

IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

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.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Council meeting. The council meets on the first Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Municipal Building, 155 South Main St.

Additional questions regarding your water can be directed to:

**Phil Weyrich
Water Superintendent
937-364-2241**

EPA SAFE DRINKING

**WATER
HOTLINE**

1-800-426-4791

For any questions dealing with water quality

Village of Lynchburg
P.O. Box 402
Lynchburg, OH 45142

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Village of Lynchburg

2018 DATA

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water 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 your water.

Our water source is groundwater. The Village has three wells located on the east side of State Route 134, approximately one mile north of town. These wells are 45 feet deep, on average, and at maximum capacity can pump up to 315 gallons per minute or 453,600 gallons per day. The Village uses an average of 80,000 gallons per day, so the source capacity is sufficient for the present as well as the near future.

The Village also has emergency back-up connections with the Highland County Water Company.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

- Ohio EPA completed a study of Lynchburg's source of drinking water, to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. According to this study, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to Lynchburg has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:
- The presence of a thin layer of low-permeability material overlaying the aquifer.
 - A shallow depth (approximately 20 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer.
 - The presence of significant, potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

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 Lynchburg Water System 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. The Village has a corrosion reduction process in place for potable water to reduce the level of corrosion in plumbing systems. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw> or by calling 614-644-2752. 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 1-800-426-4791

Definitions of some terms used in this report:

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 (ug/l) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

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 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.

The Village of Lynchburg routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. Some data may be older than one year due to the monitoring schedule. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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).

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.054	NA	No	2018	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.437	NA	No	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Zero out of ten copper samples exceeded the Action Level of 1.3 ppm							
Lead (ppm)	Ten out of Ten Lead samples tested where below detection levels of .005 ppm 2018						
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.31	0.6-1.8	No	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM) (ppb) Site DS201	NA	80	9	6.9-9.0	No	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination

During the year of 2018 in the months of January, June, July, August and September the Village's Distribution System used supplemental water from Highland County Water Co. to meet the usage demand during well field maintenance. In this period, a total of 3,576.8 K gallons were used. This report does not contain information on water quality received from Highland County Water. But a copy of their CCR report can be obtained by contacting Dan Cutler, Plant Superintendent at 937-365-1141.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

NA: Not Applicable.

<: A symbol which means less than.