

Quality Drinking Water – Our #1 Priority

The following report has been prepared specifically for you regarding the quality of the drinking water produced and distributed by the Village of New Knoxville. This report is a summary of the quality of water provided to you during 2010.

Members of your Village Council and staff of the Water Treatment Plant have been very active in maintaining this high quality and safe drinking water, as well as planning for future growth and demands on the current system. As we move toward realizing the changes necessary to meet these needs, be assured that the highest quality standards will be maintained in providing you with water. Keep in mind our number one priority is quality drinking water that meets or exceeds federal and state standards. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Please feel free to contact any member of the Water Treatment staff about this report at 419-753-2160 or 419-753-3316.

Where Does My Drinking Water Come From?

Consumers in New Knoxville are very fortunate to have an 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 addition, public participation is encouraged at regular Village Council meetings. These meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. the second Tuesday of each month.

Village of New Knoxville
101 S. Main Street
P.O. Box 246
New Knoxville, OH 45871

2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

Village of
New Knoxville



Michael Gelb, Superintendent of Public Works

419-753-2160 or 419-753-3316




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 customers tap. The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety and the Village of New Knoxville performed this water sampling in accordance with these regulations. During the year 2010, there were no reporting violations. A complete listing of all of the testing completed during the year 2010 is available upon request.

Contaminant	Year Tested	Unit	MCL (Highest Allowed)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	New Knoxville Detected Level	Possible Sources of Contamination	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	2010	ppm	0.01 MG/L	NA	<.03 ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	No
Nitrate	2010	ppm	10MG/L	< 10	.4932	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Fluoride	2008	ppm	4 MG/L	< 2	1.79	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	No
Copper (10 samples of each)	2010	ppm	AL=1300	1300	.7775	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives;	No
Lead (10 samples of each)	2010	ppm		<5	.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	No
Residual Disinfectants							
			MRDL	MRDLG	New Knoxville Detected Level		
Total Chlorine	2010	ppm	4	4	0.803	Water additive to control microbes	No
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2010	ppb	-0-	100	17.81	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	2010	ppb	N/A	N/A	< 6	By-product of drinking water chlorination	No

Definition/Notes: MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk
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.
ppm (Parts per Million) - One part per million is equal to one minute in two years or a single inch in 16 miles
ppb (Parts per Billion) - One part per billion is equal to one minute in 2,000 years or a single inch in 16,000 miles
AL (Action Level) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must do
N/A - Does not apply
! - Lead and copper are measured at the customers tap, and in New Knoxville their presence is due to household plumbing.

How Can You Be Sure Your Drinking Water is Safe?

-  The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of New Knoxville collected 144 samples in 2010. The samples were analyzed for 94 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of New Knoxville's 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.
-  Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as those 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 (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

How is the Village Planning for the Future?

The Village has planned 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 1 more softener and 2 more iron filters. The existing pumps could be removed and larger ones added with a minimum of problems.

What are the Sources of Contamination in Water?

The sources of drinking water both tap and bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

"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. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."