

Educational Information

- Only 1% of the earth's water can be used for drinking
- Turn tap off when brushing your teeth and shaving
- Water lawns in the cooler parts of day

We promote water conservation to prolong the life of our current wellfield and responsibly manage Earth's resources. If you have questions concerning water bills, contact the village utility clerk at 937-747-3645.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

Sources of drinking water (tap and bottled) include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

BACKFLOW PREVENTION

Drinking water backflow prevention is a crucial part of maintaining water safety and quality. Backflow occurs when water flows in the opposite direction of its intended path, potentially carrying contaminants back into the clean water supply. This could occur when there is a sudden change in pressure or flow direction, such as when a hydrant is used for fire-fighting purposes. To prevent backflow, various devices are installed in the water system such as check valves, air gaps, and backflow prevention assemblies. These act as a physical barrier to prevent backflow. By implementing these measures, we can protect the health and well-being of our community and ensure water remains safe to use. For more in depth information, see the "Utilities and Street" tab at our website, northlewisburg.com, or pick up a pamphlet at the municipal building.

CONTACT US

For more information concerning water quality

Email: waterdept@nlbohio.com // Phone: 937-747-3645

EPA Safe Drinking Hotline // 1-800-426-4791

For general reference or all other village information, visit our website at 'northlewisburg.com'

GET INVOLVED

- Village council meets every **second Tuesday** of the month at 6:30 pm inside the municipal building located at 60 E. Maple St.
- Check out the "Village of North Lewisburg, Ohio —Government" Facebook page for updates and events

Public participation is encouraged.

UPCOMING PROJECTS

- **Continued meter replacement project**
- **Drilling of new production well**
- **Rehabilitation of existing wells**
- **Rehabilitation of iron filters**

LEAD 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 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>.



**VILLAGE OF
NORTH LEWISBURG
OHIO**

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Annual Water Quality Report 2024

PWS ID: OHI100812

Quick Facts:

- Serving ~1650 people
- Pumped 35.65 million gallons in 2024
- Average of 97,660 gallons pumped per day

The Village of North Lewisburg has a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

Valid through January 30, 2026.

License # 1100812-1670219-2025



PLEASE DO NOT flush anything except human waste and toilet paper into the sewer. Anything else, including items labeled "flushable" will cause damage to equipment and increased treatment cost.

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and service we deliver to you every day. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continuously improve the treatment process and protect our water resources. Our commitment is to provide you with safe, dependable drinking water.

Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and important contact information.

The Village of North Lewisburg receives its drinking water from **two wells** located adjacent to the water treatment facility on Mill St. In order to protect these wells, the village has implemented a Wellhead Protection Plan. This is a plan required by the Ohio EPA to help protect our wellfield through preventing potential contaminants that may impact our water supply. It is important that residents are aware of the effects of potential contaminants such as fertilizers, pesticides, and antifreeze.

Susceptibility Analysis

This assessment indicates that the Villages wells have 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 upwards of 150 feet;
- No evidence suggests ground water has been impacted by any significant level of chemical contaminants from human activities.
- The presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

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 contaminate source. More information is available by contacting administration at 937-747-3645.

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 at risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on the 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 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 a year old. The tables to the right demonstrate our findings throughout from January 1st to December 31st, 2024.

Contaminants	Units	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Last Required Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha	pCi/L	15	4.4	4.4	N/A	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate	mg/L	10	10	.17	N/A	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppm	2	2	.121	N/A	No	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	mg/L	4	4	1.31	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Arsenic	ppb	0	10	0.9	N/A	No	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoffs from glass and electronics production wastes.
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	mg/L	4	4	1.19	0.59-1.19	No	2024	Water additive to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	ug/L	N/A	80	17.3	10.7-17.3	No	2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic (HAA5)	ug/L	N/A	60	5.2	4.3-5.2	No	2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper								
Contaminants	Units	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results OVER the AL	90% Tests were LESS than...	Violation	Last Required Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead	ppb	0	15	0	2.5	No	2024	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	1.3	0	0.679	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm							

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 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.

N/A: Not applicable ; **N/D:** Not detected

ppb or parts per billion: micrograms per liter (ug/l), are units of measure for concentration of contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm or parts per million: milligrams per liter (mg/l), are units of measure for concentration of contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

pCi/L or picocuries per liter: a measure of radioactivity.

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

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Level Detected	Units
Bromodichloromethane	8/15/2024	5.5	ppb
Dibromochloromethane	8/15/2024	2.7	ppb
Chloroform	8/15/2024	9.1	ppb

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted