

THE VILLAGE OF CAMDEN CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 2015 PWSID 6800112

The Village of CAMDEN has prepared this report to provide information to our consumers on the quality of our drinking water. Our source water met all Ohio EPA standards for the 2015 year.

What are sources of Contamination to Drinking Water?

The sources of drinking water for 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. 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 operation 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 discharge, agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (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, come from gas station, 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.

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 chemo-therapy, 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 provider. EPA/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).

PROTECT YOUR WATER SOURCE

Individuals play an important role in protecting ground water from contamination and costly cleanup. Help safeguard our water source by properly disposing of materials. For more information on how and where to properly dispose of household hazardous waste, please contact the Preble County Solid Waste District at (937-456-6880). For the disposal of pharmaceutical products please contact the Preble County Sheriff's Department at (937) 456-6262

Customers may participate in decisions concerning with their drinking water:

Attend the Village of Camden's council meeting which meet the first and third Thursdays of every month at 7pm. In the event that a meeting is changed, a notice will be posted at the Village Office located at 56 N. Main Street.

Our Village source water:

Licensed by the Ohio EPA with an unconditional license to operate, the Village provided water during 2012 utilizing the Klapper well located along N. Main St. until January 12, 2012 then we began utilizing the new Barnets Mill Road North Well Field ever since. Although we do not use them, we continue to monitor the quality of our old wells that were contaminated by the salt.

High Susceptibility Water Source based on high sensitivity:

The Aquifer that supplies drinking water to the Village of Camden has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this well field will become contaminated, only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminants sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by calling the Village Office and ask to speak with a Village Representative in regards to the Water Source Protection Plan rules and regulations.

How are we protecting our Drinking Water?

The Village actively maintains well head protection by enforcing laws, regulations, and zoning ordinances in con-junction with Somers Township to ensure safe drinking water. The Village has also established ordinances and regulations designed to protect the water distribution system.

LEAD EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

The presence of elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from material and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Village of Camden is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material 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 you 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.

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

YEAR ENDING 2015 CCR WATER QUALITY TABLE OF CONTENTS

			Compliance	Compliance	Is This a		Typical source of Contaminants
Water Plant tap sampling :	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation?	Sample Year	
Barium (PPM) inorganic contaminant	2	2	0.21	N/A	NO	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries
Fluoride (PPM) inorganic contaminant	4	4	0.27	N/A	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (SMC) (PPM)	N/A	0.3	1.93	N/A	# secondary	2011	Natural mineral deposits
Manganese (SMC) (PPM)	N/A	0.05	0.087	Nd- 0.087	# secondary	2015	Natural mineral deposits
Water Distribution Sampling :							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	5.2	N/A	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radiums 226-228 (pCi/L)	0	5	1.31 (+/- 0.41)	N/A	NO	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
VOC's OEPA scheduled sampling							
TTHM'S(total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	19.62	17.68-19.62	NO	2013	By products of drinking water chlorination
HAA5's Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	0	60	2.97	2.75-2.97	NO	2013	By products of drinking water chlorination
Lead and Copper sampling from 10 homes every 3 years :							
Lead (ppb) 9 th highest result from sampling determines action	0	AL=15.5	6.2	Nd-1450	NO	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper(ppm) 9 th highest result from sampling determines action	1.3	AL=1.35	0.124	Nd -0.124	NO	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing
Asbestos (MF/L)	7	7	< 0.16	N/A	NO	2013	Decay of asbestos cement water main pipe
Total Chlorine (ppm) maximum residual level	MRD LG	4	N/A	0.2-2.2	NO	2012	Water additive used to control microbes
Free Chlorine (ppm) minimum residual level	MRD LG	0.2	N/A	* 0-2.2	* YES	2011	Water additive used to control microbes
Microbiological Contaminants :							
Total Coliform % of routine samples positive	0	8.3	0	All negative	NO	2011-2015	Naturally present contaminants in the environment

Terms and Definitions to Know :

MCLG : Maximum Level Contaminant Goal, the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MCL : Maximum Contaminant Level, the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using best practices.

MRDLG : Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

SMC : Secondary Maximum Contaminant, are established as guidelines for aesthetic considerations such as taste, color, and odor.

pCi/L : picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water.

ppb : parts per billion, equal to micro grams per liter, corresponds to one second in about 31.7 years.

ppm : parts per million, equal to milli grams per liter, corresponding to one second in about 11.5 days.

MFL : millions of fibers per liter

N/A : not applicable, no maximum level set, and/ or range of detection had only one sample.

Nd : none detected

< : symbol meaning less than, ex., a result of < 0.2 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 0.2 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

AL : Action Level, the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow to treat the contaminant.

Other Items of Interest :

Sodium Hypochlorite- There is convincing evidence this disinfectant added to the drinking water is necessary for control of potential microbial contaminants.

Sampling of the water is performed daily to ensure the safety and quality of water, the Village of Camden is an OEPA Class I Water Treatment Plant.

Sampling results reported are the greatest values over the course of the last five years of sampling.

This CCR (Consumer Confidence Report) represents the highest (most) detected results of all the sampling performed. Undetected sample results are not reported.

- As noted in the table, the Village of Camden failed to provide adequate chlorination residuals 1- 3 days during the months of February, April, July, August, and October of the year 2011. The Village of Camden has made modifications to operational procedures and treatment to ensure future violations do not occur.

Well Fields Protection Program : The Village of Camden has in place regulations for the safe management of our well fields. We have adopted and incorporated a plan for maintaining a safe aquifer for our drinking water. We ask of our community and Township neighbors to help us with safe guarding our water source by reporting to Village Council any acts by people that may influence a potential for contamination.

Water Theft, Water System Security, and Protection : Under Federal, State, and Local Laws, unauthorized connection to the water and/or system, intentional UN-metered water usage, tampering with water meters, and/ or utility equipment is theft and could result in criminal prosecution resulting in substantial fines and imprisonment. Please notify Village Council of any knowledge you may have of this.

Secondary contaminants maximum allowable levels were temporarily exceeded and treatment adjustments were made to ensure acceptable levels.