

Participating in Decision Making

Public participation and comment are encouraged at Village Council meetings. These meetings are held at 7:30 p.m., the second Wednesday of each month. Also, 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 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



**2018
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 2018**

The Village of New Knoxville has prepared the following report regarding the quality of the drinking water provided to you during 2018. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water.

Our first priority is to provide you with quality drinking water that meets or exceeds federal and state standards. We have a current, unconditioned 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 in several ways for future growth 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 has room for future expansion also 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 issues.

**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 due to:

- Presence of a thick, protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer
- Significant depth of the aquifer
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities

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 2018, the Village of New Knoxville produced an average of 60,000 gallons of water a day.

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.

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).

How to Read the "Your Water at a Glance" Table

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.

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 2018. A complete listing of all of the testing completed in 2018 is available upon request.

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation Yes/No	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Inorganic Contaminants									
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	<3	<3-<3	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; run off	
Copper	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	n/a	90% of test level were 0.147	No	2018	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	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of rocks & minerals	
				0 of 10 samples were found to have excess levels					
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	.238	n/a	No	2018	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage	
Volatile Organic Contaminants									
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	n/a	60	6.156	<6-6.156	No	2018	By-product of chlorination	
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	ppb	0	80	43.89	25.31-43.89	No	2018	By-product of chlorination	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	0	n/a	14.28	8.84-14.28	No	2018	By-product of chlorination	
Bromoform	ppb	0	n/a	1.12	.89-1.12	No	2018	By-product of chlorination	
Chloroform	ppb	n/a	n/a	19.49	9.49-19.49	No	2018	By-product of chlorination	
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	60	n/a	9	6.09-9	No	2018	By-product of chlorination	
Residual Disinfectants									
Total Chlorine	ppm	4 = MCLG	4= MRDL	1.34	.45-2.30	No	2018	Water additive used to control microbes	
Optional									
Hardness	ppm	100		96-141		12		2018	Dissolved naturally occurring minerals
Iron	ppm	<.02		<.01-<.02		12		2018	Ground and household plumbing