

**2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR
GREEN MEADOWS II WATER SYSTEM**



**CLARK COUNTY
OHIO**

Utilities

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.

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Closed 12:00-1:00 PM

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For questions concerning your drinking water contact Chuck Bauer at 937-521-2150.

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 produced an average of 581,407 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.

The likelihood of contamination can be reduced by implementing appropriate protective measures. With the development of Well #4, the Village of Enon also has an approved EPA Drinking Water Source Protection Program for its entire well field. For more information about the source water assessment plan contact our office at (937) 521-2150.

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 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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit

https://clarkcountyinformationssystemy.sharepoint.com/:x/g/personal/cbauer_clarkcountyohio_gov/EcfIbFaXSflEjJBt3OKNN_YBjyfJLo3ePiz5Y07JYJi8qg?rttime=SUqUubpy3Ug.com

PER-and POLYFLUROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

In 2020, the Enon Public Water Supply was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in the finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit the PFAS website at pfas.ohio.gov

NITRATE INFORMATION

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10.0 ppm are a health risk for infants under 6 months of age. High Nitrates in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

ABOUT RADON

The Enon Water Department last monitored for radon in the finished water during 2020; one sample was collected and the Radium 228 radon level was 1.0pCi/L. The measurement was well below the maximum contaminant level of 5.0 pCi/L. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some ground water. It may pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes and clothes. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Major sources of radon gas are soil and cigarettes. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer, however, the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested, call 1-800-SOS RADON.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 Green Meadows 2 PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). No contaminants were found above the detectable range. For a copy of the results please contact Clark County Utilities Department at (937) 521-2150 or at P.O. Box 1303 Springfield, OH 45501-1303.

EPA REQUIREMENTS

US EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Village of Enon Water System** conducted sampling for contaminants during **2024**. Most contaminants were not detected in the **Village of Enon Water System** 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, is more than one year old.

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

The **Village of Enon** experienced no water quality violations in **2024**.

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.

In 2024, Clark County Utilities had an unconditional License to Operate (LTO) our Green Meadows II water system.

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.

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).

In the attached data, you may find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms;

Clark County Utilities Department provides the following definitions:

- *Parts per million (ppm)*: 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)*: Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)*: 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.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)*: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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 which a water system must follow.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)*: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)*: A measurement of turbidity in water.
- *LRAA*: Locational Running Annual Average
- *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*: A common measure of radioactivity.
- *Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)*: A measurement used to measure asbestos.
- *ND*: None Detected
- *NA*: Not Applicable or value does not exist
- *The "<" symbol*: A symbol which means 'less than'. A result of "<5" means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
- *Threshold level*: The lead threshold level is exceeded at 0.015 milligrams per liter concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample.
- *TTHM*: Sum of Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, Bromoform, and Chloroform
- *USEPA*: United States Environmental Protection Agency
- *OEPA*: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS GREEN MEADOWS II WATER SYSTEM

Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% test levels were less than	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
GM2: Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	0.17	0.011 - 0.200	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have Copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm						
GM2: Lead (ppb)	15	0	<2.0	<2.0 – 2.7	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have Lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb						
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.83	0.68 - 0.89	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
<i>Barium (mg/L)</i>	2	2	0.0526	0.0526 - 0.0526	2023	No	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<i>Fluoride(mg/L)</i>	4	4	1.003	0.25 - 1.30	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<i>Nitrate (mg/l)</i>	10	10	4.09	4.09 - 4.09	2024	No	Run off of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants (Alpha and Beta)							
<i>Gross Alpha (pCi/L)</i>	0	15	3.26	NA	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
TTHM - LRAA (mg/L)	NA	80	30.9	4.8 - 30.9	2024	No	By product of drinking water chlorination
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC)							
<i>Tetrachloroethene (ug/l)</i>	0.0	5.0	0.45	ND - 0.45	2024	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
<i>Trichloroethene (ug/l)</i>	0.0	5.0	0.15	ND - 0.80	2024	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
<i>111-Trichloroethene (ug/L)</i>	0.0	200.0	0.023	ND - 0.09	2023	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<i>cis-1,2 dichloroethene (ug/l)</i>	0.0	70.0	0.11	ND - 0.60	2024	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
<i>Trans 1,2-Dichloroethane</i>	0.0	100.0	0.025	ND - ND	2023	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Contaminants listed in BOLD contain information from the Enon Water Treatment CCR (water supplier).							