

VILLAGE OF LAKEVIEW WATER DEPARTMENT

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

FOR 2017

Lakeview's tap water meets or surpasses all federal and state drinking-water standards.

The Village of Lakeview is pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The village wants to keep you informed about the water quality and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how you can participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

In 2011 the Village completed construction on a new water treatment plant. The water plant went online in August, 2011. The new plant includes aeration, filtration and softening.

Lakeview has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The Village of Lakeview receives its drinking water from ground water from two deep wells which are located on the west side of the Village.

In 2002, Lakeview received an assessment from the Ohio EPA under Source Water Protection Program with a high susceptibility to contamination. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Lakeview has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this wellfield will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. We are in the process of finalizing the protection program and hope to have EPA approval soon. Please contact Dave Scott at 937-843-2851 if you would like more information about the assessment.

Should you need to find your Source Water Assessment Information, the report can be accessed at Ohio EPA's website, utilizing the Interactive Web Map located at <http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/swap.aspx> - and- selecting "Drinking Water Source Assessment Reports" in the box under the "Quick Links". When the map appears, you can search by your water system with this link. <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH4601512.pdf>

The source 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 results of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 Lakeview Water Department 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised person 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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Lakeview Water System is required to sample for bacteria, nitrates, and total chlorine. Samples were collected for volatile organic contaminants, disinfection by-products, nitrates, synthetic organic chemicals, most of which were not detected in the Lakeview Water System, plus 2 bacterial samples a month for the year. 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, is more than one year old. The Village of Lakeview received a Notice of Violation for the 2016 Consumer confidence report due to some deficiency in the report. We will strive to ensure that our information contained in the report is accurate.

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the Village of Lakeview which meet every first and third Monday of the month at 126 North Main St., Lakeview, Ohio at 6:00 P.M.

For more information on your drinking water contact Dave Scott, Water Superintendent at 937-843-2851. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Lakeview Water System drinking water:

| Contaminants | Units | MCLG | MCL | Level Found | Range of Detection | Violation | Sample Year | Typical Source of Contaminants |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|---|
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Xylenes | ppm | 10 | 10 | .00066 | 0-.00066 | No | 2017 | Discharge from petroleum refineries, discharge from chemical factories. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 | 4 | 1.17 | NA | No | 2015 | Some people who drink water containing fluoride well in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth. |
| Residual Disinfectants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Chlorine | ppm | 4 | 4 | 1.18 | 1.08-1.18 | NO | 2017 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Total Trihalomethanes | ppb | .080 | .080 | .026 | .0161-.026 | No | 2017 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |
| Copper | | | | 90% of test levels were less than | | | | 0 of 10 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper AL of 1.3 ppm. |
| copper | ppm | 0 | AL=1.3 | .245 | <.50-.374 | No | 2015 | Erosion of natural deposits. Corrosion of plumbing. |

Definitions of some terms contained within this report follows:

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. 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 the water system must follow.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.