

**2024 DRINKING WATER QUALITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
FOR
LAWRENCEVILLE 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.

Clark County Utilities Department
3130 E. Main St.
P.O. Box 1303
Springfield OH 45501-1303

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

Phone: (937) 521-2150

Director of Utilities

Chuck Bauer, P.E.

Deputy Director of Operations

Dean Zeigler

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

BACKGROUND

The **Lawrenceville Water System** receives its drinking water from the Village of North Hampton Water System. North Hampton's water is supplied by two active groundwater wells near the Water Treatment plant, located about ¼ miles North of State Route 41. The Ohio EPA Drinking Source Water Assessment Report rates North Hampton's water supply as having a moderate susceptibility to contamination. The determination was based on the presence of low-overlying material in the sand and gravel aquifer, the depth of the aquifer below ground surface (63 feet), and no evidence of past contamination from chemicals or human activity. SWA report is available by contacting the Village of North Hampton at (937) 964-1363.

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. **Lawrenceville 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://clarkcountyinformationsystem.sharepoint.com/:x/g/personal/cbauer_clarkcountyohio_gov/EUtAOMfhi2RJIQP7ZR-eoNABYJoMROc78iO2FU_MxLNFIA?rttime=n5u4zOdy3Ug.com

ARSENIC EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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 **North Hampton Water System and Clark County Utilities** conducted sampling for contaminants during **2024**. Most contaminants were not detected in the **North Hampton Water System or Lawrenceville 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.

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

The **Lawrenceville Water System** experienced no water quality violations in 2024.

In the 2021 consumer confidence report, North Hampton failed to include the results for nitrate contamination. The violation was only for a failure to report nitrate levels, which were below the contamination standards set by the EPA.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.17	N/A	Consumer Confidence Reporting	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

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 LAWRENCEVILLE WATER SYSTEM							
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	NA	0.099	0.037 - 0.110	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 5 samples were found to have Copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm						
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4 (MRDLG)	4 (MRDL)	0.98	0.47-1.26	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	6.5	5.0 - 8.0	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.387	0.387	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.48	1.48	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.45	0.45	2024	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	0	15	3.4	3.4	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	1.4	1.4	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	11	11	2023	No	Discharge from metal refineries
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) - LRAA (ppb)	NA	60	10.4	No	10.4	2024	By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	30.1	No	30.1	2024	By product of drinking water chlorination

Other Contaminants of Interest (2024)			
Contaminants (Units)	Average	Range of Detection	Typical Source of Contaminants/Source
Iron (ppm)	0.3528	0.045 - 1.742	Naturally Occurring
Manganese (ppm)	0.0175	0.013 - 0.0228	Naturally Occurring
Hardness (ppm)	317.67	306 - 325.75	Naturally Occurring

Contaminants listed in **BOLD** contain information from the North Hampton Water Treatment CCR (water supplier).