

VILLAGE OF LEWISBURG

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Report For 2025

Introduction:

The Village of Lewisburg 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 and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source water Information:

The Village of Lewisburg receives its drinking water from three (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 potential contaminant sources within the protection area. This does not mean that this wellfield will become contaminated, only that the 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 Jeff Sewert, Municipal Manager, at 937-962-4377.

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, 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).

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 (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Lewisburg conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic; residual disinfectants; disinfection by-products during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of seven different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Lewisburg's 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.

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 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>.

Lead Service Line Inventory:

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit Village of Lewisburg Offices at 112 S. Commerce St., Lewisburg, Ohio 45338.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information:

In 2025 we had an unconditioned license to operate our public water system.

Public Participation and Contact Information:

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular Council meetings of the Village of Lewisburg, held monthly on the 1st & 3rd Thursday. For more information on your drinking water contact Jeff Sewert, Municipal Manager at 937-962-4377.

Table of Detected Contaminants:

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Lewisburg drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS:

Contaminant (units)	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Cyanide Free (ppm)	0.2	0.2	0.001	NA	No	2025	Discharge from steel/metal factories, discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.61	NA	No	2025	Water additive, which promoted strong teeth
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0211	NA	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1	NA	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.2.	NA	No	2025	Discharge from metal refineries and coal – burning factories, discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	=4	=4	0.842	0.4 to 1.2	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Total TTHM (ppb)	80	NA	27	6.03 to 47.7	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total HAA5 (ppb)	60	NA	ND	<6 to <6	No	2025	Bu-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90 TH Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 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	0.147	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	0 out of _10_ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Past CCR Content Violations:

2017 – In 2017 CCR, In the Table of Detected Contaminates HAA5 and gross alpha were not reported, no range for TTHM was included, the 90th percentile value for lead and copper were reported incorrect, and the number of samples over the action level was not included for lead and copper.

2019 – In the 2019 CCR, in the Table of Detected Contaminates, chlorine should have had headers of MRD/MRDLG, and HAA5 reported an incorrect range, and copper should have been reported at 0.0686 ppm.

2020 – In 2020 CCR, we did not include all definitions for terms used in the report, and in the Table of Detected Contaminates, the 90th percentile for copper should have been 0.0948 ppm, detections for chlorine and HAA5/TTHM were not included, and UCMR results should be listed in a separate table.

2021 – In the 2021 CCR, information about the September 2021 total coliform bacteria monitoring violation was not included, and in the Table of Detected Contaminates, TTHM and Chlorine were reported twice and should have been removed contaminants that were not detected in drinking water.

2023 – In the 2023 CCR, in the Table of Detected Contaminates, chlorine should have had headers of MRDL/MRDLG, the MGLG for copper is 1.3 ppm, the MGLC for lead is 0 ppm, radium 226/228 should have been reported with an MCL of 5pCi/L a MGLG of 0 pCi/L and level found of 0.329 pCi/L, gross alpha should have been reported as 0.156 pCi/L detections for HAA5 (5.4 ppb) Nitrate (0.28 ppm) and Beta (1.76 mrem/yr), were not included, the 90th percentile for lead and copper should have been removed.

2024 – In the 2024 CCR, we did not include information about our lead service line inventory, and in Table of Detected Contaminates, we did not include information for Beta, should have listed Radim 228 as 226/228, HAA5 with a range of 0-3 ppb, TTHM with a range of 0-43.1 ppb, copper with an action level of 1,3 ppm, and should not have reported nitrate since it was not detected in the most recent sample.

Definitions

- **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.
- **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 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.
- **NA – Not Applicable**
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.