

***Municipality of Carlisle***  
***Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report***  
**2015**

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. 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. 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.

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.

The City of Franklin also maintains connections with the City of Springboro and Warren County for use in emergencies. Water was transferred through the Warren County connection during the 2015 calendar year.

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 Dan Casson Director of Services for the Municipality of Carlisle 937-746-2675 We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

A security/vulnerability study has been done of the Franklin PWS source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources in our drinking water supply and is available on request. 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 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).

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.

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 City of Franklin **and the Municipality of Carlisle** 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015. 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 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 "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* - 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.  
*IDSE*- Initial Distribution System Evaluation

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.

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.

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 of Measurement	Range of Detections	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	No	2013	.184	ppm	NA	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	No	2015	1.00	ppm	.82 – 1.03	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	No	2015	1.46	ppm	NA	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (TC)	No	2015	0	%	0	0	5	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>Residual disinfectants</b>								
Total Chlorine	No	2015	.95	ppm	0.6 to 1.20	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Organic Contaminants</b>								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	No	2015	39.11	ppb	25.76 – 39.11	0	80	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
HAA5's (Total Haloacetic Acids)	No	2015	8.83	ppb	7.22 -8.83	0	60	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination
VOC's	No	2013	<.500	ppb	NA	0	NA	Discharge from various chemical and industrial factories
SOC's Aalachlor Atrazine Simazine	No	2015	<.2 <.3 <.4	ppb	NA NA NA	0	2.0 3.0 4.0	Runoff from herbicides used for row crops and other purposes.
<b>IDSE</b> TTHM HAA5	No	2013	n/a	ppb	11.0 – 38.0 1.0 – 6.0	NA	NA	Byproducts of drinking water chlorination

TEST RESULTS								
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	2015	0.0	ppb	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	2015	.268	mg/l	0	1.35	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Zero out of 30 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.  
 Zero out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the 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. 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).

Additional information may be obtained by contacting The Municipality of Carlisle or City of Franklin Water Plant.  
 Contact person: Dan Casson Municipality of Carlisle or Charles Howard City of Franklin Water Plant.  
 Phone Number: (937-746-2675) (937)743-2594  
 Mailing Address: 760 Central Av. Carlisle Ohio 45005  
 PWSID: OH8303803

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