

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Units	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Gross Alpha	0	15	4.4	pCi/L	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate	10	10	0.22	mg/L	N/A	No	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2	2	0.114	ppm	N/A	No	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	1.13	mg/L	N/A	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic	0	10	3.6	ppb	N/A	No	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoffs from glass and Electronics production wastes.
<b>Residual Disinfectants</b>								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N/A	80	17.6	ug/L	12.9-17.6	No	2022	By product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>								
Total Chlorine	4	4	1.25	mg/L	0.22-2.36	No	2022	Water additive to control microbes.
Total Haloacetic (HAA5)	N/A	60	7.9	ug/L	5-7.9	No	2022	By product of drinking water chlorination
<b>Lead and Copper</b>								
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0 ppb	N/A	1.7 ppb	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.697 ppm	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have levels in excess of the copper action level of 15 ppb.							

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): Units of measure for a 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 (ug/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years. Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. 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.

We hope to continue promoting conservation of water so that we can prolong the life of our current well field and use our water resources as responsibly as we can. If you have any questions about your water bill, please contact the Village at 937-747-3645.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. Village of North Lewisburg PWSID# 1100812; Operation License# OH 1100812-1453437-2024, expires Jan. 30, 2024.

## Village of North Lewisburg 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



### CONSERVATION CORNER

Only 1% of the earth's water can be used for drinking

Turn off tap while brushing your teeth and shaving

Water your lawn in the cooler part of the day

### North Lewisburg Facts

- ◆ Serving 1,608 people
- ◆ Pumped 44.85 million gallons in 2022
- ◆ Pumped 123,000 gallons per day
- ◆ Water Plant built in 1997

**EPA SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE**  
1-800-426-4791  
For any questions dealing with water quality

### Village Public Utility Notice

DO NOT flush items through the sewer system even if they are marketed as "flushable"; ONLY human waste and toilet paper should be put into the system. Any other "flushable" or non-flushable items WILL CAUSE increased costs to operate the system and potential DAMAGE to system components.

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our water.

The Village of North Lewisburg receives its drinking water from 2 Wells located within the Village adjacent to the existing Water Treatment Plant off State Route 245. 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.

Also, the Village has implemented a Well Head Protection Plan. This is a plan required by the Ohio EPA to help protect our well field and a plan on how to address potential contaminants that may ultimately harm our drinking water source. It is important that residents are aware of the effects of potential sources of pollution such as oils, fertilizers, pesticides, and antifreeze.

### Susceptibility Analysis

This assessment indicates that the Village of North Lewisburg's source of drinking water has a moderate susceptibility to contamination due to:

- The depth of water in the limestone aquifer is less than 24 feet below ground surface;
- The presence of a relatively thin protective layer of low permeability material (38 feet of clay and gravel) exists between the ground surface and the bedrock aquifer;
- The wells are producing from an open borehole from depths of 38 feet to almost 150 feet;
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities;
- The presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

This susceptibility means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. This susceptibility analysis is subject to revision if new potential contaminate sources are sited within the projection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source. More information is available by calling the Village or Nathanael Reinhardt by telephone at 937-747-3645 or email at [waterdept@nlbohio.com](mailto:waterdept@nlbohio.com).

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).

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the village Council meets the 2nd Tuesday of every month at 6:30 in the municipal building. For more information on your drinking water contact **Nathanael Reinhardt at (937) 747-3645 or email at [waterdept@nlbohio.com](mailto:waterdept@nlbohio.com)**

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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Village of North Lewisburg** monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and State Laws, most of which were not detected in the **Village of North Lewisburg** water supply. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31, 2022. 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.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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. Village of North Lewisburg 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>.

Drinking water backflow prevention is a crucial measure to ensure the safety and quality of our water supply. Backflow occurs when water flows in the opposite direction of its intended path, potentially carrying contaminants and pollutants back into the water system. This can happen when there is a sudden drop in water pressure or a change in the flow direction, such as when a fire hydrant is opened for firefighting purposes. To prevent backflow, various backflow prevention devices are installed in the water system, such as check valves, air gaps, and backflow preventer assemblies. These devices are designed to create a physical barrier that prevents contaminated water from flowing back into the clean water supply. By implementing these measures, we can protect the health and well-being of our communities and ensure that our drinking water remains safe and clean. To see a more in-depth explanation there are pamphlets available at the municipal building.

During the year of 2022, The Village of North Lewisburg failed to report in the 2021 Consumer Confidence Report the results for HAA5 in the data table. The range for the TTHM was reported incorrectly in the report, as well. The city has taken the appropriate steps to remedy this violation by posting the 2021 range for TTHM and results for HAA5, below.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Units	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2021)	N/A	80	16.4	ug/L	3.7-16.4	No	2021	By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic (HAA5) (2021)	N/A	60	7.3	ug/L	3.7-16.4	No	2021	By product of drinking water chlorination

"Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail."

### Unregulated Contaminants monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Level Detected	Units
Bromodichloromethane	2022	5.6	ppb
Dibromochloromethane	2022	2.9	ppb
Chloroform	2022	9.2	ppb

**Alpha emitters:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The Public Drinking Water Standards' MCL for Gross Alpha particle activity is 15 pCi/L.  
**Radium-228:** Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The Public Drinking Water Standards' MCL of Combined Radium 226/228 is 5 pCi/L.