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 2 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.

Visit www.springfieldohio.gov/lead/ to learn more.

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.

For more information regarding public meetings please visit springfieldohio.gov/commission-meetings/.

A paper copy of this notice is available for pickup by visiting the Utility Billing Division located on the first floor of City Hall at 76 E High Street.

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

2025 Testing Year

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD
FORWARD OHIO TOGETHER

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.

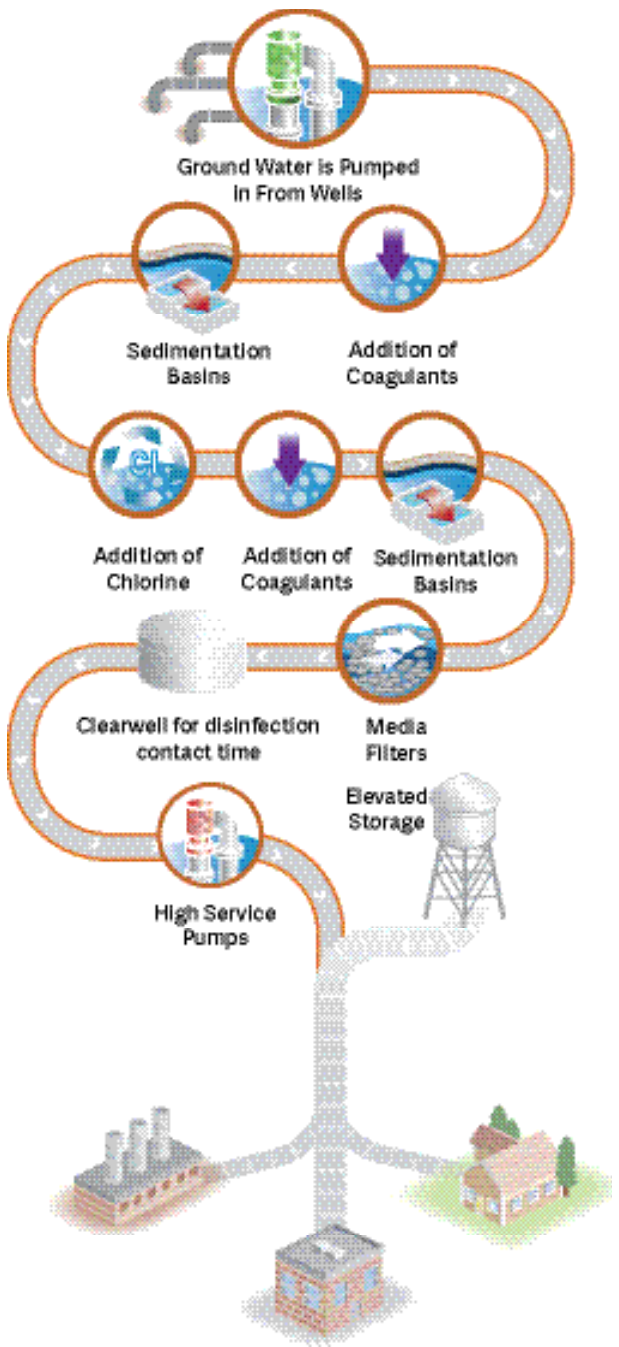
We hope you find this document about the source of your water, how it's treated, test results and answers to some frequently asked questions to be helpful.

In 2025, the City of Springfield Water Treatment Plant (WTP) produced 3,504,231,000 gallons of potable water and met or exceeded all drinking water standards. In 2025, 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.

Springfield's Water Treatment Plant



City of Springfield Water Quality Data Table for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

About your drinking water:

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Springfield WTP conducted sampling for bacteria, as well as organic and inorganic contaminants during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of (31) thirty-one different contaminants. 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:

EPA establishes the 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.

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.22		NO	2023	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.11		NO	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0221		NO	2023	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Contaminants (Units)	**MRDLG**	**MRDL**	**Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
RESIDUAL DISINFECTANTS							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.56	1.18- 1.92	NO	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.
Contaminants (Units)	**MCLG**	**Action Level**	**Level Found**		**Violation**	**Sample Year**	**Typical Source of Contamination**
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0.00		NO	2023	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	0.0059		NO	2023	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.						
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	3.9	1.6 - 3.9	NO	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	23	20.6 - 23	NO	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

As part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. We completed one (1) sampling event on October 16, 2025, analyzing for the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. All results were non-detections except the following:

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Violation	Sample Year
PERFLUOROCTANE SULFONIC ACID (PFOS) ppt	0	4	2.80		NO	2025

	Average	Range of Detection
OTHER 2025 WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS		
pH	9.7	9.55 - 9.82
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	86	56 - 92
Hardness (ppm)	147	142 - 151
Calcium (ppm)	21	18 - 23
Magnesium (ppm)	23	21 - 24
Stability (Corosivity Saturation Index)	1.01	0.5 - 1.75
Phosphate (ppm)	0.87	0.65 - 1.06
Sodium (ppm)	18.8	11.9 - 23.2
Chloride (ppm)	41.6	31 - 49
Tubidity (NTU)	0.0264	0.021 - 0.036

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.
Parts per Trillion (ppt): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per trillion corresponds to one second in 31,700 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.

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://springfieldohio.gov/city_services/water-service-line-inventory/.

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. Springfield's SWA report is available on our website at springfieldohio.gov/sourcewater/ or by calling the Springfield WTP at 937-525-5880.

Is My Water "HARD"?

Although we do soften the water, Springfield's water is considered to be hard. Hard water can help protect pipes, and prevent lead from leaching into water. The water from the supply wells has an average hardness of 346.6mg/l or 20.23 grains per gallon. The water after treatment has an average hardness of 147mg/l or 8.60 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 (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 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 at 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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).

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