

**Participating in Decision Making**

Public participation is encouraged at regular Village Council meetings. These meetings are held at 7:30 p.m., the second Tuesday of each month.

The Village's Superintendent of Water, Shane Puckett is available at 419-753-3316 or 419-753-2160.

*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 New Knoxville 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*



|  | Gallons per month |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. a slow steady drip (100 drops a minute) | 350               |
| 2. a fast drip                             | 600               |
| 3. a small stream                          | 2,000-2,700       |
| 4. a large stream                          | 4,600             |



**2017  
Water Quality  
&  
Consumer  
Confidence Report**

Shane Puckett  
Superintendent of Water  
Treatment and Distribution

**419-753-3316 or 419-753-2160**

**Drinking Water Consumer  
Confidence Report for 2017**

The Village of New Knoxville has prepared the following report regarding the quality of the drinking water provided to you during 2017. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water.

Our number one priority is to provide you with quality drinking water that meets or exceeds federal and state standards. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

**How is the Village Planning  
for the Future?**

*Members of your Village Council and Staff of the Water Treatment Plant are actively planning for future growth in several ways at the water plant and well field. There is a third well site set aside if more water is needed or if there is a failure in one of the current wells. The current wells are being pumped at 300 gallons per minute but are rated for 500 gallons per minute with a change of well pumps, should the need arise.*

*The water plant also has room for future expansion with space set aside for one more softener and two more iron filters. The existing pumps could be removed and larger ones added with a minimum of problems.*

**Where Does My Drinking  
Water Come From?**

Consumers in New Knoxville are very fortunate to have abundant sources of ground water. Two wells, located in the Village Park are drilled into bedrock and tap into the ancient Teays River Valley.

**What Can I Do To Protect Our  
Ground Water?**

The Ohio EPA completed a study of the Village's source of drinking water and determined that it has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination was based on the depth of the aquifer and the presence of a moderately thick layer of clay cover. There is no evidence that the ground water has been impacted significantly from human activities. This means that under currently existing conditions the contamination risk is relatively low.

More information about the source water assessment and what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 419-753-2160.

*In 2017, the Village of New Knoxville produced an average of 75,000 gallons of water a day.*

### What are the Sources of Contamination in 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.

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, 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.

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 (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 or 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).

### Definitions Of Some Terms Contained Within This Report

**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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**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.

**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.

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

**ppm (Parts per Million)** 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)** 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.

## Your Water at a Glance

Federal and state regulations include procedures and schedules for monitoring water at its source, in the treatment plant and distribution system, and at the customer's tap. The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of New Knoxville performs this water sampling in accordance with these regulations. There were no reporting violations in 2017. A complete listing of all of the testing completed in 2017 is available upon request.

| Contaminant                          | Unit | MCLG      | MCL     | Avg Level Detected                               | Range Detected          | Violation Yes/No | Year Sampled | Typical Source of Contaminants                                       |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----------|---------|--|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>        |      |           |         |  |                         |                  |              |  |
| Copper                               | ppm  | AL=1.3    | 1.3     | n/a  | 90% of test levels were | No               | 2016         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of rocks & minerals |
|                                      |      |           |         | 0 of 10 samples were found to have excess levels |                         |                  |              |  |
| Fluoride                             | ppm  | 4         | 4       | 1.63   | n/a                     | No               | 2017         | Erosion of rocks & minerals  |
| Lead                                 | ppb  | AL=15     | 0       | n/a  | 90% of test levels were | No               | 2016         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of rocks & minerals |
|                                      |      |           |         | 0 of 10 samples were found to have excess levels |                         |                  |              |  |
| Nitrate                              | ppm  | 10        | 10      | .37  | n/a                     | No               | 2017         | Leaching from septic tanks, sewage                                   |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b> |      |           |         |  |                         |                  |              |  |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)              | ppb  | n/a       | 60      | 6.41   | <6-6.919                | No               | 2017         | By-product of chlorination   |
| TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)         | ppb  | 0         | 80      | 29.37  | 27.71-31.03             | No               | 2017         | By-product of chlorination   |
| Bromodichloro-methane                | ppb  | 0         | n/a     | 10.49  | 9.95-11.02              | No               | 2017         | By-product of chlorination   |
| Bromoform                            | ppb  | 0         | n/a     | 1.11   | 1.07-1.15               | No               | 2017         | By-product of chlorination   |
| Chloroform                           | ppb  | n/a       | n/a     | 10.69  | 9.87-11.5               | No               | 2017         | By-product of chlorination   |
| Dibromochloro-methane                | ppb  | 60        | n/a     | 7.09   | 6.82-7.36               | No               | 2017         | By-product of chlorination   |
| <b>Residual Disinfectants</b>        |      |           |         |  |                         |                  |              |  |
| Total Chlorine                       | ppm  | 4 = MRDLG | 4= MRDL | .87  | .61-1.60                | No               | 2017         | Water additive used to control microbes                              |

| Optional | Unit | Avg for Year | Range Detected | # of Samples | Year Sampled | Typical Source                         |
|----------|------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| Hardness | ppm  | 128          | 103-154        | 52           | 2017         | Dissolved naturally occurring minerals |
| Iron     | ppm  | <.02         | <.02-<.02      | 12           | 2017         | Ground and household plumbing          |