

PRESORTED
STANDARD
US Postage Paid
New Bremen, Ohio
PERMIT #5
ZIP CODE 45869

Village of New Bremen



Consumer Confidence Report
for calendar year 2017

What's the Quality of My Water?

The Village of New Bremen has prepared the following water quality report for you. It describes to you, the customer, the quality of your 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. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2017. 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 prepare reports like this every year.

In 2017 our water department distributed 110 million gallons of water to our customers. Our water source is groundwater pumped from a series of six deep wells. Wells 1, 2, and 3 are located on the water plant property. Well 7 is located on the Isern farm south of Amsterdam Road. Wells 9 and 10 are located on the old Hehr farm north west of the village. Well 4, the gun club well along with Isern farm wells 5 and 6 have been abandoned.

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.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of New Bremen's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting 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 measures can minimize this likelihood. More information about the source water assessment or if you have any questions about this report or concerns with your water quality, please feel free to contact the Water Treatment Superintendent at 419-629-3423 or email nbwater@nktelco.net.

The Village of New Bremen encourages public participation in the decisions affecting your drinking water. If you are interested in participating or commenting on these decisions you can contact the Village Administrator's office at 419-629-2447 or attend a council meeting on the second and fourth Monday of the month. Find out more about New Bremen on the internet at www.newbremen.com.

You have the option (preferred) to receive your Utility bill by email. Please contact the Village office to sign up or make your request by email to Office@newbremen.com.

Village of New Bremen
Water Treatment Plant
307 South Herman
New Bremen, OH 45869



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 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.

2017 Village of New Bremen's Results of Monitoring for Contaminants in Drinking Water								
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 2017 in accordance with EPA requirements, the Village of New Bremen did testing for the possibility 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 Found	Range Detected Low/High	Violation Yes / No	Year Tested ¹	Potential Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper ²	ppm	1.3	1.3 = AL	.400 (90th percentile) All 10 sites below AL	NA	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride ³	ppm	4	4	1.65	NA	No	2017	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	.62	NA	No	2017	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	NA	60	<6.0	NA	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ppb	0	80	23.6 - 24.0	NA	No	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	ppm	MRDLG= 4	MRDL= 4	2.22 HQA	.57 - .94	No	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.



	Gallons per month
1. a slow steady drip (100 drops a minute)	350
2. a fast drip	600
3. a small stream	2,000-2,700
4. a large stream	4,600

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 Bremen 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Footnotes:

¹The 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.

²Copper is measured at the customer's tap.

³Flouride 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 (MRDL): 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.

Action Level (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 (parts per billion): micrograms per liter (ug/l).

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

HQA: Highest Quarterly Average.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

The Village of New Bremen has a current, unconditional license to operate the water system.