

Lead: What you need to know

Springfield's water is free from lead when it leaves the water treatment plant. Lead can first enter drinking water from your service line or internal plumbing and faucets. As water sits in plumbing for long periods of time, lead may leach into the water you drink. Take steps to help protect you and your family from exposure to lead in tap water:

- If water has not been used for several hours, run the tap until there is a noticeable temperature drop. Then run water for 30 seconds to 3 minutes before using it for cooking and drinking.
- Use cold water for cooking, drinking, and preparing baby formula.
- Clean your faucet aerator. Small particles can accumulate in faucet aerators and release lead into the water.

For more information, go to springfieldohio.gov

WHERE TO CALL

Utility Billing
937-324-7365

Water Maintenance
Daytime 937-525-5800
Nights & Weekends 937-324-7663

Water Treatment Plant
937-525-5880

Water Quality
937-525-5883

City Manager
Bryan Heck

Service Director
Chris Moore 937-525-5800

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

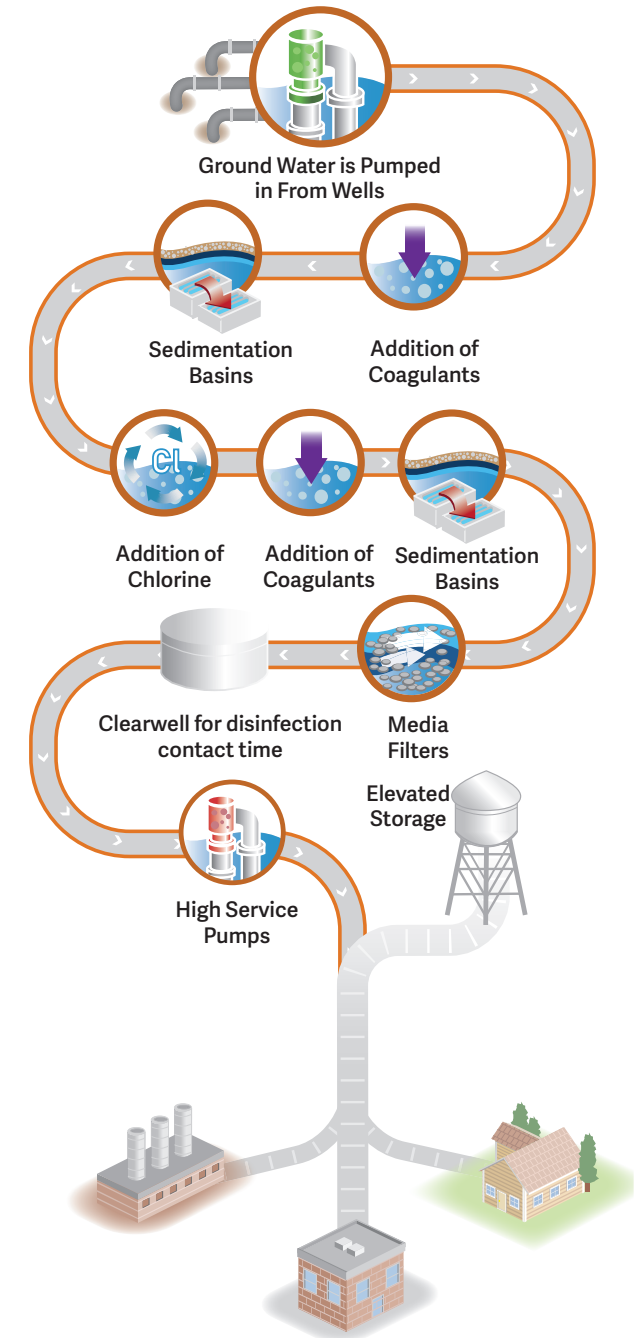
Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of City Commission. Please call 937-324-7300 for a schedule of meeting times and dates, or go to springfieldohio.gov.

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report 2022 Testing Year





Springfield's Water Treatment Plant



The City of Springfield works hard to provide high quality water to you.

Thank you for the opportunity to reliably supply you with clean and safe water.

We are extremely pleased to have once again provided you with water that meets or exceeds Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards for safety.

