EPA REQUIREMENTS

US EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Clark County Utilities conducted sampling in the **Park Layne Water System** for contaminants Bacteria, Nitrates, Nitrites, Fluoride, SOC group 3 organics, and Chlorine during **2012**. Most contaminants were not detected in the **Park Layne Plant Tap** samples**.** 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.

Clark County Utilities Department experienced no water quality violations in **2012**.

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.

Park Layne Water System has a current, unconditioned License to Operate (LTO) our water system from January 1, 2013 to January 30, 2014.
The LTO number is 1201112-911540-2013.

BACKGROUND

The Park Layne Well Field is located at 886 Weinland Street. The Park Layne Well Field is an underground source of water which is part of the Great Miami Buried Valley Aquifer. Park Layne Well Field has three wells that produce an average of 500,000 gallons per day.

Ohio EPA recently completed a study of Park Layne's source of drinking water. According to this study, the aquifer (water rich zone) that supplies water to Park Layne has a high susceptibility to contamination because:

- There is a relatively thin protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer;
- The water table has a shallow depth; and
- There are potential contamination sources in the protection areas.

The likelihood of contamination can be reduced by implementing appropriate protective measures. For more information about the source water assessment plan contact our office at (937) 521-2150 or the Ohio EPA at (614) 644-2752.

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. **Park Layne 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.

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 Tuesday starting at 8:30 AM. Information about Commission meeting dates can be obtained by calling the Commission office at (937) 521-2005.

2013 DRINKING WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR PARK LAYNE 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
3130 E. Main St.
P.O. Box 1303
Springfield OH 45501-1303

Office Hours:
Monday – Friday (8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.)
Closed 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.

Phone Number:
(937) 521-2150

Director of Utilities
Alice Godsey, P.E.

Deputy Director
Chuck Bauer, P.E.

Superintendent
Jeff Blair

In this table you will find terms and abbreviations you may 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:* MCLG Value does not exist.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS PARK LAYNE PLANT TAP (2012 data)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Found	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Range of Detections	Sample Year	MCL	Typical Source of Contamination
Fluoride	**NO**	1.14	ppm	4	0.69-1.51	2012	4	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate/Nitrite	**NO**	1.13	ppm	10	NA	2012	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks.
Nitrate	**NO**	1.13	ppm	10	NA	2012	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks.
Total Chlorine	**NO**	.72	ppm	4	0.24-1.76	2012	4	Drinking water disinfectant
Lead	**NO**	<0.005	ppb	0	NA	2012	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of 20 samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb.							
Copper	**NO**	0.13	ppm	1.3	NA	2012	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
	Zero out of 20 samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm.							

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).