

# MONROE WATER SYSTEMS

## 2019 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Monroe Water Systems has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions with your water and water system contacts.

Monroe Water Systems is pleased with the continued operation of the treatment facility and the results of removing of the iron and manganese, natural components, in your water. Monroe Water Systems continues to ensure the source of your water system, has been updated and protected to the best of our ability.

Monroe Water System's well field is located along SR 7 approximately 3 miles south of Sardis, Ohio. There are five wells drilled into the Aquifer at this location. The Aquifer that supplies drinking water to Monroe Water Systems has a high susceptibility to contamination, due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water well is located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified. This does not mean that this wellfield will become contaminated only that conditions are such that the ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination maybe avoided by implementing protective measures. More information is available by contacting Monroe Water Systems at 740-472-1030.

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 the 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. Immune-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).

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. Monroe Water Systems 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>

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Monroe Water Systems conducted sampling for many different contaminants during 2019, most of which were not detected in the Monroe Water Systems water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

Monroe Water Systems is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. As determined by testing results, Monroe Water Systems has met or exceeded all requirements set forth by Federal and State Environmental Agencies.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Monroe Water Systems drinking water:

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL/AL	Level Found	Range of Detection's	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
----------------------	------	--------	-------------	----------------------	-------------	-----------	---------------------------------

**MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS**

Total Coliform Bacteria	0	5 per month	0	N/A	2019	NO	Naturally present in Environment
-------------------------	---	-------------	---	-----	------	----	----------------------------------

**INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

Barium mg/l	2	2	0.0647	N/A	2018	NO	Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate mg/l	10	10	0.980	N/A	2019	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite mg/l	10	10	0.980	N/A	2019	NO	
Flouride mg/l	2	2	0.21	N/A	2018	NO	Naturally present in environment.
Sulfate (mg/l)	250	250	48.2	N/A	2016	NO	Naturally present in Environment
Chloride (mg/l)	250	250	30.1	N/A	2016	NO	Naturally present in Environment
Strontium (mg/l)	8	8	0.0157	N/A	2016	NO	Naturally present in Environment
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL=1.3	0.46	<0.05-0.46	2017	NO	Corrosive of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL= 15	0	<5.0	2017	NO	Corrosive of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.

0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.

1 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.

The level in one sample was 62.9 ppb.

\*Please note all water filtration and water softening equipment must be disconnected prior to sampling or results will not be accurate.

**SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

Di (2-ethylehexyl phthalate ppb)	0	6	0.6	N/A	1998	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
----------------------------------	---	---	-----	-----	------	----	---

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	31.0	29.2-31.0	2019	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	4.7	4.5-4.7	2019	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	5.1	3.9-5.1	2019	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromodichloro-Methane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	9.7	9.5-9.7	2019	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloro-Methane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	11.7	11.1-11.7	2019	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acid 5 (ppb)	0	60	6.8	6.3-6.8	2019	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Chlorine	4	4	1.01	.51-1.42	2008	NO	Additive for disinfection.

**HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER**

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Board of Trustees which meets on the second Monday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at the Monroe Water Systems office in Laings.

For more information on your drinking water contact Jim Murray, Business Manager at (740) 472-1030.

Monroe Water Systems has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

**DEFINITIONS OF TERMS CONTAINED IN 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 margin of safety.

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

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.

Mg/L-(Milligrams per Liter): same as parts per million

PPB-(Parts per Billion): units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Ug/L-(Micrograms per liter: same as parts per billion.

Pci/L-(Dicrouries per Liter): Units of measure for particle emissions.

AL-(Action Level): similar to maximum contaminant levels

< - symbol that means less than. A result of <.5 means the lowest level that could be detected were 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.