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).

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 Leesburg 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. 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 by calling 614-644-2752 or at http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw. 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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.

The Village of Leesburg public water system failed to meet the required residual for free or combined chlorine on various days in each month during 2011. The water treatment plant and distribution system are currently undergoing renovations in order to address these issues.

Village of Leesburg
57 South Fairfield St.
Leesburg Ohio 45135

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Village of Leesburg

2011 DATA

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality 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 your water. Our water source is groundwater consisting of three wells located on State Route 28 at the water treatment plant and the ball field just south of the water treatment plant. The wells pump raw water from an underground aquifer to the water treatment plant .

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of the Village of Leesburg'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 that supplies water to the Village has a low susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

- The presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer.
- Significant depth of the aquifer.
- No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.
- No apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling Phil Weyrich at (937)-780-3281.

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

A special thank you to all citizens who participate by allowing our water personnel to enter their homes for the purpose of testing our Village water.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

You can participate in decisions regarding your water by attending a Council meeting. The council meets on the third Tuesday of each month at the Village Hall on 57 South Fairfield St. @ 7 p.m.

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

Definitions of some terms used in this report:

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know 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 that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 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.

Parts per Million (ppm) or **Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

The Village of Leesburg 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 1st to December 31st, **2011.** 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) Some data may be older than 2011 due to monitoring schedule.

If you have questions regarding this report please contact: **Phil Weyrich, Water Plant Supervisor @ 937-780-3281**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.84	NA	No	2009	Naturally occurring; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.509	NA	No	2011	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 (ppb)	0	AL = 15	5.6	NA	No	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
	One out of ten lead samples exceeded the Action Level of 15 ppb.						
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.410	NA	No	2009	Discharge from drilling wastes.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	3.0	ND—3.0	No	2009	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	1.3	NA	No	2011	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	20.4	ND—50.2	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	28.5	4.2—76.7	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	3.6	ND—3.6	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	18.2	1.4—50.2	No	2009	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.80	0.05 - 2.4	No	2011	Water additive used to control microbes.