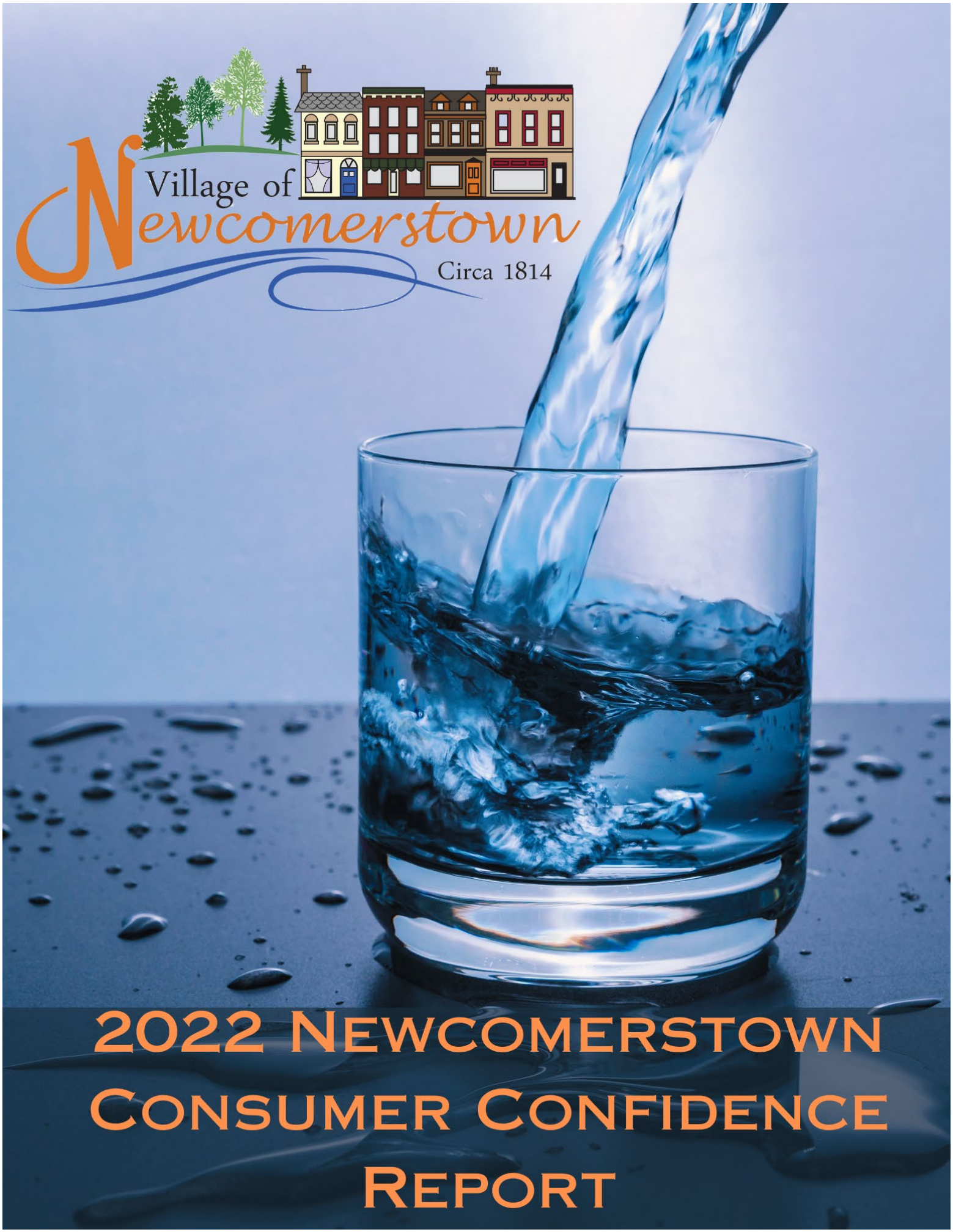

2022 Newcomerstown Consumer Confidence Report

Newcomerstown Water Treatment Plant

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2022

The Newcomerstown Water Treatment Plant Has prepared the following report to provide Information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996. 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.

Source Water Information. {141.453 (b)}
The Newcomerstown Water Treatment Plant Receives its drinking water from two (2) wells, located at 5297 Stark Patent Road.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water? {141.153(h)(1)}
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 contaminates, 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 contaminates, 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 contaminates, 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminates in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminates 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 contaminates. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminates 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? {141.154}

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates in drinking water than 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 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 contaminates are available from the Safe Drinking Water-Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water. {141.153(d)}

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Newcomerstown Water Treatment Plant conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminant during 2022 Samples were collected for a total of 84 different contaminates most of which were not detected ion the Newcomerstown Water Treatment water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminates less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminates do not charge frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old

Listed below is information on those contaminates that were found in the Newcomerstown Water Treatment Plant drinking water. {141.153(D)(6)}

Contaminates (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminates
Inorganic Contaminates							
Nitrate Ppm	10	10	.2	NA	NO	2022	Run off from fertilizer Use; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride Ppm	4	4	1.2	.7-1.2	NO	2022	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Barium Ppm	2	2	.166	NA	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminates (Units)	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminates
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	N/A	2	NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing system
0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb						

Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.4 ppm	.507	NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing system
1 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm						

Volatile Organic Contaminates							
TTHMs ppb	NA	80	26.4	22.3-26.4	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine ppm	4	4	.96	.29-1.5	NO	2022	Water additive used To control microbes
Microbiological Contaminates							
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	2	0	NA	NO	2022	Naturally present in the environment
Radiological Contaminates							
Radium pCi/L	0	5	1.64	NA	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman & children, Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials & components associated with service lines & home plumbing. Newcomerstown Utilities 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, & steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? {141.153(H)(4)}
Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of Board of Public Affairs which meets the 2nd Wednesday every month at the Water Department located at 777 East State Street. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the village of Newcomerstown has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this well-field will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminate sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling Jeff Walters at 740-498-7361 or Ohio EPA at 614-644-2752

{141.153(H)(2)}
For more information on your drinking water contact Jeff Walters at 740-498-7361.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report. {141.153(c)}
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MGLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in the 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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years

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

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.

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