



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

THE CITY OF NEW PHILADELPHIA

WATER DEPARTMENT

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Commitment to Quality



The City of New Philadelphia is pleased to provide you, the water consumer, with our 2019 Water Quality Report. Results outlined in this report shows the City's water does not contain any substances at levels that may be harmful to your health. We are proud to report that the drinking water we are supplying you with meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. As your water provider, we pride ourselves with providing our consumers safe drinking water of the highest quality available. The City of New Philadelphia has been providing water to the community for over 100 years. We are committed to furnishing the citizens of New Philadelphia quality potable water at a reasonable cost. For more information on your drinking water and/or this report, please contact Scott A. DeVault, Water Department Superintendent for the City of New Philadelphia at (330) 339-2332.

Report Information



This report contains information on issues pertaining to the quality and supply of our drinking water including:

- Water Source
- Drinking Water Contents
- Water Treatment Process
- Water Quality Test Results
- Special Health Concerns
- Resources Available for Additional Information

The Source of New Philadelphia's Drinking Water



The City of New Philadelphia obtains its drinking water from four wells screened in unconsolidated sand and gravel. 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:

- 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.

Water Quality



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).

Ensuring Safe Drinking Water



To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the City of New Philadelphia adheres to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribed regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 City of New Philadelphia 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Per Section 4933.19 of the ORC, our customers are hereby notified that tampering with or bypassing a meter constitutes a theft offense that could result in the imposition of criminal sanctions.

Community Participation



Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of City Council which meets at 7:30 pm on the second and fourth Monday of each month at the John Knisley Municipal Center, 150 East High Ave, New Philadelphia, OH; or contact Service Director, Ron McAbier at 330-364-4491 ext. 1240.

Water Distribution System Improvement Projects



New Philadelphia Water Department and your City Officials are committed to improving and expanding our water distribution system to address the current and future needs of our growing community.

In 2019, we completed:

- INSTALLED 1749' OF NEW 6" WATER MAIN

2019 Water Quality Table



The tables below show that City of New Philadelphia water did not have any violations. We are proud to announce that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

The City of New Philadelphia conducts regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety and meet EPA requirements. The City conducted sampling for bacteria, synthetic organic, inorganic, volatile organic contaminant sampling during 2019. Samples were collected for different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of New Philadelphia water supply. The Ohio EPA requires monitoring for various contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of this data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected



Regulated Contaminants							
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.13	0.001 - 0.216	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	15	2.73	<1.0 – 3.48	No	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Can be an additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	3	<0.500 – 5.50	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	2.67	1.81 – 3.53	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	2.26	NA	No	2019	Naturally occurring element
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018	NA	No	2019	Naturally occurring element
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.55	1.55	No	2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	2.24 +/- 1.73	2.24 +/- 1.73	No	2019	Erosion of natural deposits
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	.6275	<0.50 - 1.01	No	2019	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	<0.50	<0.50	No	2019	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	<0.50	<0.50	No	2019	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Contaminants (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range (Low – High)	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.46	0.20 – 0.50	No	2019	Disinfectant
Unregulated Contaminants for which Ohio EPA requires monitoring							
Contaminants (ppb Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	1.375	< 0.5 – 2.25	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	1.52	< 0.5 – 2.54	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	0.605	< 0.5 – 0.710	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	0.67	0.67	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	2.67	1.81 – 3.53	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	172	171.5 - 172	No	2019	Results from ion exchange softening
Manganese (ppb)	NA	NA	6.25	5.8 – 6.7	No	2019	Naturally occurring element
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	0.64	0.49 – 0.84	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	0.785	0.42 – 1.1	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	0.2585	0.067 – 0.46	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA9 Group (ppb)	NA	NA	2.9	1.2 – 5.0	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Brominated HAAs (ppb)	NA	NA	2.675	1.2 – 4.5	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Total (ppb)	NA	NA	1.605	0.67 – 3.2	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	0.5625	0.10 – 1.6	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	0.67	0.67	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	NA	NA	0.17	0.17	No	2019	By-product of drinking water chlorination

- The City of New Philadelphia monitors the pH and hardness of the water daily. The average pH for the year was 7.81 and hardness 127 (ppm) or 7.42 grains per gallon.
- All of the water is pumped through two packed columns called strippers. These are designed (TT) to remove the volatile organic contaminants found in the City's water wells.
- Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2019, the City of New Philadelphia Water Department participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4). For a copy of the results please call Scott DeVault at 330-339-3795.

Terms & Definitions



- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.
- **MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- **ppb (Parts per Billion) or µg/L (Micrograms per Liter)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- **ppm (Parts per Million) or mg/L (Milligrams per Liter)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status



The City of New Philadelphia has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Backflow Prevention/Cross-Connection Control



As required by Ohio law and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, the City has had a Backflow Prevention Program since 1991. In 2019, the City will continue a more proactive position to update and expand the program. If you currently have a backflow prevention device, please submit your required yearly testing forms in a timely manner. If you are audited and require a device, installation in a timely manner will be appreciated, as the City continues to strive to bring you safe quality drinking water.

Special Health Concerns



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

Protecting Our Drinking Water Supply



The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of New Philadelphia has a high susceptibility to contamination, as indicated by the fact that several volatile organic compounds have been detected in the raw water since before 1991. This is due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More detailed information is available in the City's Wellhead Protection Plan and susceptibility analysis which can be obtained by calling the water department at (330) 339-2332.

Backup Measures



The City has millions of gallons of drinking water stored in enclosed reservoirs. These reservoirs act as a protective reserve of water. As a contingent backup measure, should the need ever arise, the City of New Philadelphia has an emergency connection built into our system that enables us to ensure a dependable flow of drinking water to our consumers. This consists of an interconnection with the City of Dover which is normally kept in a closed position. In an emergency, this valve can be opened and potable water supplied to our system or vice versa depending on the need. During 2019, no water was used from this connection. In addition, the City has a standby generator which can provide sufficient electricity to operate our plant in the event of a widespread power outage. These backup systems ensure that the City of New Philadelphia can provide a dependable supply of drinking water to all of our consumers.