



2017 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 2017 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 amount 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.

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 2017, we completed:

- INSTALLED 130' OF NEW 6" WATER MAIN
- INSTALLED 240' OF NEW 12" WATER MAIN

2017 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 2017. Samples were collected for a total of eighty-three 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)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.127	0.001 - 0.216	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	<0.20	NA	No	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Can be an additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	3.09	<1.0 – 3.48	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, N (ppm)	10	10	<0.100	NA	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite, N (ppm)	1	1	0.81	NA	No	2013	
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	100	8.45	5.89 – 15.2	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	NA	60	2.44	3.53 – 4.83	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.5	0.04 – 0.05	No	2017	Disinfectant
Arsenic (ppm)	0.01	0.01	0.002	NA	No	2016	Naturally occurring element
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.02	NA	No	2016	Naturally occurring element
Unregulated Contaminants for which Ohio EPA requires monitoring							
Contaminants (ppb Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range (Low-High)	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source
Bromoform	NA	NA	0.79	< 0.5 – 4.97	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	NA	NA	0.84	< 0.5 – 5.93	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	NA	NA	0.78	< 0.5 – 3.17	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	NA	NA	<0.50	<0.5 – 1.09	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid	NA	NA	1.26	1.32 – 3.60	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid	NA	NA	1.24	1.23 – 2.21	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Sodium (ppm)	NA	NA	213	103 - 198	No	2017	Results from ion exchange softening

- The City of New Philadelphia monitors the pH and hardness of the water daily. The average pH for the year was 7.82 and hardness 120 (ppm) or 7.02 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.

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.
- **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 2017, 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 2017, 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.