

**THE VILLAGE OF CAMDEN CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 2018
OEPA 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 2018 year. For more information about your water, please contact the Village Administrator at 937-452-7547.

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 located at 56 West Central Avenue. In the event that a meeting is changed, a notice will be posted at the Village Town Hall Office.

Our Village source water:

The Village of Camden is licensed by the Ohio EPA with an unconditional license to operate. The Village provided water during 2012 utilizing the Klapper well located along North Main Street 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. The State conducted a study and 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, assessments, and regulations.

How are we protecting our Drinking Water?

The Village actively maintains well head protection by enforcing laws, regulations, and zoning ordinances in conjunction 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>.

Customers are Notified:

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.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline(1-800-426-4791).

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (units)	MCL G	MCL	Compliance Level Detected	Compliance Range of Detections	Is This a Violation	Sample Year	Typical sources of Contaminants
Water Plant Production Sampling :							
Barium (PPM) inorganic contaminant	2	2	0.168	N/A	NO	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries
Fluoride (PPM) inorganic contaminant	4	4	0.2	N/A	NO	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Water Distribution System 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
TTHM'S (total trihalomethanes) (ppb), 2 samples from distribution	0	80	14.18	11.02- 14.18	NO	2018	By products of drinking water chlorination
HAA5's Haloacetic Acids (ppb), 2 samples from distribution system	0	60	1.473	1.025- 1.473	NO	2018	By products of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual Disinfectant							
Total Chlorine (ppm) maximum residual disinfection level	MRD LG=4	MRDL= 4	1.0	0.6- 1.0	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper sampling from 10 service connections every year							
Zero Lead and Zero Copper samples were above the Action Levels of 15.5 ppb for Lead and 1.35 ppm for Copper in 2018							
Contaminants (units)	Units	Action Level	Individual results over the AL	90% of the tests were under the level of	Is this a violation?	Sample Year	Typical source of contaminants
Copper(ppm) 9 th highest result from sampling determines action	ppm	1.3	0	0.0995	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb) 9 th highest result from sampling determines action	ppb	15	0	1.61	NO	2018	Corrosion of household plumbing

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

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.

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

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(ug/L), corresponds to one second in about 31.7 years.

ppm : parts per million, equal to milli grams per liter(mg/L), corresponding to one second in about 11.5 days.

MFL : millions of fibers per liter Nd: none detected

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

< : 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 :

An OEPA violation occurred when one of our Licensed Water Operators covering our staffing requirements failed to renew his EPA License resulting in our staffing coverage to be less than the minimum required staffing between the dates of January 1, 2016 to August 31, 2016. Measures were taken to correct the situation.

An OEPA violation notice was issued to the Village for an insufficient 2015 CCR. The Village corrected, reposted, and redistributed the revised compliant edition.

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 unconditional Licensed Class I Water Treatment Plant.

This CCR (Consumer Confidence Report) represents the most recent detected results from the last 5 years of all the sampling performed. Undetected sample results are not reported.

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.