

City of Munroe Falls

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Drinking Water Consumer Confidence 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 a 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 2016, all showed 0% presence of coliform bacteria.

Under the Stage 2 Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR), our public water system was required by USEPA to conduct an evaluation of our distribution system. This is known as an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE), and is intended to identify locations in our distribution system with elevated disinfection by-product concentrations. The locations selected for the IDSE may be used for compliance monitoring under Stage 2 DBPR beginning in 2012. 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 by-products in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

In 2016 the city collected and tested samples 5 days prior to the range of dates required for monitoring. Although not an emergency,

we received a violation notice and, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation. We revised our monitoring plan to ensure the samples are taken and tested only within the date ranges specified every 90 days.

Please contact the City Water Department if you have any questions about this report or the department's operations.

Residents are encouraged to participate in the decisions about their water made 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 8:00 to 4:00 pm Monday through Friday.

The City of Munroe Falls Water Department operated under an unconditioned license to operate during the year 2016. Copy of that license is located at 43 Munroe Falls Avenue, Munroe Falls, Ohio.

Munroe Falls - Monitoring Results for 2016

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	90th Percentile	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead and Copper - City collects from residential taps once every 3 years							
Lead (ppb) Parts per Billion	AL = 15 (Action level)	0 (goal level)	ND	ND to 62	NO	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures
Copper (ppm) Parts per Million	AL = 1.3 (Action level)	1.3 (goal level)	0.42	.05 to .9	NO	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures
Inorganic Contaminants - these chemicals are tested by City of Cuyahoga Falls							
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	2016	Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Disinfection Byproducts - City of Munroe Falls samples locally every 90 days							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	80	0	87.2	41.9 - 87.2	yes	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	60	0	24.5	15.2 - 31	yes	2016	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants - City of Munroe Falls samples daily							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.0	1.0 - 2.0	NO	2016	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

MCL - maximum contaminant level
MCLG - max contaminant level goal

1 ppm is equivalent to 1 inch in 15.78 miles
1 ppb is equivalent to 1 inch in 15,782 miles

ND - not detected

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 as 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.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

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 (AL) *“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.”*

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.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

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>

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).