

**Village of New Paris**  
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report**  
**For 2016**

The *Village of New Paris* has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This is a required annual report that must be created, submitted and distributed by every water system in the state. It is not an indication of any particular problem in the Village water system. 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.

**Source Water Information**

The Village of New Paris currently receives its drinking water from the municipal well field located at the East end of Cardinal Hill Dr. The water is processed at the water treatment plant, located at the Village corporation limits at the East end of Cherry St.

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

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.

New Paris's source of drinking water has a MODERATE susceptibility to contamination due to:

- presence of a moderately thick protective layer of silt, sand and clay overlying the aquifer.
- significant depth (over 50 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.
- presence of significant potential contaminant source in the protection area.

This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a man made contaminant source.

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 Paris conducted sampling for bacteria, total haloacetic acids (disinfection by-products), total trihalomethanes (disinfection by-products), nitrate, radiologicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Inorganics and chlorine during 2016. Samples were collected for many different contaminants, some of which were not detected in the Village of New Paris 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, is more than one year old.

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

| Contaminants (Units)              | MCL G | MC L | Level Found           | Range of Detectio ns | Violati on | Sampl e Year | Typical Source of Contaminants   |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------|--|
| <b>Bacteriological</b>            |       |      |                       |                      |            |              |  |
| Total Coliform Bacteria           | 0     | 5%   | neg                   | Present-abcent       | no         | 2016         | Naturally Present in Environment   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>     |       |      |                       |                      |            |              |  |
| Barium, ug/L                      | 2000  | 2000 | 270                   | 270                  | No         | 2016         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                               |
| Fluoride, ug/L                    | 4000  | 4000 | 1000                  | 1000                 | No         | 2016         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories |
| Copper, ug/L                      | 1300  | 1300 | 90th Percent ile .389 | 46 -644              | No         | 2015         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives                   |
| Lead, ug/L                        | 0     | 15   | <5.0                  | <5.0-4.99            | No         | 2015         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b> |       |      |                       |                      |            |              |  |
| TTHM, ug/L                        | N/A   | 80   | 18.4                  | 18.4                 | No         | 2016         | By product of drinking water chlorination  |
| HAA5, ug/L                        | N/A   | 60   | 7.1                   | 7.1                  | No         | 2016         | By product of drinking water chlorination  |
| <b>Residual Disinfectants</b>     |       |      |                       |                      |            |              |  |
| Chlorine, mg/L                    | 4     | 4    | 1.3                   | .3-2.6               | No         | 2016         | Water additive used to control microbes  |

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 New Paris Water Department 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 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## **License to Operate (LTO) Status Information**

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Public Affairs which meets on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday of each month at 6 PM in the Village Council Chambers at 301 W Cherry St- New Paris, Ohio.

**For more information** on your drinking water contact Water Superintendent, Rick Snyder by phone at (937) 437-4454

## **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.

**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.

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest residual disinfectant level

allowed.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**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.

**This 2016 Consumer Confidence report can be viewed and printed at [www.newpariscommunicator.com](http://www.newpariscommunicator.com) or a printed copy can be picked up at the Village offices located at 301 W Cherry St., New Paris, Ohio 45347. You can also call (937)437-4454 and we'll drop off a printed copy to residents and/or water customers.**