# NEW LEXINGTON
# DRINKING WATER REPORT
# FOR THE YEAR OF 2025

**Drinking water information.**
The Village of New Lexington 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, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

**What's the Source of your drinking water?**
The Village of New Lexington water system uses surface water drawn from New Lexington Reservoir and Rush Creek Reservoir Site 1B. Both of these surface water sources are utilized and require extensive treatment prior to being used for drinking water.

For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Village of New Lexington's drinking water source protection area contains the following potential contaminant sources, including runoff from truck storage, auto repair, and salvage areas, agricultural runoff, oil and gas wells, abandoned mines, and vehicular accidents near stream crossings. The Village of New Lexington public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the New Lexington and Rush Creek Reservoirs. More detailed information is provided in the Village of New Lexington's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling Richard E. Kleinert Jr., Superintendent at (740) 342-3263.

**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, EPA 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791).

**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 (800) 426-4791).

**About your drinking water.**
The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of New Lexington conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminant sampling during 2025. Samples were collected for over 80 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of New Lexington 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the New Lexington drinking water.

| Contaminants (Units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Microbiological (no bacteria detects in 2017)** | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | NA | TT | 0.28 | 0.09 - 0.28 | | 2025 | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity % samples meeting standard | NA | TT | 100% | 100% | NO | 2025 | Soil runoff |
| Total Organic Carbon | NA | TT | <0.7 | 0.7 - 2.3 | | 2025 | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.19 | 0.96 - 1.19 | NO | 2025 | Water additive which promotes strong teeth.; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | 0 | AL=15 | 0 | <2.0-<2.0 | NO | 2025 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | .020 | <10-.10 | NO | 2025 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | .29 | <0.1 – .29 | NO | 2025 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.16 | 0.16 – 0.16 | NO | 2025 | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | | | |
| TTHMs (ppb) (Total Trihalomethane) | NA | 80 | 99.8 | 75.5 – 107.7 | NO | 2025 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | NA | 60 | 37.8 | 9.3 – 45.5 | NO | 2025 | |
| **Residual Disinfectants** | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL G = 4 | MRDL = 4 | 2.0 | .8 – 2.0 | NO | 2025 | Water additive used to control microbes. |

**Turbidity Language**
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported on the table, the Village of New Lexington's highest recorded turbidity result for 2025 was 0.28 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%. The standard allows no more than 5 percent of samples to exceed 0.3 turbidity units per month. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**TOC Language**
The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

**Copper Language**
0 samples exceeded the copper action level of 1.3ppm in 2025. Copper is tested every three years.

**Lead Language**
0 samples exceeded the lead action level of 15ppb in 2025. Lead is tested every three years.

**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 Lexington Water System 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 letting 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.

**License to Operate (LTO) Status Information**
We have a current, unconditioned licensed operator water system.

**How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**
Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Village Council which meets every first and third Monday of each month. Please contact the Village Administration office at (740) 342-1633 for the time and location of Village Council meetings.

**For more information** on your drinking water contact Richard E. Kleinert Jr., Superintendent at (740) 342-3263.

**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.

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.

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.

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 (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

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.

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.