

## *Municipality of Carlisle*

### *2018 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)*

The Municipality of Carlisle, Ohio has prepared the following 2018 water quality report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements. In 2018 we had an unconditional license to operate our water system. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chuck Howard, Water Plant Supt. at 743-2594 or Dan Casson, Service Director at 937-746-2675. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

We purchase treated ground water from the City of Franklin. The water source is well water from the Great Miami Valley Buried Aquifer. The Municipality of Carlisle also has back-up connections with the City of Springboro and Warren County. No water was transferred through the Springboro connection in 2018. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from Springboro, but a copy of their CCR report can be obtained by contacting Terry Morris at 937-603-1035.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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.

The State of Ohio conducted an assessment of our source water in 2003. The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Franklin's wellfield has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination was made due to the following reasons. 1: The sand and gravel aquifer material is continuous to the surface and the soil is very sandy. 2: The tops of the well screens are at depths of between 45 and 80 feet, and the depth to the water is less than 20 feet. 3: The topography is relatively flat allowing rain to soak in rather than run off. 4: Water quality results indicate a pathway exists from the ground surface to the aquifer and there are significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area. Implementing appropriate protective measures can reduce the risk of future contamination. Signs are posted around drinking water sources for reporting spills and warnings for dumping of any kind. Additional actions due to contamination may be found in the City's Emergency Response Plan. This can be found on Franklin's website. See [www.franklinohio.org](http://www.franklinohio.org). Additionally, for more information about the report, or to review the entire report, you can call Chuck Howard at 937-743-2594 or you can view the full report online at <http://wwwapp.epa.ohio.gov/gis/swpa/OH8300412.pdf>.

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 originate 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 limits 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 be reasonably expected to contain at least trace 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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 Franklin and the Municipality of Carlisle 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than the levels at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

The City of Franklin and the Municipality of Carlisle routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance to Federal and State laws. Franklin sampled for bacteria, inorganic, volatile organic, nitrate, haloacetic acid and, trihalomethane contaminants. The tables below show the results of that monitoring, including the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018. The Ohio requires us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because concentrations of the contaminants do not change frequently. So you may notice readings that are accurate even if they are more than a year old.

In the tables, you will find terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:  
*Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.  
*Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.  
*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* - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in a drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  
*Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - The level of contaminant in drinking water below any known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.  
*VOCs* - Volatile Organic Chemicals. These are organic substances naturally occurring in the environment.  
*SOCs* - Synthetic Organic Chemicals. These are substances including pesticides and other man made organic chemicals.  
*IDSE* - Initial Distribution System Evaluation  
*The symbol "<"* - a symbol meaning less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.  
*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.  
*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)*: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

The following table represents water from the Franklin Water Treatment Plant.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Year sampled	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants (City of Franklin)</b>								
Barium	No	2016	.128	ppm	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	2018	1.02	ppm	.81 – 1.07	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	2018	1.11	ppm	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Residual disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts</b>								
Total Chlorine	No	2018	1.06	ppm	0.8 to 1.3	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	2018	6.95	Ppb	5.78 – 6.95	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	No	2018	33.13	Ppb	25.95 - 33.13	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>UCMR4 – Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Report</b> (Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not set a drinking water standard. The purpose of sampling these contaminants is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants and whether future regulation is needed. In 2018 the City of Franklin participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. For a copy of this report call Chuck Howard at 937-743-2594.								
Contaminant	Sampling Point	Year sampled	Average detected	Unit Measurement	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	
Manganese	Entry Point	2018	2.515	ppb	.73-4.3	NA	NA	
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids)	Distribution	2018	6.11	ppb	4.6 – 8.8	60	NA	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
HAA9	Distribution	2018	11.41	ppb	9.45 – 14.5	NA	NA	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
HAA6Br	Distribution	2018	6.59	ppb	5.05 –7.7	NA	NA	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination

TEST RESULTS (Carlisle City)								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Year sampled	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Unit Measurement	# Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Lead and Copper</b>								
Lead	No	2018	2.87	Ug/l	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	2018	0.336	Mg/l	0	1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Zero out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.

Zero out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm.

For any concerns or questions regarding the public water system or the CCR, Residents may attend Village council meetings. The meetings are held the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesdays of every month @7:00 pm. Location is 760 W. Central Ave. Carlisle oh 45005 in the council chambers.

Copies of this CCR and additional information may be obtained by contacting Municipality of Carlisle service Director Dan Casson (937-746-2675) or the City of Franklin Water plant.. Copies may also be obtained from the Public Works Building at

202 Baxter Drive or from the City's website: "[www.franklinohio.org](http://www.franklinohio.org)" Contact person: Charles Howard e-mail: [choward@franklinohio.org](mailto:choward@franklinohio.org)

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PWSID: OH8300412 Municipality of Carlisle PWSID# 8303803 Date Distributed: May, 2019