

Village of Monroeville

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2013

The Village of Monroeville Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

The Village of Monroeville receives its drinking water from the West Branch of the Huron River and is stored in the reservoir located on Farr Road as part of the treatment process.

The Village of Monroeville public water system uses surface water drawn from an intake on the West Branch of the Huron River. For the purposes of source water assessments, in Ohio all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Village of Monroeville's drinking water source protection area contains potential contaminant sources such as agricultural, industrial storm water, gas stations, auto repair shops, car washes, home construction, junk yards, landfills, septic systems, wastewater treatment discharges, roadways, and railways.

The Village of Monroeville's public water system treats the water to meet drinking water quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can be further decreased by implementing measures to protect the West Branch of the Huron River. More detailed information is provided in the Village of Monroeville's Drinking Water Source Assessment report, which can be obtained by calling the Village of Monroeville Water Department at 419-465-4182.

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 come 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 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 processes and petroleum production, and can also come 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, 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 infection. 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Monroeville Water Department is proud to inform you that we did not have any violations during the 2013 monitoring period. Our water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. **We have a current unconditional license to operate our water system.**

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Monroeville Village Council which meets the 2nd and 4th Monday at 7:00pm at the Ridgefield Township Building located at 47 S. Ridge St.

For more information on your drinking water contact Water & Wastewater Superintendent Donald Clark, (419) 465-4182, Monday through Friday, 8:00am – 4:00pm.

For the purpose of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature surface waters are accessible and can be readily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens, with relatively short travel times from source to the intake. Based on the information compiled for this assessment, the Village of Monroeville drinking water source protection area is susceptible to agricultural runoff, farm chemical distribution, dairy facilities, pesticide/ fertilizer/ petroleum product production, gas station runoff, car dealerships, fleet/ truck/ bus terminals, garages, car washes, auto repair shops, funeral services, furniture repair and finishing, home construction, gas line rupture, unsewered areas, and waste water treatment discharges.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. The detection of nitrates and pesticides within the Village of Monroeville's finished water indicates an impact from land use activities within the watershed.

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Water Department
Annual Drinking Water
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Report
For 2013
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Concerning Lead in your water
 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 Monroeville Water Dept. 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is $\{0.3\}$ NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time. As reported above the Monroeville Water Plants highest recorded turbidity result for 2013 was 0.09 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Maximum Contaminant level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The "<" symbol: A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a common measure of radioactivity

IDSE: Initial Distribution System Evaluation. Under the Stage 2 Disinfection/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify location in our distribution system with elevated disinfection byproduct concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR, beginning in 2012. Disinfection byproducts are the result of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

The Value reported under "level found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the "Range" for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	Violation yes/no	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	Range of Detections	Year Samples	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	No	0.09	NTU	n/a	0.05 - 0.09	2013	TT	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	No	100%	Percentage of Samples Meeting Standard	n/a	100%-100%	2013	TT	Soil Runoff
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.								
Total Organic Carbon	No	2.21	TOC Value	n/a	1.91-3.03	2013	TT	Naturally present in environment
Total Coliform	No	0	Positive Samples	0	0-0	2013	2	Naturally present in environment
Regulated Contaminants								
Barium	No	0.014	ppm	2	n/a	2013	2	Discharge of Drilling wastes; Discharge from metal Refinerles' Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	No	51	ppb	0	<4-70	2012	AL= 1300	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Zero out of ten samples was found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1,300 ppb								
Chromium	No	6	ppb	100	n/a	2013	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Atrazine	No	1.1	ppb	3	0-1.1	2012	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Lead	No	<4	ppm	0	<4-<4	2012	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Zero out of ten samples was found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb								
Nitrate	No	2.35	ppm	1	0.20-2.35	2013	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	17.9	ppb	n/a	11.4-27.8	2013	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs	No	69.8	ppb	n/a	49.8-101	2013	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane	No	8.3	ppb	n/a	n/a	2013	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	No	0.6	ppb	n/a	n/a	2013	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform	No	10	ppb	n/a	n/a	2013	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	No	6.3	ppb	n/a	n/a	2013	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
IDSE TTHMs	No		ppb	n/a	26.2-78.4	2010	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
IDSE HAA5	No		ppb	n/a	7.0-21.1	2010	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants								
Chlorine	No	1.44	ppm	MRDLG 4	1.15-1.70	2013	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes