

Village of New London Water Plant OH3902611 (3955242)

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

For 2024

Introduction

The Village of New London has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. 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. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Source Water Information.

The Village of New London pumps water into the New London Reservoir from Buck Creek, a branch of the Vermilion River. The reservoir has a surface area of 220 acres, when full, and has a volume of 1.4 billion gallons. The average daily production of safe drinking water for 2024 was 361,000 gallons for the approximately 1,360 customers we have. The Village of New London also has an emergency, auxiliary or back-up connection with Rural Lorain County Water Authority. An emergency, auxiliary or back-up connection is defined as a connection not meant to be used on a continuous basis and is only used during extraordinary conditions such as drought, source failure, line breaks, fires, and other periods of usually high-water demands.

The Ohio EPA compiled a Drinking Water Source Assessment Report for the Village of New London intended to identify drinking water protection areas and provide information on how to reduce the risk of contamination of the water within those areas. A copy of this report may be obtained by contacting the Village of New London (419)-929-4091.

For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Village of New London drinking water source protection area is susceptible to agricultural runoff, confined animal feedlots, pasture, silage, pesticide/ fertilizer/ petroleum storage, above ground storage tanks, industrial storm water, gas line rupture, gas station runoff, home construction runoff, feed lot runoff, marina boat docks, furniture repair and refinishing, unsewered areas, and truck fleet terminals.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land use and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. While the source water for the Village of New London Public Water System is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the Village of New London Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

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 activity. PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

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 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. Immunocompromised 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 London conducted sampling for bacteria, turbidity, pH, chlorine, alkalinity, hardness, inorganics, nitrates, synthetic organics, volatile organics, total organic carbon, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, dissolved organic compounds, E. coli, lead, and copper. Samples were collected for a total of 190 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the New London 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.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that we found in the Village of NL's drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Turbidity (NTU)							
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	NA	TT	.35 NTU 99.9%	0.05-0.35 NTU 99.9%	No	2024	Soil Runoff
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (PPM)	MRDL=4 PPM	MRDLG=4 PPM	1.41 PPM	1.20-1.63 PPM	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (PPM)	4 PPM	4 PPM	1.04 PPM	.80-1.17 PPM	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (PPM)	2 PPM	2 PPM	0.033 PPM	NA	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (PPM)	10 PPM	10 PPM	.61 PPM	ND-.61 PPM	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (PPB)	200 PPB	200 PPB	1 PPB	NA	No	2024	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0 pCi/l	15pCi/l	ND	NA	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/l)	0 pCi/l	5pCi/l	ND	NA	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year sampled	Typical source of contaminants	
Lead (PPB)	15.0 PPB	0	June-Sept. .012 ug/L	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 PPB							
Copper (PPM)	1.3 PPM	0	June-Sept. .012 mg/L	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
0 out of 10 samples were found to have levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 PPM							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes	NA	80 PPB	62.7	40.2-83.3 PPB	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	NA	60 PPB	26	18.1-32.60 PPB	No	2024	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOC	NA	TT	1.04	1.00-1.40 mg/L	No	2020	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects; however, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and can be associated with headaches. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1.0 NTU at any time. As reported above the Village of New London's highest recorded turbidity result for 2024 was 0.35 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 99.9%.

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects; however, it does provide a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (TTHM) and haloacetic acids (HAA5's). Some people who drink water containing TTHM's 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.

Barium: Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

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 London 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>.

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit

<https://www.newlondonoh.com/service-line-id>. Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: Historic records, visual inspections, and other documentations that indicate the service line materials.



Drinking Water Source Assessment for the Village of New London

SUMMARY

Source Water Assessment and

Protection. The following report for the Village of New London was compiled as part of the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program for Ohio. This program is intended to identify drinking water protection areas and provide information on how to reduce the risk of contamination of the waters within those areas. The goal of the program is to ensure the long-term availability of abundant and safe drinking water for the present and future citizens of Ohio.

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 established the national Source Water Assessment and Protection Program, targeting drinking water sources for all public water systems in the United States. A public water system is a facility that provides drinking water to 15 or more service connections or that regularly serves at least 25 people a day for at least 60 days a year, whether from an underground well or spring, or from an above ground stream, lake, or reservoir. The requirement does not address residential wells or cisterns. In Ohio there are approximately 5,800 public water systems.

