Village of New Lebanon, Ohio - PWS ID # 5701812
2024 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular council meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month in the Municipal Council Room,198 S Clayton Rd., at 7:30 P.M.

The Public Is Always Welcome.

Introduction: The Village of New Lebanon has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in 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 covering 2024 results and status is required to be issued prior to July 1, 2025. We're happy to share our results with you. Please read them Carefully. For more information call the Municipal Office at (937) 687-1341.

Source Water Information: The Village currently obtains all its drinking water from three ground water production wells. The wells are located adjacent to the Water Treatment Plant in the northeast section of the Village near Bear Creek. The Ohio EPA designated our water source as groundwater. In 2024, the Village of New Lebanon had an unconditional license to operate our water system.

Source Water Assessment: The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of New Lebanon has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the presence of a thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, a significant depth (over 80 feet below the ground surface) of the aquifer, and there is no evidence to suggest that the ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities. This susceptibility means that under existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is low. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment of what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling the Municipal Offices at 687-1341 or the Ohio EPA at 614-644-2752.

Sources of Contamination to Drinking Water: 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: (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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminates 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 800-426-4791.

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 Lebanon 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 thirty seconds to two 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4719 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

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

Water Quality Data: The results of tests performed in 2024 or the most recent testing the past 5 years are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

THE VILLAGE OF NEW LEBANON 2024 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	1	4	0.026	N/A	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0912	N/A	No	2024	Discharge of drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.922	0.32	No	2024	Runoff or leakage from fertilized soil, wastewater, or septic systems.
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/R	N/R	1.600	N/A	No	2024	
Chloroform (ppb)	N/R	N/R	1.100	N/A	No	2024	
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHMs (ppb) (Total Trihalomethane)	N/A	80	4.800	0.00 - 4.8	No	2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5 (ppb) (Haloacetic Acids)	N/A	60	0.000	0.0 - 0.0	No	2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	2.62	0.41-3.42	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants							
Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate (ppb)	0	6	0.097	N/A	No	2024	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	2.75	N/A	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	0	5	0.447	N/A	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**90% of test levels were less than**		**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical Source of Contaminants**
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	1	1.1 ppb		No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	1 of 20 samples were found to have lead in excess of the lead AL of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.231 ppm		No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	0 of 20 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm.						

Note: The Radium MCL of 5 pCi/L is for combined Radium 226 and Radium 228. The level detected is only for Radium 228.

Water Quality Notes: Out of 20 lead and copper sites 1 site was found to be above the action levels.

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DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminate 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 pretreatment technology
Maximum Contaminate 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 (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water
Disinfectant (chlorine) below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant (chlorine)
allowed in drinking water.
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 million corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) A common measure of radioactivity
Milirem per Year (mrem/yr) A common measure of radioactivity
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.
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.
MFL = Millions of Fibers per Liter**,**
Na = not applicable,
Nr = not regulated,
BDL = Below Detectable Limit,