

MUNICIPALITY OF CARLISLE
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
2012

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual 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. Our water source is well water from the Great Miami Valley Buried Aquifer. We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Dan Casson Service Director at 937-746-0555 we want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Municipality of Carlisle's drinking water source is the City of Franklin Water Treatment Plant. The City of Franklin maintains a connection with the City of Springboro for use in emergencies. 40,000 gallons of water was transferred through this connection during the 2012 calendar year.

The City of Franklin routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below show the results of that monitoring, including the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least trace amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 - 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 "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - (mandatory language) The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a 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.

Water to Carlisle's customers is supplied from the Franklin Water Treatment Plant. The following table represents water from the Franklin Water Treatment Plant.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Year sampled	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	No	2010	.133	ppm	.133 - .133	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	2012	1.13	ppm	.83 - 1.13	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	2012	.81	ppm	.81 - .81	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Chlorine	No	2012	.89	ppm	0.7 to 1.20	4	4	Disinfection product for bacteria removal
Total Coliform Bacteria (TC)	No	2012	0	%	0	0	5	Naturally present in the environment.
Organic Contaminants								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	2012	40.14	ppb	40.14 - 40.14	0	80 Total	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
HAA5's (Total Haloacetic Acids)	No	2011	8.154	ppb	6.994-6.294	0	60	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
SOC's Alachlor Atrazine Simazine	No	2012	<.2 <.3 <.4	ppb	n/a n/a n/a	0	2.0 3.0 4.0	Runoff from herbicides used fur row crops and other purposes.
IDSE TTHM HAA5	No	2009	n/a	ppm	.004 - .044 .003 - .014	n/a	n/a	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination

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	2012	.0021	ppm	0	0	.0155	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	2012	.095	ppm	0	1.35	1.35	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State EPA requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 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>.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial, contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may originate 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 and/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 process 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, EPA 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.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least trace 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

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).

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).

The EPA has recently completed a study of the Franklin PWS source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources in our drinking water supply. According to the study, it was determined that our water supply has a high susceptibility to contamination. This determination is based on the presence of a relatively thin layer of clay overlaying the aquifer, the shallow depth of the aquifer and the presence of potential contaminant sources in the protection areas. Implementing appropriate protective measures can reduce the risk of future contamination. Signs are posted around dinking water sources for reporting spills and warnings for dumping of any kind. All sources of the City's drinking water supply are conveyed to our treatment facilities and meet all EPA standards for source water.

Additional information may be obtained by contacting City Of Franklin Water Plant at:

Contact person: Charles Howard

Phone Number: (937)743-2594

Mailing Address: 2651 Water Source Drive, Franklin, Ohio 45005

PWSID: OH8300412

Municipality of Carlisle's PWSID: OH 8303803

Date Distributed: April 2013