

Village of Lexington

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence

Report For 2024

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

Source Water Information

The Village of Lexington receives its drinking water from 3 groundwater wells within the village.

The water plant treats an average of 400 to 500 thousand gallons of water a day. Water is filtered through 2 Green sand filters. Water is treated with Chlorine. The Village has 4 water towers capable of storing 1,750,000 gallons of water.

***Susceptibility Analysis.** This assessment indicates that the Village of Lexington's source of drinking water has a low susceptibility to contamination because of the presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, the significant depth (44 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities,*

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.

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).

UCMR

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In (year of report) (PWS Name) participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call the Village of Lexington at 419-884-7259.

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 Lexington conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; Lead and Copper; Halo Acetic Acids; Total Trihalomethanes during 2024. Samples were collected for a total of 6 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Village of Lexington water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Table of Detected Contaminants

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Lexington drinking water. A blank Excel template for the Table of Detected Contaminants can be found online at <https://epa.ohio.gov/static/Portals/28/documents/ccr/Generic-template-style-table.xlsx>

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (mg/L)	MRDL = 4	MRL = 4	0.75	.5-1.5	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	.060	<6.0	<6 - <6	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	.080	8.1	8.1-13.4	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Barium (mg/L)	2	2	.064	.064	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	.141	0.12	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Asbestos	7 MFL	7 MFL	<0.18	<0.18	No	2022	Decay of asbestos cement in water mains, erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper

Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	0	1.6	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.					
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	0	.120	No	2024	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels more than the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.					

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 Lexington 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>.

“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.

“Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: (Insert a description of all applicable sources used in the inventory development. Must be determined using methods listed in § 141.84 (b)(2) rule, e.g.: construction and plumbing codes, permits, historic records, visual inspections or other documentations that indicate the service line materials).”

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

- *In 2024 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.*

Public Participation and Contact Information

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of The Village of Lexington which meets on the first and third Monday of every month, for more information on your drinking water contact THE village of Lexington at 419-884-7259.

Definitions of some terms that may be used within this report.

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** *The level of 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.*
- **Action Level (AL):** *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** *A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*
- **Contact Time (CT)** *means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).*
- **Microcystins:** *Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.*
- **Cyanobacteria:** *Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.*
- **Cyanotoxin:** *Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.*
- **Level 1 Assessment** *is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.*
- **Level 2 Assessment** *is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.*
- **PFAS:** *Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.*
- **Master Meter (MM):** *A master meter is one that connects a wholesale public water system to consecutive public water system(s). This type of meter monitors the amount of water being sent to*

the consecutive system(s) and can also be used to determine the quality of water being delivered to the consecutive system(s).

- **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.