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	0.09 100%< .03 NTU	0.05-0.09	No	2013	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N/A	TT[2](value >1 indicates Compliance)	1.91	1.54-3.18	No	2013	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform (% of positive samples)	0	5% of monthly samples in systems collecting 40 or more per month	0.009	0-0.009	No	2013	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	0	AL=15	2.00 (No sites exceeded the AL)	N/A	No	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0305 (No sites exceeded the AL)	N/A	No	2011	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.99	0.19-2.50	No	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.04	<0.10—1.04	No	2013	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.035	n/a	No	2013	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	43.7	2.19-50.04	No	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	9.62	1.31-13.629	No	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	0.84	0.72-0.85	No	2013	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDLG=800	MRDL=800	480	170-480	No	2013	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	0.8	1.0	0.59	0.16-0.65	No	2013	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)	0	N/A	3.58	N/A	N/A	2013	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	N/A	3.57	N/A	N/A	2013	
Bromoform (ppb)	0	N/A	0.52	N/A	N/A	2013	
Chloroform (ppb)	70	N/A	2.24	N/A	N/A	2013	
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	250 (SMCL)	60	N/A	N/A	2013	
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	0.4	ND-0.5	N/A	2013	
Molybdenum (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.1	1.1-2.9	N/A	2013	
Strontium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	157	84-260	N/A	2013	
Chromium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.2	ND-0.6	N/A	2013	
Chromium, hexavalent (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.18	0.06-0.32	N/A	2013	
Chlorate (ppb)	N/A	N/A	77	ND-180	N/A	2013	

City of Monroe Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2013

July 2014

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.

In July of 2012 the City decommissioned the Water Treatment Plant (WTP). A water system study was conducted and completed early in the year to determine the most cost effective option of providing quality water to our customers. It was determined that due to the age of the WTP and the capital expenditures required to continue to operate the plant, it was most cost effective to purchase all of our water from Butler County through various existing system connections. We were already purchasing about 53% of our water from Butler County, so we renegotiated and revised the existing contract.

The City completed design of a new elevated storage tank as recommended in the Water Master Plan to meet EPA requirements, for the Eastern Service Area. Construction of this elevated tank began in the fall of 2013 and will be completed by the end of 2014. 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.monroeohio.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

City of Monroe Drinking Water
Consumer Confidence
Report For 2013

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 800-426-4791or 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).

Please note: For the reporting year of 2013 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 &4 out of 60 sites exceeded AL	N/A	No	2013	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposit
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	ND & 0 out of 60 sites exceeded AL	N/A	No	2013	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	.80	.57-1.09	No	2013	Water additive used to control microbes
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethane (ppb)	N/A	80	22.2	0-37.3	No	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA's (ppb)	N/A	60	2.6	0.0—16.8	N/A	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Dibromochlormethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	7.5	0-12.7	No	2013	Components of Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.5	0.-9.8	No	2013	Components of Total Trihalomethanes
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	9.1	0-13.8	No	2013	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.9	0-13.79	No	2013	Chlorination by product
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	3.2	0-5.0	No	2013	Components of Total Haloacetic Acids
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	N/A	N/A	.32	0-7.9	No	2013	Components of Total Haloacetic Acids