Village of New London
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2013

Section 1: 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.

Section 2: 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 2013 was 385,000 gallons for the approximately 1360 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. During 2013 the back-up connection was not used. This emergency connection with R.L.C.W.A. was last used in 2011 when the Village of New London was doing regular maintenance on the Village's water tower. This report does not contain information on the water quality from R.L.C.W.A. but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting them at: Rural Lorain County Water Authority, 42401 SR 303, P.O. Box 567, Lagrange, Ohio 44050 or calling 800-842-1339.

Section 3: What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

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 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 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).

The Ohio EPA compiled a Drinking Water Source Assessment Report for the Village of New London with the assistance of John Chapin, Supt. Of Water, 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.

Section 4: Who needs to take special precautions?

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, 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 Cyptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Section 5: 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, inorganics, nitrates, synthetic organics, volatile organics, total organic carbon, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, dissolved organic compounds, cryptosporidium, 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, are more than one year old.

Section 6: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of New London drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Turbidity (NTU)	n/a	TT	0.20	0.06-0.20	No	2013	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	n/a	TT	100%	100%	No		
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.52	1.03-1.63	No	2013	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper (ppb)	13	AL=1300	300	n/a	No	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	<5.0	n/a	No	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Fluoride	4.0	4.0	1.015	.769-1.17	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.48	<0.10-0.48	No	2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes	n/a	80ppb	60.5	45.6-59.7	No	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	n/a	60ppb	34.9	23.5-42.6	No	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOC	n/a	TT	1.00	1.0-1.3	No	2013	Naturally present in the environment

Section 7: 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

Below is a copy of the summary of the Drinking Water Source Assessment Report:

Drinking Water Source Assessment for the Village of New London

Protecting Ohio's Drinking Water Sources

OhioEPA

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 3,200 (Plant #1) and 10,100 (Plant #2) people. The source is surface water taken from Buck Creek. The system's treatment capacity is approximately 520,000 gallons per day (Plant #1) and 900,000 gallons per day (Plant #2), but current average production is about 285,000 gallons per day (Plant #1) and 714,000 gallons per day (Plant #2).

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 John Chapin, Superintendent of the Village of New London Water Treatment Plant. 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 ultimate 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.

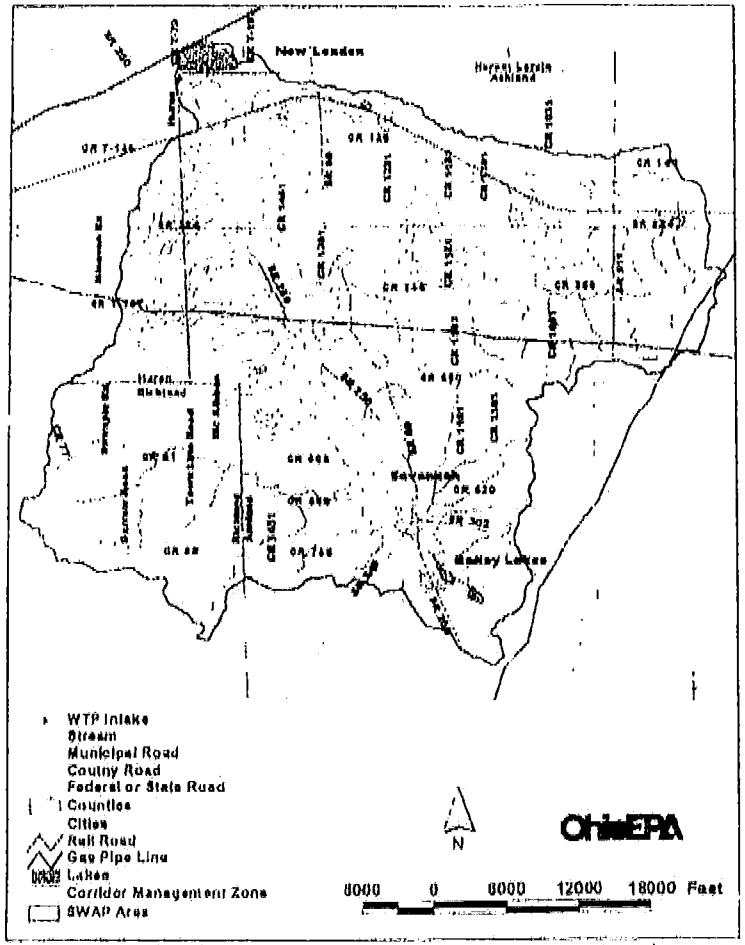
The Village of New London and other jurisdictions comprising the protection areas are encouraged to develop a local protection plan to protect the source of drinking water or to update current emergency management plans as applicable. Local watershed planning efforts may already be underway to guide 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

London's highest recorded turbidity result for 2013 was 0.20 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

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 (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA's). Some people who drink water containing THM'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.

Section 8: 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 (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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.

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 ration 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.

Section 9: 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: John R. Chapin, Water Superintendent (419) 929-8419. You can view the 2013 CCR at www.newlondonohio.com/ccr.html or request a paper copy at (419) 929-4091.