

**2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR
LIMECREST WATER SYSTEM**



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

BACKGROUND

The **Limecrest Water System** receives its drinking water from the City of Springfield Water system. Springfield's water comes from 12 wells located in the Mad River Valley Buried Aquifer. The wellfield is located above the aquifer, which provides limited natural protection from contaminants infiltrating into the aquifer. Because of this setting, the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Springfield has a high susceptibility to contamination. The City has developed a comprehensive wellhead protection program to manage potential sources of contamination within the Source Water Assessment (SWA) area. This area encompasses all lands within a five-year time of travel to the wellfield.

Communications with property and business owners and the general public are emphasized in the SWA area. SWA reports and wellhead protection information is available on the City's website at springfieldohio.gov, or by calling the Springfield Water Plant at (937) 525-5880.

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. **Limecrest 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://clarkcountyinformationssystem.sharepoint.com/:x:/g/personal/cbauer_clarkcountyohio_gov/ERzy80-R2DJNjx5cy1m_3ABwsIVw8Yr-19vdy38vCeH7g?rttime=fpSWCb9y3Ug&nav=MTVfezhFMjMxQTIwLTZFMTYtNEE3MS1CMzYwLUNEQjg3RjNCMjk2RH0.com

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.

EPA REQUIREMENTS

US EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Springfield Water System and Clark County Utilities both conducted sampling for contaminants during 2024. Most contaminants were not detected in the City of Springfield Water System or Clark County Utilities

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 **City of Springfield Water System** and the **Limecrest Water System** experienced no water quality violations in **2024**.

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

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 the Springfield WTP participated in the second half of the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). No contaminants were detected during the second round of sampling. A full list of unregulated contaminants can be obtained by calling the City of Springfield WTP laboratory at 937-525-5883.

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) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - 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 (ug/l)* - 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.
- *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.
- TTHM: Sum of Bromodichloromethane, Dibromochloromethane, Bromoform, and Chloroform
- USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
- OEPA: Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS LIMESTONE WATER SYSTEM							
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Violation Y/N	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	1.18	No	1.08 - 1.23	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0221	No	0.0221	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.72	No	0.72	2024	Run off of fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.22	No	0.22	2023	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) - LRAA (ppb)	NA	60	11.1	No	ND - 11.1	2024	By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	67.8	No	32.1 - 67.8	2024	By product of drinking water chlorination

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS					
Contaminant (Units)	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Likely Source of Contamination	
pH	9.68	9.53 - 9.84	2024	Naturally occurring; Treatment Process	
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	94	60 - 120	2024	Naturally occurring	
Hardness (ppm)	151	128 - 186	2024	Naturally occurring	
Calcium (ppm)	21	17 - 23	2024	Naturally occurring	
Magnesium (ppm)	24	18 - 28	2024	Naturally occurring	
Stability (Corrosion Saturation Index)	0.58	(0) - (+2)	2024	Treatment Process	
Phosphate (ppm)	1	0.72 - 1.62	2024	Naturally occurring	
Sodium (ppm)	22.3	18 - 46	2024	Naturally occurring; Treatment Process	
Chloride (ppm)	43.17	35 - 47	2024	Naturally occurring; Treatment Process	
Turbidity (NTU)	0.0251	0.0137 - 0.3860	2024	Soil Runoff	

Contaminants listed in **BOLD** contain information from the City of Springfield Water Treatment CCR (Water supplier)