New Waterford PWS
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2025

Section 1: Introduction

The Village of New Waterford has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Section 2: Source Water Information

The Village of New Waterford is a ground water system that receives its drinking water from the aquifer assigned to the Allegheny Formation. The Village presently utilizes 6 wells. Two of the wells are located on St Rt 46, on the Lindsay property, and 4 of the wells are located on the corner of St Rt 46 and Boardman St. All six wells have been declared "not under the influence of surface water" by Ohio EPA. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

As of April 2013, operation of the water system has returned to the Village of New Waterford. For more information on your drinking water contact Village Administrator Jason Gorby at 330-457-2844, Water Operators Mike Ours or Brandon Gates at 330-457-7106, or the Village Hall at 330-457-0733.

The Village of New Waterford's susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. The Village has an up-to-date Source Water Protection Plan that has been endorsed by Ohio EPA that has protocols set in place to protect our drinking water. For a copy of the EPA Source Water Assessment contact Brandon Gates at 330-457-7106.

Section 3: What are 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, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Section 4: 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).

Section 5: About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of New Waterford conducted sampling for bacteria and inorganics during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 5 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the New Waterford's water supply. The Ohio EPA requires 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.

Section 6: Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the New Waterford's drinking water. The Village of New Waterford tests the water within its distribution system 2 times a month for bacteria. All samples collected during 2025 were negative**.**

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Unite of Measurement	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Chlorine	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	Average 1.18	mg/L	1.04-1.41	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	NA	80	20.04	ug/L	7.67 –32.4	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	NA	60	17.6	ug/L	14.2-21.0	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
beta/photon emitters	0 mrem/yr	4 mrem/yr	1.85	mrem/yr	1.85	No	2019	Decay of natural man-made deposits
gross alpha	0 pCi/L	15 pCi/L	0.461	pCi/L	0.461	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits

	Lead and Copper						
Contaminants (units)	**Action Level (AL)**	**Individual Results over the AL**	**Units of Measurement**	**90% of test levels were less than**	**Violation**	**Year Sampled**	**Typical source of Contaminants**
Lead (ug/L)	15 ug/L	NA	ug/L	2.15 ug/L	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
		_0_ out of _10_ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ug/L.					
Copper (mg/L)	1.3 mg/L	NA	mg/L	0.296 mg/L	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
		_0_ out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 mg/L.					
Unregulated Contaminants							

Section 7: Lead Educational Information

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 Waterford 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 at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Section 8: Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

As part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. We completed our first sampling events on 10/07/2025, analyzing for the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. All results were non-detections.

Section 9: License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025 New Waterford had an unconditioned license to operate their water system.

Section 10: Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

-Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular council meetings. Council meets the second Tuesday of the month at the Village Hall at 6 p.m. For more information on your drinking water contact Brandon Gates at 330-457-7106.

Section 11: Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- 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 Contaminant level (MCL): 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of 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.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Contact Time (CT):** Means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).
- **Level 1 Assessment** is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- **Level 2 Assessment** is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- **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 billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- **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.
- **PFAS:** Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.

Lead Service Line Inventory

The Village of New Waterford's distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: Visual inspection of all service lines was conducted during the distribution system replacement projects. These projects ran from 2018-2023, additionally As-Built Plans from previous projects, tap records and recorded construction dates from the county auditor were used to assist in determining that status of New Waterford's lead inventory.

To View New Waterford's Lead Service Line Inventory Please go to:
Newwaterford-oh.gov/water-sewer and click on Lead Service Line Inventory

Important Information on Backflow Prevention and Identifying Cross-Connections *Protect Your Drinking Water*

A plumbing cross-connection is an actual or potential connection between the public water supply and any source of contamination or pollutant. Through this connection, contaminated substances could **backflow** into the public system and your drinking water supply without proper plumbing precautions. Water travelling through the Authority's distribution system is pressurized. If the water system loses pressure, such as during a water main break, maintenance of the system or flowing of a fire hydrant, the flow of the water may be reversed. If a customer has made a cross-connection with hazardous substances or even non potable water, these substances can backflow into the public water system and create a risk to public health.

Working together to protect your drinking water supply. The Village of New Waterford *and* all our customers share the responsibility to help safeguard the public water supply. We are working closely with the Ohio EPA and our customers to help identify potential backflow issues so your drinking water maintains the highest possible quality.

Where Can the Contamination Occur?

In tubs, sinks and buckets…Hoses left submerged in swimming pools, kitchen or laundry sinks, bath tubs, animal watering troughs or buckets can pull untreated water into your drinking water.

Through your garden hose…If your outside faucet is not protected by a hose-bib vacuum breaker, chemical sprayers such as weed killers that are attached to a hose can backflow through your hose into your home's plumbing system.

Through your faucet…a faucet submerged into another liquid can be a cross-connection whereby the substance could backflow into your plumbing.

How can you prevent backflow from occurring?

Per building codes, a hose-bib vacuum breaker should be attached to all outside spigots. This device prevents water from back flowing if water pressures drop. When using a hose or faucet, always leave at least a one inch (1") gap between the end of any water hose/faucet and the source of any potential contamination.

Steps to Protect Your Drinking Water

1. Help us **identify potential locations** in our service area where backflow can occur. Mail the attached survey, or bring it into Village Hall.

2. If necessary, contact the Water Authority to **schedule a free assessment** with our staff to assist you in finding and removing any potential cross-connection sources.

3. **Remove any cross-connections** you find or install backflow prevention devices (available at hardware stores) where needed. A certified plumber is able to assist, if needed, with the installation of devices.

4. If you have a backflow prevention device installed by a certified plumber, **have it tested annually** or after any repairs.

Need help?...Whether you found a cross-connection in your home or you aren't even sure where to start looking, we can help.

We have a list of certified plumbers who are licensed to install and service backflow devices that can assist.

Contact the Water Department at 330-457-7106

Backflow to the public water supply can occur anywhere a customer connects water pipes, fixtures or even a hose to non potable water or chemicals.

Please report suspected cross-connections to the New Waterford Water Department at 330-457-7106

New Waterford Backflow Prevention Survey

We're asking all our customers to help us identify potential areas where a backflow can occur on their property by completing this simple survey. Not sure if something applies to your property? Check the box on the survey that say "maybe" and we can help you investigate.

In-Person at
Village Hall
3760 Village Park Dr

By Mail
Mail this survey to
3760 Village Park Dr
New Waterford, OH
44445

Potential Cross-Connection Sources Where Backflow can Occur *Please check all that apply*	Do you have this on your property?		
	Yes	No	Maybe
Outside Spigots			
Outside spigots without a vacuum breaker			
Wells and Irrigations Systems not Protected by a Backflow Device (Connected to a Public Water System)			
private well, spring or cistern			
lawn irrigation/sprinkler system – supplied by a pond/lake			
lawn irrigation/sprinkler system – supplied by a public water system			
water storage tank			
Pools, Ponds and Hot Tubs not Protected by a Backflow Device (Connected to a Public Water System)			
hot tub			
swimming pool			
fish pond			
Internal Plumbing Not Protected by a Backflow Device (Connected to a Public Water System)			
fire protection sprinkler system			
solar heating system			
water softener			
water filtration system			
darkroom/photo development			
Anything Else? Are there any other items or treatment unit connected to the water system on your property?			

Name:_____
Address:_____
Contact Email and/or Phone:_____