

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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of North Lewisburg routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. 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.

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 setting 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>.

Unregulated Contaminants monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Level Detected	Units
Bromodichloromethane	2019	3.6-5.7	ppb
Bromoform (tribromomethane)	2019	<0.50	ppb
Dibromochloromethane	2019	1.2-1.6	ppb
Chloroform	2019	9.6-14.7	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.

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 1100812-1321832-2020, expires Jan. 30, 2021.

The following Table reflects common contaminants that are regularly tested by the Village. Some contaminants were detected, while most were undetectable in the testing year 2019. The levels presented here do not mean that violations occurred. The Village of North Lewisburg conducts regular sampling of the drinking water to maintain compliance with EPA regulations.

Contaminants	Collection Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	2019	2.46	0.68 – 2.46	MRDLG = 4	= 4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2017	0.111	N/A	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2017	1.31	N/A	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Arsenic	2017	5.3	N/A	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoffs from glass and Electronics production wastes.
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	21.9	14.4-21.9	N/A	80	ppb	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2019	12.9	9.9-12.9	N/A	60	ppb	No	
Lead and Copper								
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3 ppm	N/A	.308 ppm		No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							
Lead (ppb)	2019	15 ppb	N/A	<5.0 ppb		No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of 10 samples were found to have levels in excess of the lead 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.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Trevor Clark, Water Superintendent, at (937) 747-3645. You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Council meeting. The Council meets on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at 60 East Maple Street. Your input is always welcome.

**Village of
North Lewisburg**
Annual Drinking Water
Quality Report
2019



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 1,607 people
- ◆ Pumped 46.35 million gallons in 2019
- ◆ Pumped 127,000 gallons per day
- ◆ Water Plant built in 1997

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

Presorted STD.
U.S. Postage Paid
North Lewisburg Ohio 43060
Permit # 214

Village of North Lewisburg
P.O. Box 243
North Lewisburg, OH 43060

****Note:** The 2018 Consumer Confidence Report was revised on January 31, 2020. 2017 detections for arsenic, barium, and fluoride were omitted, and the 90th Percentile for Copper was incorrect. There were also contaminants included in the Table that were not detected in the water; these include nitrate and Haloacetic Acids (HAAs). The 2018 report has since been updated to include the omitted information and the corrected 90th Percentile for Copper; the contaminants that were not detected were removed from the Table.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During September 2019, we "did not monitor or test" or "did not complete all monitoring or testing" for total coliform bacteria, and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time. **You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions.**
- This notice is to inform you that NORTH LEWISBURG VILLAGE did not monitor and report results for the presence of total coliform bacteria in the public drinking water system during the September 2019 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

What is being done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

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 contaminant sources are sited within the protection area, or if water sampling indicates contamination by a manmade contaminant source. More information is available by calling the Village at 937-747-3645.

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 of 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.

Our water source is two wells located adjacent to the existing water treatment plant off of S.R. 245. This report shows our water quality and explains what it means.

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.

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 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, the USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminant 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)