

Village of New Vienna

2020 Annual Water-Quality Report



Dear Customer: We are pleased to present a summary of the quality of the water provided to you during the past year. The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that utilities issue an annual "Consumer Confidence" report to customers in addition to other notices that may be required by law. This report details where our water comes from, what it contains, and the risks our water testing and treatment are designed to prevent. The Village of New Vienna will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we have surpassed water-quality standards. Informed consumers are our best allies in maintaining safe drinking water.

Drinking water supplied by Village of New Vienna is safe and better than all state and federal standards.

The Village of New Vienna has a current, unconditioned license to operate a Public Water System that was renewed in January 2020. We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Public feedback is welcome. Anyone wishing to comment on water quality or the operation of the water system is encouraged to do so by attending the Village Commission meetings that are held the first and third Tuesday of each month starting at 5:00 P.M. Further information about Commission meeting dates can be obtained by calling the Village Clerk at (937) 987-2477.

Water Source

The Village of New Vienna is supplied by groundwater wells near the Corporation Limit on Penn Lane. The system operates 2 wells that pump water from a sand and gravel aquifer (water-rich zone). The aquifer is covered by approximately 10 feet of low-permeability material, which provides some protection from contamination. Depth to water in this aquifer is about 10 feet below the ground surface. The Ohio EPA Drinking Source Water Assessment Report, completed in 2003, rates New Vienna's water supply as moderately susceptible to contamination. This assessment indicates that the Village of New Vienna's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination due to: (1) the presence of a relatively thin protective; (2) layer of clay overlying the aquifer; (3) no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities; (4) the lack of the required sanitary isolation radius around the water supply wells. This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. The Source Water Assessment Report is available by calling Nancy Todd at (937) 987-2477.

About Your Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of New Vienna conducted sampling for contaminants during 2020. Samples for lead and copper analysis were also collected in 2020. Samples are collected for 6 different categories of regulated contaminants, most of which, were not detected in the Village of New Vienna Public Water System. 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. Listed in the table is information on those contaminants that were found.

The table shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. Definitions of MCL and MCLG are important.

Monitoring Violations: Monitoring requirements were not met for VILLAGE OF NEW VIENNA

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During July 2020, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for total coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. **You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**

• This notice is to inform you that NEW VIENNA VILLAGE did not monitor and report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during the July 2020 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above-mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

For more information, please contact Nancy Todd at (937) 987-2477 or at 97 W. Main Street, POB 323, New Vienna, OH 45159.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

Contaminant Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants Regulated at the Treatment Plant							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	1.4	N/A	No	2020	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0415	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.70	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from aluminum Factories
Thalium (ppb)	2	0.5	1.2	N/A	N0	2020	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Radiological Contaminants Regulated at the Treatment Plant							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	3.6	N/A	No	2020	Errosion of natural of deposits
Lead & Copper Regulated at the Customer Tap							
Lead (ppb)	15 AL	Sample Results Above AL (NA)	90th Percentile 0.69	0.50 – 0.95	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		None of the 10 samples collected had lead levels in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 AL	0	90th Percentile 0.101	0.0203 – 0.145	No	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
		None of the 10 samples collected had copper levels in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.					
Residual Disinfectants Regulated in the System							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4.0 MRDLG	4.0 MRDLG	Level Found 1.36	0.82 – 1.67	No	2020	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants Regulated in the System							
Total THMs (ppb)	80	0	43.9	26.5 - 43.9	No	2020	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
HAA-5s (ppb)	60	0	12.6	9.2 – 12.6	No	2020	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A	No	2020	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.8	N/A	No	2020	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Chloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	No	2020	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.1	N/A	No	2020	By-product of drinking water Chlorination

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required.

Key To Table

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

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.

pci/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

TTHM's = Total Trihalomethanes: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

HAA-5 = Haloacetic Acids:
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a 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.

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.

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 (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

MFL = Million Fibers per Liter

Unregulated Contaminants

Village of New Vienna did not test for Cryptosporidium.

Village of New Vienna did not test for Radon

Lead and 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 Village of New Vienna 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>.

Additional Health Information

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.

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 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses. (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems. (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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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 (800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 infections. 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Public Notice Requirements

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For more information, please contact Village Utility Office at (937) 987-2477 or at 97 W. Main Street, POB 323, New Vienna, OH 45159

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Prepared By

Environmental Engineering Service
13 Cherokee Trail
New Richmond, Ohio 45157

For more information, call The Village of New Vienna at (937) 987-2477.