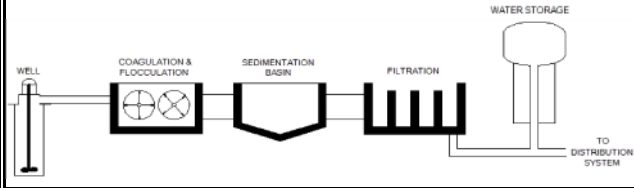


How Is My Water Treated?

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.



What's In My Drinking Water?

Drinking water may include small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

As water travels over and through the ground on its way to the Teays River Buried Aquifer, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity and, in some cases, radioactive materials.

To ensure that our water is safe to drink, we treat and disinfect it to meet or exceed the standards set by the USEPA. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by contacting the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791

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 of 370 mg/l or 21.6 grains hardness and the water after treatment has an average of 147 mg/l or 8.6 grains hardness.

For more information concerning the water quality or the water plant, please visit the City's website at www.ci.springfield.oh.us or contact Allen Jones, Water Plant Superintendent, at 937-525-5880 or e-mail your questions or concerns to: ajones@ci.springfield.oh.us

LEAD EDUCATION

"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. Springfield 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 drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

WHERE TO CALL

BILLING

324-7365

WATER METER READINGS

324-7365

WATER METER REPAIR

525-5800

WATER LEAKS

DAYTIME-TDD & VOICE 525-5841

NIGHTS - WEEKENDS & HOLIDAYS 324-7663

WATER DISTRIBUTION

525-5841

WATER ADMINISTRATION

525-5800

WATER TREATMENT PLANT

525-5880

WATER QUALITY

525-5880

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD WATER TREATMENT PLANT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR YEAR 2009



Dear Valued Customer,

Thank You for the opportunity to reliably supply you with clean, safe water. We are extremely pleased to have once again provided you with water that meets or exceeds Environmental Protection Agency Standards for safety.

We hope you find this document about the source of your water, how it's cleaned, test results and answers to some frequently asked questions to be helpful. We have included an educational piece on LEAD in drinking water. Please contact us with any questions or comments.

In 2009, the City Of Springfield Water Plant produced 4,456,520,000 gallons of potable water to customers and met or exceeded all drinking water standards. We have had NO violations.

MAYOR

WARREN COPELAND

CITY MANAGER

JIM BODENMILLER

SERVICE DIRECTOR

JIM MANN

525-5800

OPERATIONS

TIM WEAVER

ENGINEER

525-5800

WATER PLANT

ALLEN JONES

SUPERINTENDENT

525-5880

Section 1: Source Water Information. Springfield WTP receives its drinking water from 12 wells located in the Teays River Buried Aquifer. Due to the depth and porosity of this aquifer, there is a high susceptibility to contamination. Also, several potential sources of contamination have been identified within the Source Water Assessment(SWA) Area. This area encompasses all lands within a (5) five-year time of travel to the well-field. The City Of Springfield has developed a comprehensive SWA plan to manage all potential sources of contamination within this zone and to minimize impacts to the aquifer. Communication with property and business owners and the general public are emphasized in the SWA. SWA reports are available by calling the Springfield WTP at 937-525-5880 or the Ohio EPA at 614-644-2752.

Section 2: What are sources of contamination to drinking water? The sources of drinking water-both tap and bottled-include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water passes over and through the ground it is likely to pick up dissolved minerals, contaminants and sometimes radioactive materials.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
(A) Microbial - Viruses and Bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife. **(B) Inorganics** - Such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run off, 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 run off and residential uses. **(D) Organic Chemicals** (synthetic and volatile) - by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run off and septic systems. **(E) Radioactive** - can be naturally occurring or result from oil and gas production and mining.

Section 3: 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)

Section 4: What is the quality of my drinking water?: The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure water safety. The City Of Springfield Water Plant conducted sampling for Bacteria, Inorganic and Volatile Organic contaminants during 2009 and Lead and Copper(2008). Samples were collected for a total of 9 different contaminants 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 one year old. Below is a list of water quality parameters for the Springfield Water Plant.

QUALITY	AVERAGE	HIGHEST DETECTION	MCL	MCLG	
Ph	9.58	9.62			
Alkalinity					
Phenol	14 mg/l	15 mg/l			
Total	71 mg/l	74 mg/l			
Hardness	147 mg/l	151 mg/l			
Calcium	23 mg/l	26 mg/l			
Magnesium	23 mg/l	25 mg/l			
Stability	2 mg/l	3 mg/l			
Turbidity	<1.0	<1.0	TT	n/a	Natural Deposits
CONTAMINANTS	AVERAGE	HIGHEST DETECTION	MCL	MCLG	SOURCE
Chlorine					
Free	1.28 mg/l	1.52 mg/l	4.0mg/l		Disinfectants
Total	1.39 mg/l	1.64 mg/l			
Total Coliform	0	0	5%	0	Naturally Present in the Enviroment
E.Coli	0	0	0	0	Septic Sytems,Wildlife,Livestock
Nitrates		1.53 mg/l	10mg/l	10mg/l	Run Off From Fertilizer
HAA5 (Halocetic Acids)		4.289ppb	60ppb		Disinfection By-Product
TTHM's (Trihalamethanes)		28.34 ppb	80ppb		Disinfection By-Product
Lead	2008 results	5.6ug/l	15.5 ug/l		Plumbing Components
Copper	2008 results	98.7 ug/l	1350 ug/l		Plumbing Components
Phosphates	0.645 mg/l	0.918 mg/l	n/a		Chemical Addition/ Corrosion Control

MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

(AL): Action Level- contaminant concentration which triggers a treatment requirement.

ppm or mg/L: Parts per Million

ppb or ug/L: Parts per Billion

TT: Treatment Technique- Process intended to reduce contaminant level in water.

< Symbol which means less than.