

2005 Village of New Bremen  
PWS ID # 600512

### **What's the Quality of My Water?**

The Village of New Bremen is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, the customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2005. The Village of New Bremen's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Ohio and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to produce reports like this every year to each customer.

In 2005 our water department distributed 150,000,000 gallons of water to our customers. Our water source is groundwater pumped from a series of seven deep wells. Wells 1, 2, and 3 are located on the water plant property, well 4 is at the Rod and Gun Club, wells 5, 6, and 7 are located on the Isern farm south of Amsterdam Road. The Village of New Bremen's pumping capacity is over 800,000 gallons per day. To better protect the Village water supply, security systems have been installed at the water plant and both water towers.

The cost of drinking water is rising as we meet the needs of aging infrastructure, comply with public health standards, and expand service areas. These increasing costs may cause us to raise your rates. However, despite rate increases, water is still a bargain.

New Bremen treats your water using induced draft aeration, pressure filtration, ion exchange softening and disinfection to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water.

### **Source Water Assessment**

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of New Bremen 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 of New Bremen has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- \* presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer.
- \* significant depth (over 65 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.

This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively low. Implementing appropriate protective measure can minimize this likelihood. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the water treatment plant at 419-629-3423 or e-mail [nbwater@nktelco.net](mailto:nbwater@nktelco.net).

For more information on you're drinking water or if you have questions and concerns about this report please contact Greg Dennings, Water Treatment Superintendent at 629-3423. The Village of New Bremen encourages public participation in the decisions affecting your water utility. If you are interested in participating or commenting on these decisions you can contact the Village Administrators office at 629-2827 or by attending a council meeting on the second and fourth

Tuesday of the month. Find out more about New Bremen on the internet at [www.newbremen.com](http://www.newbremen.com).

**The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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).

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:**

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

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.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**Village of New Bremen's Results of Monitoring for Contaminants in Drinking Water (2005)**

**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 infections. 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).**

In 2005 in accordance with EPA requirements the Village of New Bremen did testing for the possible presence of contaminants in its water supply. Included in this report are the contaminants that we detected in the water, none of which are a violation, or a health risk in such minute traces.

Contaminant	Unit	MCLG Health Goal	MCL EPA's Limits	Level Detected	Range Detected	Violation (Yes/No)	Year Tested	Potential Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
<sup>2</sup> Copper	ppm	1.3	1.3= AL	0.195	ND-0.205	No	2003	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
				(90th Percentile) All 10 sites below AL				
<sup>3</sup> Fluoride	ppm	4	4	1.8	N/A	No	2002	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	0.5211	N/A	No	2005	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b> There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.								
Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	3	NA	No	2005	Water additive used to control microbes.
Halacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	1.2	NA	No	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	0	80	4.98	NA	No	2005	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>1</sup>The state allows 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.

<sup>2</sup>Copper is measured at the customers tap.

<sup>3</sup>Fluoride naturally occurs in well water used by the Village of New Bremen.

**Definitions**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (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.

**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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG:** The level of a 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 or 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 (or AL):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

**90th Percentile:** 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not detectable at testing limits.

**PPB (or parts per billion):** micrograms per liter (ug/l).

**PPM (or parts per million):** milligrams per liter (mg/l).

**CDC:** Centers for Disease Control.

**EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency

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END