EPA REQUIREMENTS

US EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **City of Springfield Water System** conducted sampling for contaminants during **2015**. Samples were collected for 8 different contaminants; most of which were not detected in the **City of Springfield 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.

Detected contaminant sample test results are presented in the table included with this report.

The City of Springfield experienced no water quality violations in **2015.**

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 lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Maplewood Water System has a current, unconditioned License to Operate (LTO) our water system, from January 1, 2016 to January 30, 2017. The LTO number is OH-1200903-1063661-2016.

BACKGROUND

The **Maplewood Water System** receives its drinking water from the City of Springfield. Springfield's water comes from 12 wells located in the Teays River Buried Aquifer. Due to the depth and the sensitivity of this aquifer, there is high susceptibility to contamination. Also, several potential sources of contamination have been identified within the Source Water Assessment (SWA) area. This area encompasses all lands within a (5) five-year time of travel to the well field. The City of Springfield has developed a comprehensive SWA Plan to manage all potential sources of contamination within this zone and to minimize impacts to the aquifer.

Communications with property and business owners and the general public are emphasized in the SWA area. SWA reports are available by calling the Springfield Water Plant at (937) 525-5880 or the Ohio EPA at (614) 644-2752.

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 10:00 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. **Maplewood 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.

2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR MAPLEWOOD 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
Office Hours:
Monday – Friday (8:00 AM – 430 PM)
Closed 12:00 p.m.-1:00 p.m.

Phone Number:
(937) 521-2150

Director
Chuck Bauer, P.E.

Deputy Director
Tom Bleidorn, P.E.

Operation Manager
Duane Patton

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.
- *None Available (NA)*
- *NTU:* Nephelometric Turbidy Units.
- *TT:* Treatment Technique – process intended to reduce contaminant level in water.
- *BDL:* Below Detectable Limit

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS MAPLEWOOD (2015 Data)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Found	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Range of Detections	Sample Year	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	**NO**	0.082	NTU	N/A	0.082-0.78	2012	TT	Soil runoff
Copper	**NO**	<0.01	ppm	1.3	<0.01-.021	2015	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
	Zero out of 5 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.							
Lead	**NO**	<5.0	ppb	0	<5.0	2015	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of 5 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.							
Nitrate	**NO**	0.961	ppm	10	0.961	2012	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	**NO**	BDL	ppm	1	0.	2011	1	Same as Nitrate above
Total Trihalomethanes	**NO**	24.9	ppb	N/A	24.9	2015	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	**NO**	<6.00	ppb	N/A	<6.00	2015	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine	**NO**	0.98	ppm	4	0.24-1.83	2015	4	Drinking water disinfectant

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 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).