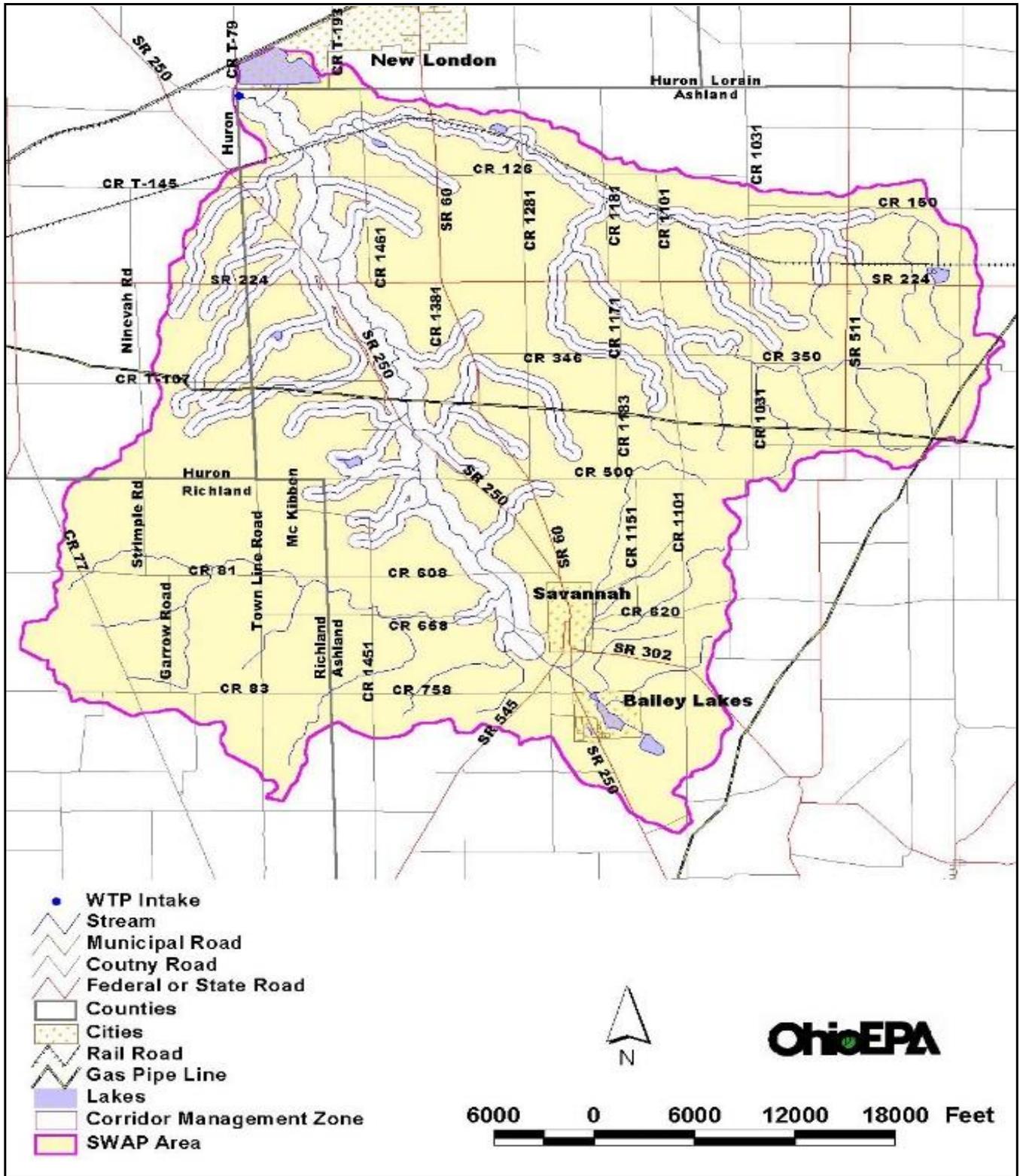
Background. The Village of New London operates a community public water system that serves a population of approximately 4,300 (Plant #1) and 7,700 (Plant #2) people. The source is surface water taken from Buck Creek. The system's treatment capacity is approximately 1,300,000 gallons per day, but current average production is about 902,000 gallons per day.

Protection Areas. The drinking water source protection area for the surface water source is shown in the following figure. This report includes the results of an inventory of all known or identified potential contaminant sources within the drinking water protection area. The inventory was conducted by Ohio EPA with the assistance of the Village of New London Water Treatment Department. Possible threats to the surface water source include agricultural runoff, pasture, above ground storage tanks, industrial storm water, gas line rupture, marina boat docks, unsewered areas, cemeteries, oil and gas wells, roadways, and railways.

