Village of Monroeville

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2021

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.

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 within the Village of Monroeville's finished water indicates an impact from land use activities within the watershed.

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 Don Clark, Superintendent for 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 2021 monitoring period. Our water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. ***In 2021 we had 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 Tuesday at 6:00pm at the Monroeville Municipal Complex located at 21 N. Main St.

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

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 in the table, the Monroeville Water Plants highest recorded turbidity result for *2021* was *0.28* NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was *100%*.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU); Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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.

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.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/l); are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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.

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IDSE: Initial Distributio Stage 2 Disinfection/Di (D/DBPR), our public v USEPA to conduct an system. This is known System Evaluation (IDS location in our distributi disinfection byproduct selected for the IDSE n monitoring under Stage in 2012. Disinfection b providing continuous di and form when disinfec matter naturally occurri Disinfection byproducts Total Trihalomethanes Acids (HAA5s). USEP/ the levels of disinfectan in drinking water, inclu

The Value reported unc Carbon (TOC) is the lo between the percentag percentage of TOC req than one (1) indicates t with TOC removal requi of less than one indicat requirements. The valu TOC is the lowest mont ratio.

The EPA requires regul safety. The Monroeville sampling for bacteria, in synthetic organic, and v from January 1 to Dece collected for a total of 5(were not detected in the The Ohio EPA requires less than once per year contaminants do not cha though accurate, is more

Village of Monroeville
Water Department
Annual Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report
For 2021
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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	0.28	NTU	n/a	0.03 - 0.28	2021	TT	Soil Runoff
Turbidity	No	100%	Percentage of Samples Meeting Standard	n/a	100%-100%	2021	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	2.69	TOC Value ppm	N/A	2.38 - 3.39	2021	TT	Naturally present in environment
Total Coliform	No		Positive Samples	0	0-0	2021	TT	Naturally present in environment
Regulated Contaminants								
Copper	No	0.014	ppm	1.3	0.00 - 0.021	2021	AL= 1.3	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 1.3 ppm								
Lead	No	0	ppb	0	N/A	2021	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	1.12	ppm	10	<0.50 - 1.12	2021	10	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No	10.9	ppb	N/A	8.1 - 13.6	2021	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs	No	44.1	ppb	N/A	29.8 - 49.2	2021	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Flouride	No	<0.50	ppm	4	N/A	2021	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Residual Disinfectants								
Chlorine	No	2.11	ppm	MRDLG 4	1.76 - 2.46	2021	MRDL 4	Water additive used to control microbes

Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha	No	3.6 pCi/L	pCi/L	MCLG 0	3.6 - 3.6	2018	MCL 15	Can be naturally-occuring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities