Village of Leesburg, Ohio Water Department
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2007

The Leesburg Water Department receives its drinking water from three wells. These wells are located at the water treatment plant and at the ball field located just south of the water plant. These two locations are situated just south of Stafford Road and west of State Route 28. The wells pump raw water from an underground aquifer to the water treatment plant.

The Ohio EPA recently completed a study 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 Leesburg has a low susceptibility 'to contamination. This determination is based on the following:

1. Presence of a moderately thick layer of clay overlaying the aquifer.
2. Significant depth of the aquifer.
3. No evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities.
4. No apparent significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

Implementing appropriate protective measures can minimize the risk of future contamination. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (937) 780—3281.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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 Strom 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at1-800-426-4791.

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. Regular sampling is required for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants. Samples were collected for all contaminates required by the EPA for the calendar year 2007. 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. Listed in the following chart are the results of the contaminants that were detected in the Leesburg Water Department's drinking water.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	0	80	4.6	N/A	NO	2006	By--product of chlorination
TOTAL HALOACITIC ACIDS	0	60	2.9	N/A	NO	2006	By-product of chlorination
Radioactive Contaminants							
ALPHA (Pcl/L)	15	0	3.66	N/A	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
BARIUM (ppm)	2	2	0.415	ND-1.46	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes
COPPER (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.504	ND-1.46	NO	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
FLUORIDE	4	4	0.65	N/A	NO	2006	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	7.5	ND—13.8	NO	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
DIBROMOCHLORO METHANE (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.8	N/A	NO	2006	By-product of chlorination
CHLOROFORM (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.6	N/A	NO	2006	By-product of chlorination
BROMOFORM (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.5	N/A	NO	2006	By-product of chlorination
BROMODICHLORO METHANE (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.7	N/A	NO	2006	By-product of chlorination
Residual Disinfectants	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**					
CHLORINE	4	4	1.7	3.8-1.1	NO	2007	Water Additive used to control microbes

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?
Public participation is encouraged at regular Council meetings of the Leesburg Village Council. The meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month at the Village Hall. For more information on your drinking water contact the Village at (937) 780-6115.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.
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) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant.
Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant.
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
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Pico curies per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.