Protective Strategies. The goal of source water assessment is implementation of protective strategies that will better protect the drinking water source. Strategies for protecting Buck Creek should include controlling runoff from agricultural areas, establishment of an early warning and emergency response plan for spills, controlling home and commercial septic system discharges from failing systems, coordination with local emergency response agencies, and evaluation of the potential impacts from wastewater treatment plant sludge application within the protection area. The Village of New London and other jurisdictions comprising the protection areas are encouraged to develop a local protection plan to protect the source of drinking water or to update current emergency management plans as applicable. Local watershed planning efforts may already be underway to guide stream restoration and protection activities. These efforts can also serve to benefit the protection of drinking water sources. Guidance on how to form a Drinking Water Protection Team and protection plan is available from Ohio EPA by calling (614) 644-2752.

For More Information. Additional information on protective strategies and how this assessment was completed is included in the detailed Drinking Water Source Assessment Report for the Village of New London.

For information on how to obtain a copy of this report, please visit Ohio EPA's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program Web page at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/pdu/swap.html> or contact the Village of New London for a copy. Current information on the quality of the treated water supplied by the Village of New London is available in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the Village of New London Public Water System. The CCR is distributed annually and reports the most current detected contaminants and any associated health risks from data collected during the past five years. Consumer Confidence Reports are available from the Village of New London.



Summary Figure. Drinking Water Source Protection (SWAP) Area for the Village of New London.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

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.

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Nondetectable

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

TOC value reported: The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the New London Village Council, which meets on the second and fourth Monday of every month at 7:00p.m. in the New London Community Center and Council Chambers at the Village Office, 115 E. Main St., New London, Ohio. **For more information** on your drinking water, contact: Donald L. Patton, Water Superintendent (419) 929-4091. You can view the 2024 water quality consumer confidence report (CCR) at www.newlondonoh.com/CCR2024 or request a paper copy at (419) 929-4091.

The Village of New London has provided educational backflow information from the Ohio EPA to help raise awareness about backflow, and the potential hazards that are associated with it.

If a potential or actual cross-connection contamination hazard is identified, the customer will be required to eliminate the hazard and/or install an appropriate backflow preventer at the service connection and/or at the hazard.

Special Conditions

Auxiliary Water Systems

What is an auxiliary water system?

It is any water system on or available to your property other than the public water system. Used water or water from wells, cisterns or open reservoirs that are equipped with pumps or other sources of pressure, including gravity are examples.

What protection is required?

- The auxiliary water system must be completely separated from water supply plumbing served by a public water system; and
- An approved backflow preventer must be installed at the service connection (where the public water system connects to the customer's plumbing system).

OR

- The auxiliary water system must be eliminated.

Are there exceptions?

At their discretion, the water supplier may waive the requirement for a backflow preventer at the service connection if all the following conditions are met:

- All components of the auxiliary water system, including pumps, pressure tanks and piping, are removed from the premises, which are defined as all buildings, dwellings, structures or areas with water supply plumbing connected to the public water system.

- The possibility of connecting the auxiliary water system to the water supply plumbing is determined by the water supplier to be extremely low.
- No other hazards exist.
- The customer enters into a contract with the water supplier, as described below.

The contract will require the customer:

- To understand the potential hazard of a cross-connection.
- To never create a cross-connection between the auxiliary water system and the public water system.
- To allow an inspector to survey their property for hazards as long as the contract is in effect.
- To face loss of service and other penalties if the contract is violated.

The water supplier must perform an annual inspection of the customer's contract-regulated property to verify the conditions have not changed, which would warrant installation of a backflow preventer. The water supplier must, by law, do everything reasonably possible to protect the water system from contamination.

Booster Pumps

What is the concern?

Booster pumps connected to plumbing systems or water mains can cause backsiphonage by reducing the water mains. The following requirements are in place to help prevent backsiphonage:

- Booster pumps, not used for fire suppression, must be equipped with a low suction cut-off switch that is tested and certified every year;
- Alternately, when a booster pump is necessary for one-, two- and three-family dwellings, it is preferred that the booster pump draw from a surge tank filled through an air gap; and

- Booster pumps, used in a fire suppression system, must be equipped with either a low suction throttling valve on the discharge side or be equipped with a variable speed suction limiting control system. Low-pressure cut-off devices will suffice for fire pumps installed prior to August 8, 2008, until a significant modification is warranted, at which point the minimum pressure sustaining method must be updated. Each of these methods must be tested and certified each year.

Contacts

Need more information?

