City of Munroe Falls
2015 Water Quality Report

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 (800-426-4791).

The City of Munroe Falls Water Department 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 concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The City of Munroe Falls receives its drinking water from the City of Cuyahoga Falls. The Cuyahoga Falls water treatment plant, which is located at 2028 Munroe Falls Avenue, uses well water as a source. The well field consists of 18 wells located in Water Works Park on the south bank of the Cuyahoga River. The Munroe Falls pumping station, located at 272 Munroe Falls Avenue, pumps an average of 340,000 gallons of water at night into two water tanks: a 1.5 million gallon reservoir located behind Heather Knolls Retirement Center and a 200,000 gallon tower on Gaylord Drive. Our City tests for coliform bacteria, chlorine levels, and lead and copper. Of the 72 bacteria samples analyzed in 2014, all showed 0% presence of coliform bacteria.

Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBPR), this public water system is required to conduct a system evaluation to characterize disinfection byproducts (DPBs) in our distribution system and identify the best places to monitor. 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 (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

In accordance with 3745-81-24(D)(3) for systems monitoring less frequently than quarterly, compliance with the MCL is based on the locational running annual average calculations beginning with the first compliance sample taken after the compliance date. If this average exceeds the MCL then quarterly monitoring is required. The system is not in violation of the MCL until 1 year of quarterly monitoring is completed unless the result of fewer than four quarters of monitoring will cause the LRAA to exceed the MCL.

Please feel free to call the City Water Department if you have any questions about this report or the department's operations. Residents can get information at the bi-weekly City Council meetings held at City Hall on the first and third Tuesday each month at 7:00pm. For further information, call the City Hall at (330) 688-7491 during the hours of 7:30am to 4:00 pm Monday through Friday.

The City of Munroe Falls Water Department operated under an unconditioned license to operate during the year 2015. Copy of that license is located at 43 Munroe Falls Avenue, Munroe Falls, Ohio.

Munroe Falls - Monitoring Results for 2015

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	1 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15ppb						
	AL = 15	0	ND - 90th percentile	ND to 9.1	NO	2013	Corrosion of household fixtures
Copper (ppm)	0 out of the 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 ppm						
	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.68 = 90th percentile	.03 to 1.73	NO	2013	Corrosion of household fixtures
Barium (ppm)	2	NA	0.06	No range	NO	2013	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.8 - 1.1	NO	Daily	Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	80	0	**90.5**	33.0 - 90.5	NO	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	60	0	24.5	14.2 - 24.5	NO	2015	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.1	0.9 to 1.2	NO	Daily	Water additive to control microbes

Key to table

ppm is parts per million, or 1 part in a million parts

ppb is parts per billion, or 1 part in a billion parts

AL is action level

MFL is million fibers per liter

1 ppm is equivalent to 1 inch in 15.78 miles

1 ppb is equivalent to 1 inch in 15,782 miles

ND is non-detected

Regulatory Corner

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 infections. 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 (800-426-4791).

A Word or Two About Lead

"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. Munroe Falls Water Supply 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 or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*."

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 contaminants, such a viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

EPA DEFINITIONS

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 a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology."*

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL.). *"The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water."*

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 contamination."*

Treatment technique. "*A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water."*

Action Level. "*The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow."*

Variance and exemption. *"State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions."*