We hope you find this document about the source of your water, how it's treated, test results, and answers to some frequently asked questions to be helpful.

In 2022, the City of Springfield Water Treatment Plant (WTP) produced 3,474,038,000 gallons of potable water and met or exceeded all drinking water standards. In 2022, Springfield held an Unconditional License to Operate.

How Is My Water Treated?

Your water undergoes several treatment processes after arriving at the plant and before it is sent to the distribution system. Our water treatment includes coagulation and flocculation (to cause small particles from the raw water to adhere to each other), sedimentation (to remove those particles), chlorination (for disinfection), and filtration (to remove the very smallest particles). Sodium hexametaphosphate is also added to help with corrosion control and stability.

City of Springfield Water Quality Data Table for the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022

About your drinking water:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Springfield Water Treatment Plant conducted sampling for microbiological contaminants, inorganic contaminants, residual disinfectants, and disinfection byproducts during 2022. Samples were collected for a total of five (5) different contaminants, most of which were not detected, in the Springfield water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than a year old.

How to read the Water Quality Data Table:

The EPA establishes safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentrations of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table. Listed in the table is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Springfield drinking water.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0132		NO	2020	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.82	0.82	NO	2022	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2		NO	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Contaminant	MRDLG	MRDL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	6	0.0 - 6.0	NO	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
THM (ppb)	N/A	80	24.2	21.8 - 24.2	NO	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.21	1.08 - 1.29	NO	2022	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead (ppb)	0	15 ppb	0.00		NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
0 out of 32 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ug/l.							
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0094		NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
0 out of 32 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 mg/l.							

	Average	Range of Detection
OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS		
pH	9.66	9.28 - 9.99
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	90	62 - 114
Hardness (ppm)	148	114 - 180
Calcium (ppm)	23	16 - 30
Magnesium (ppm)	22	16 - 26
Stability (Corosivity Saturation Index)	.88	(-1) - (+2)
Phosphate (ppm)	0.86	0.43 - 1.3
Sodium (ppm)	21.7	12.8 - 27.6
Chloride (ppm)	45.4	32.0 - 52.0
Turbidity (NTU)	0.023	0.014 - 0.053

Definitions of some terms contained in this report:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Parts per Million (ppm): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): The unit used to measure the turbidity of a fluid or the presence of suspended particles in water.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Source Water Information

The Springfield WTP receives its drinking water 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 to minimize any impacts to the aquifer. The SWA area encompasses all lands within a 5-year time of travel to the wellfield.

Communication with property and business owners and the general public are emphasized in the SWA. Springfield's SWA report, along with information regarding our wellhead protection plan, is available on our website at springfieldohio.gov. Please call the Springfield WTP at 937-525-5880 with any questions or concerns.

Is My Water "HARD"?

Although we do soften the water, Springfield's water is considered to be hard. The water from the supply wells has an average hardness of 337.43mg/l or 19.73 grains per gallon. The water after treatment has an average hardness of 148 mg/l or 8.7 grains per gallon.

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 agricultural, 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; and

(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. Food and Drug Administration (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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



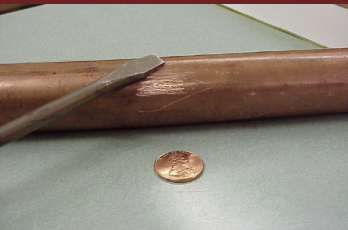

Lead Educational Information

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. The City of Springfield WTP 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 two 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. Or you can visit our website at springfieldohio.gov.

Who needs to take special precautions?

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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Test Your Pipes for Lead

			
	Lead	Copper	Galvanized
Noise Test	Dull noise	Ringing noise	Ringing noise
Scratch Test	Shiny and Silver	Penny-Colored	Dull Gray
Magnet Test	Not magnetic	Not magnetic	Magnetic

Step 1

Locate the water service line entering the building. This is typically found in the basement. Identify a test area on the pipe between the point where it enters the building and the valve.

Step 2

Scratch the surface of the pipe, use a magnet

to see if it sticks, and tap with a coin to see what type of noise it makes.

Step 3

Compare your pipe to the chart above.

Step 4

Report your findings to the City at 937-525-5800 or visit springfieldohio.gov/identify.