NEW MADISON WATER DEPARTMENT
DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
For 2018

The New Madison Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you on the quality of our drinking water. Also included is general health information, water quality test results and water system contacts.

The New Madison Water Department receives its water from four wells located in the village. These wells are located at the Water Treatment Plant. A fifth well has been developed at the south end of the village. The Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of New Madison's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to the village has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. The determination is based on the following:

1. The presence of a moderately thick low permeability layer overlying the aquifer.
2. There is no evidence to suggest that groundwater has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activity.
3. The presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available. Please contact the Village Water Plant at 996-0298 ext. 3 if you would like more information about the assessment.

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 may include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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, 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 risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The New Madison Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganics and organics during 2018. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the drinking water.

Contaminants (units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source Of Contaminant**
Inorganic							
Arsenic ug/l	0	10	3.6	3.6 – 3.6	9/19/17	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium mg/l	2	2	.059	.059 – .059	9/19/17	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from Metal refineries; discharge of drilling waste
Fluoride mg/l	4	4	.55	.55 - .55	9/17/17	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge fr fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Disinfection							
Chlorine mg/l	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.15	.85 - 1.32		N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 ppb	34.2 ppb	0 ppb	No	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	1 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		.126	No	2017	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

Contaminants (units)	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Typical Source Of Contaminant**
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHMs ug/l [Total Trihalomethane]	0	80	24.1	12.4 - 24.1	8/14/18	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 Haloacetic Acids ug/l	0	60	6.0	6.0 – 6.0	8/14/18	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 Madison Water department 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.

The Village of New Madison has a current, unconditional license, to operate our water system.

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of New Madison Village Council which meets the third Monday of each month. For more information on your drinking water contact Water Plant personnel at 996-0298

Terms and abbreviations used above:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MCL: 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.

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

mg/l or ppm : milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ug/l or ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRLDG: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLDGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

Village Office 996-0298 ext. 2