .235	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Zero out of thirty samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action level of 1300 ppb							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<5.0	<5.0 - <5.0	No	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Zero out of thirty samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action level of 15 ppb							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02	N/A	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Total Chlorine	4	4	1.7	1.5-1.7	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb) <b>Danbury Tower</b>	NA	80*	32.6	15.4-40.8	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb) <b>Catawba Tower</b>	NA	80*	41.6	26.7-50.7	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb) <b>Rt. 2 Rest Area</b>	NA	80*	49.6	31.7-66.2	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb) <b>Otterbein</b>	NA	80*	38.4	29.5-43.0	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	11.2	4.3-14.4	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	32.3	8.7-46.3	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	4.3	2.4-5.9	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids] (ppb) <b>Danbury Tower</b>	NA	60*	19.7	10.2-29.6	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids] (ppb) <b>Catawba Tower</b>	NA	60*	18.8	10.3-28.6	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids] (ppb) <b>Rt. 2 Rest Area</b>	NA	60*	21.6	14.4-31.1	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 [Haloacetic acids] (ppb) <b>Otterbein</b>	NA	60*	22.8	15.6-33.1	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>							
Atrazine (ppb)	3	3	Not detected	N/A	No	2017	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
<p>Ottawa County Regional Water monitored for Cryptosporidium in the source water (Lake Erie) during 2017. Cryptosporidium was detected in <i>two raw water samples</i> of the <i>12 raw water samples collected</i>. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring of source water indicate the presence of these organisms. Current test methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing a life threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.</p>							
<p>Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with the disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. Turbidity is the measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the E.P.A. is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the highest recorded turbidity result for 2017 was 0.25 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.</p>							
<p><b>If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems</b>, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Ottawa County Regional Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. <b>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.</b> If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a>.</p>							
* An annual running average.							
Our Vision...is to Enhance Quality of Life through Environmental Services							
Our Mission...is to Provide Safe and Reliable Water and Wastewater Services at a Reasonable Cost							

# *City of Port Clinton*

## *Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2017*

### **What is the purpose of this Annual Report?**

The City of Port Clinton 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.

### **Where does our water come from?**

The City of Port Clinton purchases drinking water from Ottawa County. The source of Ottawa County's water is considered surface water from a submerged intake in Lake Erie. The Ottawa County Regional Water Plant supplies and provides extensive treatment of the surface water for the City of Port Clinton. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be highly susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from source to intake. A table of data for water entering Port Clinton's water system from the Ottawa County Regional Water System is included in this mailing.

### **What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

The sources of drinking water for 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 storm 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, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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. (1-800-426-4791)

**Who needs to take special 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, 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).

**License to Operate (LTO) Status:** "We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system."

**Lead in drinking water:** 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 City of Port Clinton 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 1-800-426-4791 or <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**About you're drinking water.** The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Ottawa County Regional Plant conducted sampling for {bacteria; inorganic; synthetic organic; volatile organic} contaminants during 2017. 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.

**Contact Person:** For questions regarding Consumer Confidence Report Data for the City of Port Clinton contact: Eric Petersen Water Distribution Foreman @ 419-734-5522 ext.254.

**How do I participate in decisions concerning drinking water?** Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Port Clinton City Council who meet on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesdays of the month at 7:30 PM in City Council Chambers at City Hall located at 1868 East Perry Street in Port Clinton, Ohio. For more information on your drinking water contact City Hall at 419-734-5522 between the hours of 8:30 AM and 4:30PM. There will be a copy of this report kept on file in the water office for anyone who would like to have one.

**Port Clinton Water System**  
**2017 Consumer Confidence Report Data**

**The City of Port Clinton purchases its water from Ottawa County.**

The Table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper (ppm)	1.3 (ppm)	AL= 1.3 (ppm)	.148 (ppm)	.11-.276 ( 0 of 20 samples exceeded AL )	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15 (ppb)	0	Non Detect ( 0 of 20 samples exceeded AL )	NO	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria (TC)	0	0	0	NA	NO	2017	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Volatile Organics</b>							
<b>Total Trihalomethanes:</b> (TTHM)0 (ppb)	NA	*MCL=80 (ug/l)	46.5 (ug/l)	28.2-57.4 (ug/l)	NO	2017	By- product of drinking water disinfection
716 West Third Street			53.6 (ug/l)	33.3-69.3 (ug/l)	NO	2017	
1868 East Perry Street			24.3 (ug/l)	14.6-36.9 (ug/l)	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Haloacetic Acids</b> (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	*MCL=60 (ug/l)	28.4 (ug/l)	15.5-44.9 (ug/l)	NO	2017	
716 West Third Street							
1868 East Perry Street							
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRD =4 (mg/L)	MRDLG =4 (mg/L)	1.7 (mg/l)	1.3-1.7 (mg/l)	NO	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.

\*MCL 80 & MCL 60 for annual running average.

**Important Drinking Water Definitions:**

**ppm:** Parts per million 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.

**ppb:** Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

**MCLG:** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

**MCL:** Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**MRDL:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

**MRDLG:** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

**NA:** Not applicable