

CERTIFICATION THAT THE CCR WAS DISTRIBUTED

Mail a copy of your CCR and this form to Ohio EPA Central Office
 Ohio EPA, DDAGW-Central Office, PO Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049

I hereby certify that the attached CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT was distributed to all customers on the public water system and that the information is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data submitted to the Ohio EPA.

	Required methods of Distribution (Must be before July 1)	Actual Methods of Distribution Fill in all appropriate blank(s)
1a	Paper Copy: Mail or hand deliver a physical copy of the CCR to each customer (service connection)	Date(s) of mail and/or hand delivery: <u>June 2022 Billing</u>
1b	Or Electronic Delivery: Date of distribution: <u>June 14, 2022</u> Direct Web Link Provided: <u>Mailed and on website</u>	Or Electronic CCR delivery with a paper CCR sent only on request. Check which of these methods for electronic delivery were used: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mail : The link directly to the current CCR on the internet was mailed to each customer on a paper notice (water bill, insert, separate mailing, etc.) Attach sample notice or insert <input type="checkbox"/> Email: Attach sample email <input type="checkbox"/> CCR embedded in an email message; <input type="checkbox"/> CCR sent as an attachment to an email; <input type="checkbox"/> URL linked directly to the CCR sent via email
One of the above methods for Direct Delivery must be used		
2	Make "Good Faith" efforts to reach non-bill paying consumers. (Check all that apply.) <u>1. Internet - Carlisle website www.carlisleoh.org</u> <u>2. Posted at Town Hall</u> <u>3. Mail water bills. 45005 zip code</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mail the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (Attach zip codes used.) <input type="checkbox"/> Advertise availability of the CCR in news media. (Attach copy of the announcement.) <input type="checkbox"/> Publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post the CCR on the Internet (provide link) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations). <input type="checkbox"/> Deliver multiple copies to single bill addresses serving many people i.e. apt. bldgs, businesses, lg. private employers. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
3	Systems with a population of 100,000 or more must post the CCR on the internet.	Date CCR posted on the Internet: <u>June 14, 2022</u> Web site address: <u>www.carlisleoh.org</u>
4	Wholesalers	Date information was delivered to each community master metered public water system _____
5	Included public notification in CCR to satisfy a monitoring violation or the fluoride secondary MCL	Contaminant for which public notification was included <u>HAA5</u> Date of violation <u>ON 10/1/2021 THESE WERE PAST DUE</u>

John A. Coffey
 Signature of Responsible Official

John A. Coffey
 Printed Name and Title of Responsible Official

Email Jcoffey@CarlisleOh.org

Date 6/7/2022

CCR For Calendar Year 2021

Carlisle
 Name of Public Water System

OH8303803 937-746-2675 Warren
 PWS ID. Contact Phone County

For OEPA Use Only	
Date Received	_____
Date Reviewed	_____
Reviewed	_____

City of Carlisle *2021 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)*

The City of Carlisle, Ohio has prepared the following 2021 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 2021 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 Dan Casson, Service Director at 937-746-2675 or Steve Inman, Public Works Director at 937-746-5001. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Our water source is well water from the Great Miami Valley Buried Aquifer. The City of Franklin also has back-up connections with the City of Springboro and Warren County. The connection with Springboro is flushed every six months at the rate of approximately 8000 gallons each way as a preventative maintenance measure. 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) 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.

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. Review this CCR report online at www.franklinohio.org. For questions concerning the report, call Chuck Howard, Supt. at 937-743-2594 or e-mail me at choward@franklinohio.org

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 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 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 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 at 800-426-4791 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 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 Carlisle and City of Franklin routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance to Federal and State laws. We sampled for bacteria, inorganic, volatile organic, synthetic organic, nitrate, haloacetic acid and, trihalomethane contaminants. The tables below show the results of that monitoring, including the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2021. 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.
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in a drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG - 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.
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The highest level of residual disinfectant that is allowed in a drinking water.
MRDLG - Maximum residual Disinfectant Level Goal - The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
VOCs - Volatile Organic Chemicals. These are organic substances naturally occurring in the environment.
SOCs - Synthetic Organic Chemicals. These are substances including pesticides and other manmade organic chemicals.
IDSE - Initial Distribution System Evaluation
PCi/l - Picocuries per liter
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.

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 of sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	Range of Detection	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	No	2019	.13	ppm	N/A	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	2021	1.01	ppm	.82 – 1.08	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	2021	1.0	ppm	N/A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Residual disinfectants								
	Violation Y/N	Year of sample	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	Range of Detections	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine	No	2021	1.02	ppm	0.8 to 1.2	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	Sampling Point	Year Sampled	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	Range of Detection	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts								
<i>TTHM Trihalomethanes</i>	Distribution	2021	33.7	ppb	28.1 to 33.7	N/A	80	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
<i>HAA5 Total HaloaceticAcids</i>	Distribution	2020	6.3	ppb	5.2 to 6.3	N/A	60	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination

NOTE: The HAA5 numbers in the above chart are from the year 2020. A problem with miscommunication caused a failure in getting the samples to the Laboratory

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Year sampled	90 th Percentile	Unit Measurement	# Samples Over AL	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper								
Lead	No	2021	2.10	ppb	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	2021	.394	ppm	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.

Copies of this CCR and additional information may be obtained by contacting Carlisle Utility Clerk or Service Dept. at 937-746-0005 or from the city website: www.carlisleoh.org. Additionally, all customers may ask questions or express concerns about this CCR or other water quality issues at City of Carlisle council meetings. Council meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Contact person: [Dan Casson Service Director, City of Carlisle at 937-746-2675 or e-mail dcasson@carlisleoh.org](mailto:dcasson@carlisleoh.org). Mailing address 474 Fairview Dr. Carlisle, Oh. 45005.

Or Contact person: Charles Howard e-mail: choward@franklinohio.org Phone Number: (937)743-2594 Mailing Address: 2651 Sonny Lewis Lane, Franklin, Ohio 45005

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