DRAFT 2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

VEOLIA WATER

SPRINGBORO

320 Central Avenue
Springboro, Ohio 45066

City of Springboro
320 West Central Avenue
Springboro, Ohio 45066

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Drinking Water Quality Report for FY 2010
City of Springboro, Ohio

This report is a requirement of the Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1996. The purpose of the Report is to provide the public information concerning the quality of drinking water during the previous calendar year.

The City of Springboro obtains its public drinking water supply from buried valley sand and gravel aquifers associated with the Great Miami River. The City currently utilizes five (5) wells to draw water from the aquifer. These wells are located on the west side of the Great Miami River, bordering the City of Carlisle. 100% of Springboro's water was pumped directly to the Water Treatment Plant at 3049 Pennyroyal Road. The water is filtered and treated with chlorine and fluoride. Additionally, we have a current unconditioned license to operate our water system. To obtain additional information, please contact Terry L. Morris, Project Manager, Veolia Water North America LLC, at 937-748-9453.

Water Quality, Is Number One Priority of the City of Springboro's Water Treatment Plant. Constant Testing by the dedicated staff of Certified Operators and Laboratory personnel insure the highest standards for drinking water quality are being met at all times. Issues concerning Water Quality may be expressed to the City Council, which meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of every month at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at 320 W. Central, Springboro OH. Listed in the table are the results for water testing for FY 2010. License to Operate (LTO) "We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water System".

"Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-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."

"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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791."

Contaminant 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 the result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, 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.

"Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloaetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s."

Water Quality Results for 2010

Regulated Substances	Highest Level Detected	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goals MCLG)	Range Of Detection	Violation	Sources of Substance	
Fluoride 05/16/10	1.15 ppm	4 ppm	0.80-1.30 ppm	0.61-1.15 ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrate 6/03/10	0.456 ppm	10 ppm	<10 ppm	0.456 ppm	None	Natural deposits Agricultural runoff	
Copper June 1st 2010	213 ppb 90th Percentile	1300 ppb	<1300 ppb	<50 ppb to 256 ppb	None	Household plumbing systems 7/01	Number of Samples Greater Than Action Level (0)
Lead June 1st 2010	<5 ppb 90th Percentile	15 ppb	0 ppb	<5.0 ppb	None	Household plumbing systems 7/01	Number of Samples Greater Than Action
Total Chlorine 03/02/10	2.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	n/a	Min/Max/Avg .08 1.9 1.5	None	Disinfection Erosion of natural deposits	

Unregulated Contaminants

Dibromoacetic acid 7/1/10	2.11 ug/l	n.r	n.r	1 Samples Taken	None	Components of HAA5
Dichloraocetic acid 7/1/10	1.71 ug/l	n.r	n.r	1 Samples Taken	None	Components of HAA5
Monobromoacetic acid 7/1/10	<2.0 ug/l	n.r	n.r	1 Samples Taken	None	Components of HAA5
Trichloroacetic acid 7/1/10	<1.0 ug/l	n.r	n.r	1 Samples Taken	None	Components of HAA5
Bromodichloro-methane 7/1/010	5.30 ug/l	n.r	n.r	1 Samples Taken	None	Components of Total Trihalomethanes By-products of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform 7/1/010	2.479 ug/l	n.r	n.r	1 Samples Taken	None	
Chloroform 7/1/01010	4.95 ug/l	n.r	n.r	1 Samples Taken	None	
Dibromochloro-methane 7/1/10	5.62 ug/l	n.r	n.r	1 Samples Taken	None	
IDSE TTHMS	2.50 to 34.2 ug/l	n.r	n.r	6 Samples Taken	None	
IDSE HAA5	< 6 to 11.2 ug/l			6 Samples Taken		

Comments: Volatile & Synthetic Organic Compounds, Trihalomethanes, Haloacetic Acids, Radium-228, Pesticides and Herbicides were below detectable limits (BDL). Additional results are available upon request.

Key to abbreviations and Terminology used it this report

MCLG– *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or the level of a contaminate in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.*

MCL– Maximum Contaminant Level, or highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Mg/L– Milligrams per liter, 1 mg/l = .001 grams per liter = 1000 ppb.

ppb– Parts per Billion

BDL– Beloe detectable Limits.

THM– Trihalomethanes, Total

HAA5– Haloacetic Acids

The Aquifer that supplies water to Springboro has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the shallow depth (less than five feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, and the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area. The City of Springboro maintains a connection with the City of Franklin for use in extreme emergencies only. No water was transferred through this connection during the 2010 calendar year.

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. The City of Springboro 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 http://www.epa gov/safewater/lead.

This susceptibility rating means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling (937) 748-9453.