

Regulated Substances which are subject to an action level, MCL, or a treatment technique

Substances Found (units)	MCLG (ideal goal)	MCL (Level Allowed)	Compliance Level	Range of Detections	Is this a Violation?	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT<1 NTU max and <0.3 NTU 95% of the time	0.15 100%< .03 NTU	0.04 - 0.15	No	2015	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N/A	TT ² (value >1 indicates Compliance)	2.11	2.03 - 3.32	No	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform (% of positive samples)	0	5% of monthly samples in systems collecting 40 or more per month	0.9	0 - 0.9	No	2015	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL = 15	3.04 (No sites exceeded the AL)	n/a	No	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL = 1.3	0.0280 (No sites exceeded the AL)	n/a	No	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.27 - 1.18	No	2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.55	0.165 - 1.55	No	2015	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.032	0.017 - 0.032	No	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	n/a	80	36.6	17.2 - 45.4	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	n/a	60	8.2	4.2 - 9.5	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	0.84	0.30 - 1.50	No	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	560	80 - 560	No	2015	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1.0	0.71	0.33 - 0.78	No	2015	Byproduct of Drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Substances for which EPA requires monitoring							
Substances Found (units)	MCLG (ideal goal)	MCL (Level Allowed)	Average Level detected	Range of Detections	Is this a Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Contaminants
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	6.36	3.05 - 10.01	N/A	2015	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	12.76	6.37 - 18.97	N/A	2015	
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	10.57	4.35 - 17.88	N/A	2015	
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.32	1.16 - 4.36	N/A	2015	
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	N/A	85	57 - 85	N/A	2015	
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22) (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.04	ND - 0.17	N/A	2013	
1,4-dioxane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.22	0.07-0.41	N/A	2013	
Vanadium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.35	0.3 - 0.4	N/A	2014	
Molybdenum (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.0	1.7 - 2.3	N/A	2014	
Strontium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	135	100 - 170	N/A	2014	
Chromium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.2	ND - 0.3	N/A	2014	
Chromium, hexavalent (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.27	0.06 - 0.41	N/A	2014	
Chlorate (ppb)	N/A	N/A	77	ND - 180	N/A	2013	

**City of Monroe Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence Report for 2015**

June 2016

Dear City of Monroe Water Customer:

We are very pleased to present to you this year's **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process, ensure an adequate supply and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

The City completed construction of a new one million gallon elevated storage tank on North Main Street North of SR63 as recommended in the Water Master Plan to meet EPA requirements. We also replaced over 2,000 feet of water main between S. Main Street and Sands Avenue with the Mason Avenue Improvements project. In 2015, new water service connections were made on Carson Road and the water main that was installed by Butler County was put in to use. Also, in 2015, nearly 5,000 feet of water main was replaced on Britton Lane between Todhunter Road and Macready Avenue. We continue to evaluate the needs of our customers and the needs of the system. You can view the most current master plan on our website at www.monroehio.org.

If you have any questions regarding the information in this Consumer Confidence Report or about the water system, please call (513) 727-8953 to talk to a representative from the Water Department.

Sincerely,

William J. Brock, P.E.
City Manager



Consumer Confidence Report For 2015 City of Monroe Drinking Water

This report provides you, the consumer, with information on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts

The following is a description of the abbreviated language included within this report:

MCLG – (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best treatment technology.

MRDL – (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

PPM – (Parts Per Million) Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

PPB – (Parts Per Billion) Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

NR – (Not Regulated),

ND – (Not Detectable),

SMCL – (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level) Establishes as guidelines for aesthetic considerations such as taste, color, and odor.

NTU – (Nephelometric Turbidity Units) A unit of measure for the size and concentration of particles in water.

IDSE – Initial Distribution System Evaluation.

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. *City of Monroe* 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>.

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 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).

Failure to Sample Drinking Water for Total Coliforms as Required

City of Monroe is in violation of Ohio Administrative Code, Rule 3745-81-21 for failure to comply with the total coliform monitoring.

Monitoring Period: February 2016

Required Coliform Monitoring: 10 Samples per Month

Sample Results Submitted: Nine

All required samples have been submitted for March, April and May.

Please note: For the reporting year of 2015 we have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

What are the Sources of Contamination to our Drinking Water?

The sources of drinking water—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:				
Microbial	Inorganic	Synthetic Organic Compounds	Organic Chemical	Radioactive
Such as viruses and bacteria	Such as salts and metals	Such as pesticides and herbicides	Including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals	Such as radium 226 and gross alpha particles
May come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife	Can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming	May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban runoff, and residential uses	Are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems	Can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

About our Drinking Water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Monroe Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants. Samples were collected and analyzed for 75 different contaminants; most of which were not detected in the City of Monroe water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

Water Quality Data on Detected Contaminants							
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Compliance Level	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	ND & 1 out of 30 sites exceeded AL	N/A	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposit
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	ND & 0 out of 30 sites exceeded AL	N/A	No	2015	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposit
Residual Disinfectants							
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Compliance Level	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	.62	.49 –.89	No	2015	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	N/A	80	27.7	.58-32.6	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA's (ppb)	N/A	60	6.46	0.0—8.59	N/A	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	9.61	2.54-14.21	No	2015	Components of Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	5.27	1.9-9.15	No	2015	Components of Total Trihalomethanes
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	9.6	4.77-10.77	No	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.89	.58-6.58	No	2015	Chlorination by product
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	4.94	0-5.91	No	2015	Components of Total Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.05	0-3.22	No	2015	Components of Total Haloacetic Acids