Questions concerning backflow prevention and cross-connection control may be directed to your local water department or to your local Ohio EPA District Office at the following numbers:

Northwest District (419) 352-8461
Northeast District (330) 963-1200
Southwest District (937) 285-6357
Southeast District (740) 385-8501
Central District (614) 728-3778

Questions regarding internal plumbing in the home may be directed to your local plumbing authority or to the Ohio Department of Commerce, Plumbing Administrator, at (614) 644-3153.

Mike DeWine, Governor
Laurie A. Stevenson, Director

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Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control

Protecting our Public Water System

August 2015



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P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
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www.epa.ohio.gov

What is a cross-connection?

Any physical connection created between a possible source of contamination and any drinking water system piping.

What is backflow?

It is the flow through a cross-connection from a possible source of contamination back into the drinking water system. It occurs when a cross-connection is created and a pressure reversal, either as backsiphonage or backpressure, occurs in the water supply piping.

Why be concerned?

- ALL cross-connections pose a potential health risk.
- Backflow can be a health hazard for your family or other consumers if contaminated water enters your water supply plumbing system and is used for drinking, cooking or bathing. Chemical burns, fires, explosions, poisonings, illness and death have all been caused by backflow through cross-connections.
- Backflow occurs more often than you think.
- You are legally responsible for protecting your water supply plumbing from backflow that may contaminate drinking water, either your own or someone else's. This includes complying with the plumbing code and not creating cross-connections.

What causes backsiphonage?

Backsiphonage occurs when there is a loss of pressure in a piping system. This can occur if the water supply pressure is lost or falls to a level lower than the source of contamination. This condition, which is similar to drinking from a glass with a straw, allows liquids to be siphoned back into the distribution system.

What causes backpressure?

Backpressure occurs when a higher opposing pressure is applied against the public water system's pressure. This condition allows undesirable gases or liquids from another system to enter the drinking water supply. Any pumping system (such as a well pump) or pressurized system (such as steam or hot water boilers) can exert backpressure when cross-connected with the public water system.

What can I do?

- Be aware of and eliminate cross-connections.
- Maintain air gaps. Do not submerge hoses or place them where they could become submerged.
- Use hose bib vacuum breakers on fixtures (hose connections in the basement, laundry room and outside).
- Install approved, testable backflow preventers on lawn irrigation systems.
- Do not create a connection between an auxiliary water system (well, cistern, body of water) and the water supply plumbing.

What must be done to protect the public water system?

The public water supplier must determine potential and actual hazards. If a hazard exists at a customer's public water supply service connection, the customer will be required to install and maintain an appropriate backflow preventer* at the meter and/or at the source of the hazard.

*Check with your water supplier to verify which backflow preventer is required before purchase or installation.

Who is responsible?

In Ohio, the responsibility for preventing backflow is divided. In general, state and local plumbing inspectors have authority over plumbing systems within buildings while Ohio EPA and water suppliers regulate protection of the distribution system at each service connection.

Water customers have the ultimate responsibility for properly maintaining their plumbing systems. It is the homeowner's or other customer's responsibility to ensure that cross-connections are not created and that any required backflow preventers are tested yearly and are in operable condition.

What is the law?

Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3745-95 requires the public water supplier to protect the public water system from cross-connections and prevent backflow situations. The public water supplier must conduct cross-connection control inspections of their water customers' property to evaluate hazards. Local ordinances or water department regulations may also exist and must be followed in addition to state regulations.

What are some common backflow hazards that threaten the homeowner and other consumers?

- Hose connections to chemical solution aspirators to feed lawn and shrub herbicides, pesticides or fertilizers.
- Lawn irrigation systems.
- Chemically treated heating systems.
- Hose connections to a water outlet or laundry tub.
- Swimming pools, hot tubs, spas.
- Private and/or non-potable water supplies located on the property.
- Water-operated sump drain devices.
- Feed lots/livestock holding areas or barnyards fed through pipes or hoses from your water supply plumbing.

What are examples of cross-connection and backflow scenarios?

- Soapy water or other cleaning compounds backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a faucet or hose submerged in a bucket or laundry basin.
- Pool water backsiphons into the water supply plumbing through a hose submerged in a swimming pool.
- Fertilizers/pesticides backsiphon into the water supply plumbing through a garden hose attached to a fertilizer/pesticide sprayer.
- Chemicals/pesticides and animal feces drawn into the water supply plumbing from a lawn irrigation system with submerged nozzles.
- Bacteria/chemicals/additives in a boiler system backsiphon into the water supply plumbing.
- Unsafe water pumped from a private well applies backpressure and contaminates the public water supply through a connection between the private well discharge and the potable water supply plumbing.

