

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

VILLAGE OF LEWISBURG

This brochure explains how drinking water provided by the Village of Lewisburg is of the highest quality. Included is a listing of results from water quality tests as well as an explanation of where our water comes from and tips on how to interpret the data. We're proud to share our results with you. Please read them carefully.

We are proud to report that the water provided by the Village of Lewisburg meets or exceeds established water quality standards.

Water source

The Village of Lewisburg is supplied by groundwater pumped from 3 wells, located adjacent to the water treatment plant on Clay Street. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitivity of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the potential contaminant sources within the protection area. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling 962-4377.

Important Health Information

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).

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.

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 infections. 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).

How to Read This Table

The results of tests performed in 2023 or the most recent testing available are presented in the table. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

Detected Level: The highest level detected of a contaminant for comparison against the acceptance levels for each parameter. These levels could be the highest single measurement, or an average of values depending on the contaminant.

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

Range: The lowest to the highest values for all samples tested for each contaminant. If only one sample is tested, or no range is required for this report, then no range is listed for that contaminant in the table.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Council meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at the Community Center 261 E. Clay St, at 7:00 P.M. the public is welcome.

PWSID # 6800812

WATER QUALITY TABLE

| Contaminants (units) | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Year Sampled | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----|-------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.47 | 0.77-0.87 | NO | 2022 | Erosion of natural; Water additive witch promotes stong teeth |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0162 | NA | NO | 2022 | Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/L) | 0 | 15 | 2.46 | NA | NO | 2022 | erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium (pCi/L) | | | 0.329 | NA | | 2022 | erosion of natural deposits |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.9 | .7-1.2 | NO | 2023 | Water Additive used to control microbes |
| Volatile Organic Chemicals | | | | | | | |
| Carbon tetrachloride (ug/l) | 0 | 5 | 4.5 | NA | NO | 2019 | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|---|---|
| Contaminants (units) | Level (AL) | Results over the AL | levels were less than | Violation | Year | Typical source of Contaminants | |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | N/A | 0.9 | NO | 2023 | Corrosion of household pumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits | |
| | 0 of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb | | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | N/A | 0.2 | NO | 2023 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| | 0 of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm | | | | | | |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants (ppb) | | | | | | | |
| Alachlor | 0 | 0 | <.002 | N/A | NO | 2017 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detections | Violation | Year Sampled | |
| Disinfection Byprodu (ppb) | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethan | N/A | 80 | 44.2 | 23.3-45.6 | NO | 2023 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethan | N/A | 80 | 6.2 | 23.3-45.6 | NO | 2023 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

For more information , contact Bruce Robbins with the Village of Lewisburg at (937) 962-4377

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| Key to table |
| AL=Action level |
| MCL=Maximum contaminant level |
| MCLG=Maximum contaminant level goal |
| MRDL=Maximum residualdisinfectant level |
| ppm= parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) |
| ppb= parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) |
| na= not applicable |
| <= Less than |
| BDL= Below detectable level |

The Village of Lewisburg has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system. The Village of Lewisburg also has three employees that have a class one or better operators license.

Important Health Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, 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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.