

Consumer Confidence Report FOR VILLAGE OF NEW HOLLAND

Public Water System



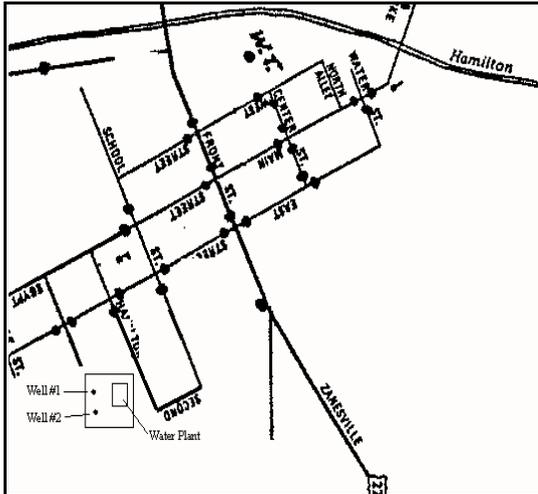
2013

Village of New Holland

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For the year 2012

The Village of New Holland 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. You will receive a CCR (*Consumer Confidence Report*) once per year on or before July 1 which is the deadline set by Ohio EPA. We are proud to inform you that your drinking water met *ALL* EPA standards.



What is the source of your drinking water?

The Village of New Holland receives its drinking water from two wells located at 222 S. East Street, on the grounds of the water treatment plant. Both of these sources are considered ground water, which require moderate treatment prior to being used for drinking water. The Water Department supplies 100% of the water used by our consumers. No water is purchased from outside sources. The Ohio EPA has completed a study of the Village of New Holland's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the system has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the presence of a confining layer of glacial till, over 80 feet thick between the ground surface and the aquifer, providing significant protection to the aquifer. This does not mean that this well field cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. Contamination can be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling (740) 495-5097.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 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 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).

About your drinking water,

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of New Holland, Water Department conducted sampling for *{bacterial, inorganic chemical contaminants and disinfection residuals}* during 2012. 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. In addition to the test results below, we run certain tests on a regular basis. These include Hardness - 1/Week, Sodium - 1/Month, Iron - 1/Week, Chlorine; Free, Total & Combined - 1/Day each at Water Treatment plant and in distribution system. The test results for these parameters are within OEPA Guidelines.

The Village of New Holland has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of New Holland's drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.081	<0.05-0.096	NO	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
	Of the ten (10) sites tested for copper, none exceeded the action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	AL=15	0	<5	<5-8.8	NO	2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	Of the ten (10) sites tested for lead, none exceeded the action level of 15 ppb.						
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.43	NA	NO	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.074	NA	NO	2010	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates (ppm)	10	10	0.32	NA	NO	2012	Runoff from fertilizer use and Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	60	NA	<6	NA	NO	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethane] (ppb)	80	NA	15.4	NA	NO	2010	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.15	0.68-1.41	NO	2012	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminants (Units)	MCL	MCLG	# of Positive Total Coliform Samples	# of Positive Fecal or E. Coli Samples	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological							
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 monthly positive sample.	0	1	0	NO	2012	Naturally Present in the environment.

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 Orient Correctional Complex water system 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the **Village Council**, which meet on the second Monday of every month at 6:30pm. This meeting is held at the town hall, which is located at 10 East Front Street New Holland.

For more information on your drinking water contact the Village Administrator at (740) 495-5097. 10 East Front Street, New Holland, Ohio 43145

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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.

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

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.

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.

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 (ug/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.

NA under any column means that the information was not available or in most cases not applicable.