EPA REQUIREMENTS

US EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Village of Enon Water System** conducted sampling for various contaminants during **2013,** most of which were not detected in the **Village of Enon Water System.** The Ohio EPA requires water systems to monitor for some contaminants less often 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.

Sample test results are presented in the table included with this report.

The Village of Enon experienced no water quality violations in **2013.**

The Enon Water System is implementing appropriate protective measures. With the development of Well No. 4, the Village of Enon has an approved EPA Source Water Protection Program for its entire well field. More information is available by calling the Enon Government Center at (937) 864-7870.

ARE THERE WATER CUSTOMERS WHO NEED 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 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Green Meadows I Water System has a current, unconditioned License to Operate (LTO) our water system, from January 1, 2014 to January 30, 2015. The LTO number is OH-1200603-955055-2014.

BACKGROUND

The **Green Meadows II Water System** receives its drinking water from the Village of Enon. The Enon Well Field is located on Enon Road just south of Interstate 70. This underground source of water is part of the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer. Enon's four wells produce an average of 656,000 gallons per day. Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Enon's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources. According to this study, the aquifer that supplies Enon's water has a high susceptibility to contamination based on the following:

- Lack of protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer;
- Shallow aquifer depth, less than 15 feet;
- Presence of significant potential contamination sources; and
- Presence of manmade contaminants detected in the raw water samples, but at concentrations below Federal & State drinking water standards.

COUNTY COMMISSION MEETINGS

Any person wishing to comment on water quality or the operation of the water system is encouraged to do so by attending the County Commission meetings that are held every Wednesday starting at 8:30 AM. Information about Commission meeting dates can be obtained by calling the Commission office at (937) 521-2005.

LEAD 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. **Green Meadows II 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. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2014 DRINKING WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR GREEN MEADOWS I WATER SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

The Clark County Utilities Department has prepared this report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report includes general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

Clark County Utilities Department
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Springfield, OH 45501-1303

Office Hours:
Monday – Friday (8:00 AM – 4:30 PM)
Closed 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Phone Number:
(937) 521-2150

Director of Utilities
Chuck Bauer, P.E.

Operations Manager
Jeff Blair

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms; Clark County Utilities Department provides the following definitions:

- *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* - are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level* - The Maximum Allowed (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - The Goal (MCLG) is 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal* (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known risk to health. MRDLG'S 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. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- *Action Level (AL):* The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
- *Non Detect (ND)* *Not Applicable (NA)*

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS GREEN MEADOWS II (2013 data)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Range of Detections	Sample Year	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	**NO**	5.83	ppb	0	NA	2012	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of 10 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.							
Copper	**NO**	0.110	ppm	1.3	NA	2012	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of 10 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm							
Fluoride	**NO**	1.34	ppm	4	0.82-1.34	2013	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Bromoform (ug/l)	**NO**	1.49	ppb	NA	1.49	2013	NA	Unregulated contaminant
Nitrate	**NO**	3.40	ppm	10	3.4	2012	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	**NO**	1.10	ppb	70	ND – 1.10	2012	70	Discharge from chemical factories
Trichloroethylene	**NO**	1.67	ppb	0	ND – 1.67	2012	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene	**NO**	1.47	ppb	0	ND – 1.47	2012	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Barium	**NO**	0.0636	ppm	2	0.0636	2011	2	Discharge of drilling waters: Discharge from Metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits
Chloromethane	**NO**	.670	ppb	NA	ND-0.67	2010	5	Industrial refrigerant
Toluene	**NO**	0.770	ppb	1	ND-0.77	2009	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	**NO**	2.4	ppb	200	ND-2.4	2009	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Dibromomethane	**NO**	0.81	ppb	NA	ND-.81	2009	NA	Unregulated contaminant
Dibromochloromethane	**NO**	3.75	ppb	NA	ND-3.75	2013	5	Used in chemical manufacturing
Tetrachloroethane 1,1,1,2	**NO**	1.7	ppb	NA	ND-1.70	2012	NA	Unregulated contaminant
1,1-Dichloroethane	**NO**	1.40	ppb	NA	ND-1.40	2012	NA	Unregulated contaminant
Tetrachloroethene	**NO**	1.40	ppb	NA	ND-1.40	2013	NA	Unregulated contaminant
Bromodichloromethane	**NO**	2.48	ppb	NA	ND-2.48	2013	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	**NO**	1.65	ppb	NA	ND-1.65	2013	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethane TTHM	**NO**	4.25	ppb	NA	3.5-5.0	2013	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Xylenes	**NO**	1.88	ppb	10	ND-1.88	2013	10	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Total Coliform Bacteria	**NO**	1	NA	0	0-1	2008	NA	Presence in ≥5% of monthly sample
Total Chlorine	**NO**	0.68	ppm	4	0.38- 1.12	2013	4	Drinking water disinfectant
Benzene	**NO**	1.74	ppb	0	ND-1.74	2011	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and land fills
Trichloroethene	**NO**	0.98	ppb	NA	ND-0.98	2013	NA	Unregulated contaminant

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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).