Section 1. Cover

Leading Creek Conservancy District

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

This report is located at http://www.lccdwater.com/ccr1

Feel free to print this document, if you would like for us to print you a copy, and send it to you by mail, please call 740.742.2411 during normal business hours between 8:00 am and 4:00 pm, and ask for a free copy of our Consumer Confidence Report (CCR).

Section 2. Introduction

Leading Creek Conservancy District

Drinking-Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2024

The Leading Creek Conservancy District, also known as LCCD, 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.

General Information

Licensing

Leading Creek Conservancy District had an unconditional License to Operate (LTO) a water system in 2024. Three (3) Class 1 OEPA Licensed Operators. Two (2) Licensed Technicians for Backflow Prevention

Foundational

The Leading Creek Conservancy District was formed back in the late '60s under Ohio Revised Code 6101 to clean small streams and to develop a potable water system for rural residents. At this time in history, the Creation of Conservancy Districts across Ohio was a means to funnel financial support for flood-prone areas from the state government. Conservancy Districts are designed to offer a wide range of services to the local communities, such as flood prevention, small stream rerouting, stream cleaning, potable water supplies, and many other functions.

Today LCCD is still a Conservancy District, but its sole function at this time is providing potable water to the communities in which it serves.

Section 3. Source Water Information

The Leading Creek Conservancy District receives its drinking water from 4 groundwater wells located in Gallia County at Watson Grove Rd. Cheshire, Ohio. The source of water from the wells is the Ohio River Valley Aquifer.

The Ohio EPA had previously assessed Leading Creek's source of drinking water.

This assessment indicates that Leading Creek's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination due to:

1. Presence of a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer.

2. Presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area.

3. Presence of man-made contaminants (nitrates) in treated water.

The risk of future contamination can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures.

Our Drinking Water Assessment Report, located at OEPA's website, can be downloaded at http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH5300012.pdf

To get more information about source water assessment, or what consumers can do to protect the water aquifer, contact Leading Creek Conservancy District locally at (740) 742-2411 or toll-free at (866) 742-2411

Section 4. What are the sources of contamination to drinking water?

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water included 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 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oils and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic tanks.

(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 number of specific contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

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 at 1(800) 426-4791

Section 5. Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population

Immunocompromised persons such as:

Persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy,

People 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 healthcare 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 at (1-800-426-4791) **Section 6. About your drinking water**

Water Chemistry

Water Hardness is twenty (21) grains per gallon.

Water PH is approximately 7.4 on the potable side (drinking Water)

Currently, we feed Chlorine to disinfect the water, which destroys any harmful bacteria such as E. coli.

We also use an Orthophosphate, which provides corrosion control for our customer's plumbing and also for our pipes and fitting as well; this helps in preventing any lead and copper leaching in the customer's premises plumbing.

Fluoride is injected to provide fluoridation for our customers.

There was a Disinfection By Products Monitoring Reporting Violation in 2024 due to not sampling in required time frame of July-September of 2024. Although samples were taken on 10/14/24 they did not meet required time frame required by EPA.	Putting Out Drinking Water Notice and Sampling in July of 2025

Section 7. Monitoring Reporting Violations

There was a Disinfection by-product monitoring reporting violation in 2024 due to not sampling in the required time frame of July-September 2024. Although samples were taken on 10/14/2024, they did not meet the required time frame by the EPA.

Corrective Action:

Drinking water notice and sampling scheduled for July 2025.

Section 8. Table of Detectable Contaminants

LCCD, as well as all other Potable Water Systems in Ohio, are required by Ohio EPA to go through stringent water quality testing to make sure that your water is safe to consume

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety.

The Leading Creek Conservancy District conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, volatile organic, and synthetic contaminants.

LCCD's sampling during 2024 collected samples for nine different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Leading Creek Conservancy District's water supply.

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 below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Leading Creek Conservancy District drinking water, followed by a list of definitions with terminology and abbreviations.

Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							

Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.08	0.6 – 1.30	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (PPM) Zero out of twenty samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.350 ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0.233	<1 – 0.529	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb) One out of twenty samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb	0	15	<1	<1 -1.26	No	2024	Corrosion of household plumbing
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.95	NA	No	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, and erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
total trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	NA	80	17.3	11.0 -17.3	Yes	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's) (ppb)	NA	60	4.72	4.23 – 4.72	Yes	2023	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.039	0 – 0.039	No	2024	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, and erosion of natural deposits
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.9	0.3 - 1.9	No	2024	Water additive to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants							
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	1.98	1.37 – 1.98	Yes	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing

For a description of the terminology used in the table above, see Section 21, Definitions of Terms.

Section 9. Turbidity

At this time Leading Creek Conservancy District is not required to test for turbidity

Section 10. Violations

Leading Creek Conservancy District has had no violations or Action Level Exceedances for:

Maximum Contaminant Level's (MCL)

Treatment Technique's (TT)

Filtration or Disinfection (CT)

Section 11. Nitrate Educational Information

Leading Creek Conservancy District's Nitrate levels are low and pose no health risk.

Section 12. Arsenic

At this time, the Leading Creek Conservancy District has not had a detect for Arsenic.

Section 13. 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. Leading Creek Conservancy District 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/Lead

To view our lead levels, go to Section 8 above in the Table of Detectable Contaminants, and look for lead (ppb).

Section 14. Cryptosporidium Information

At this time, Leading Creek Conservancy District has not had a detect for Cryptosporidium.

Section 15. Radon

At this time, Leading Creek Conservancy District has not had a detect for Radon.

Section 16. Ground Water Rule

There are no significant deficiencies to report for our groundwater wells.

Section 17. Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule, there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

Section 18. License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

During the reporting period, Leading Creek Conservancy District had a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

Section 19. Public Notice

At this time, Leading Creek Conservancy District has no public notices of monitoring violations to report.

Section 20. Public Participation Information

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular Board of Directors meetings held the fourth Tuesday of the month at the water office. Our office is located at 34481 Corn Hollow Rd. Rutland, Ohio. If you would like to address the Board, please call (740) 742-2411 or 1-866-742-2411 with the requested meeting date and the subject for discussion.

Section 21. Definitions of Terms

Below are some of the definitions of terms contained within this report.

MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level The MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
ppm	Parts Per Million Units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. Equivalent to, and the same as mg/l or 1 part per million.
mg/l	Milligrams per Liter Units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. Equivalent to, and the same as ppm or 1 part per million.

ppb	Parts per Billion Units of measure for the concentration of a contaminant. Equivalent to, and the same as µg/L or 1 part per billion.
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
AL	Action Level The action level is a level of concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow
TT	Treatment Technique A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<	Less than Symbol A symbol that 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.
=	Equal to Symbol A symbol, which means equal to.
PC-/L	Pico Curries per Liter A common measure of radioactivity.
IDSE	Initial Distribution System Evaluation
NA	Not Applicable