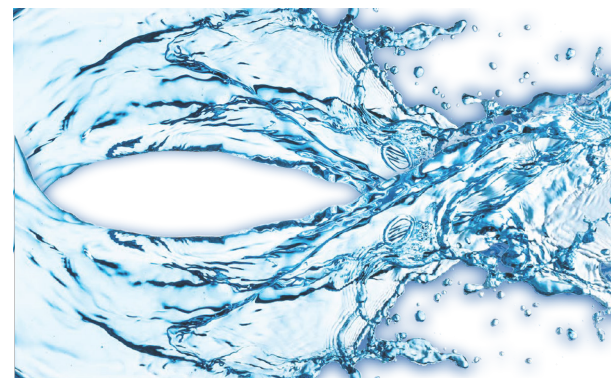


2024 Water Quality Report



Endorsed by
Mayor John Agenbroad
City of Springboro
320 Central Avenue
Springboro, Ohio 45066



2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Springboro has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

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 six wells to draw water from the aquifer. The buried valley aquifer from which Springboro obtains its drinking water is highly susceptible to surface contamination. All the water pumped from the aquifer is then filtered and treated with chlorine and fluoride at the treatment plant.

To obtain additional information, please contact Karii MacCune, Project Leader, Veolia North America, at 937-748-9453 or email karii.maccune@veolia.com

Maintaining water quality is the number one priority of the City of Springboro's water treatment plant. Constant testing by the dedicated staff of certified operators and laboratory personnel ensure 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.

In 2024, Springboro was issued an unconditional license to operate its water system.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water more 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.

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 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 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.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The City of Springboro Water Source is well water drawn from the Great Miami Valley Buried Aquifer.



Springboro also has emergency water connections with the City of Franklin on the West side of the City and Warren County on the East and south sides of the City. The emergency connections are flushed every 6 months; flushing approximately 8,000 gallons of water in each direction as a preventive maintenance.



Drinking Water Quality Report 2024

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Disinfectant and Disinfectant By-Products							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.2525	0.98 - 1.5	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Halacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N/A	60	13.4	6 - 13.4	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N/A	80	40.8	23.2 - 40.8	No	2024	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.99	.80 - 1.25	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.17	0.17	No	2022	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.7	0.7	No	2024	Run off from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants							
Nickel (ppb)	100		4.5	4.5	No	2022	
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	3.6	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0 out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	0.14	No	2022	Erosions of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosions of household plumbing systems
	0 out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

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. 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used a combination of historic records, plumbing codes, visual inspections and other documentation verifying the material being used to serve each premises.

Please visit this link for more info <https://www.cityofspringboro.com/529/Lead-Pipe-Inventor>

Unregulated Contaminants				
PFBS (ppb)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	Entry Point
PfHxS (ppb)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	Entry Point
PFOA (ppb)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	Entry Point
PFOS (ppb)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	Entry Point

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024, Springboro PWS participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results please call Karli MacCune at 937-748-9453

Definitions

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 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 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.

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

Threshold level: The lead threshold level is exceeded at 0.015 milligrams per liter concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample.

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

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

Parts per Million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L) are 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) or micrograms per liter (µg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
The “<” symbol: A symbol which means ‘less than’. A result of “<5” means that the lowest level detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.