all times to bring you the cleanest, safest water available. You are welcome to attend public water meetings held the first Monday of February, May, August, and November from 5-6 pm in the office of Safety-Service Director.

City of Norwood personnel are on the job at

are being made.

metering, and billing for water service.

As such, we make our own repairs to the Norwood distribution system. Norwood Health Department works closely with the Public Works Department during water main breaks to maintain high water quality while repairs

PRE-SORTED STANDARD U.S. POSTAGE PAID CINCINNATI, OH PERMIT NO. 8259

hile GCWW provides us with treated water the City of Norwood has a conditioned license to operate our public water system. We are also responsible for distributing,

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## Comes from Where your Water

Clint Zimmerman @ 458-4615 more information on these violations, contact require us to address ongoing violations. For operate our public water system. The conditions City of Norwood had a conditioned license to pumped from the Ohio River. In 2020 The California, Ohio. Miller treats "surface" water fo boorhodigion itsnnioni Cincinnati the Miller Treatment Plant located in the Norwood drinking water comes from

Call 513.591.7700 water/water-quality-and-treatment or information visit cincinnati-oh.gov/ results and additional water quality For a complete listing of GCWW test

The Treatment Process at the Miller Plant on the Ohio River



Source Water: Ohio River Surface Water

Richard Miller Treatment Plant

Lity of Cincinnat

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poomaon

bed so the source water assessment for GVW is human provident and the Drie Chief and the on the Ohio River. For more information the aliner to the source water assessment for GVW is hup-to-gard prover proves and the source water assessment for GVW is hup-to-gard proved by the source water assessment for GVW is hup-to-gard proved by the source water assessment for the source water assessment for the source water assessment for the source of the source water assessment for the source water assessment for the source assessment for the source water assessment for the source of the source water assessment for the source of the source water assessment for the source of the source assessment for the source assessment assessment asse interace and using only stored water until pollution passes, to altering a treatment process to remove the contamination. Finally, GCWW is one of only a few water treatment plants in the nation that has included granular activated carbon (GAC) into our daily treastment process. GAC has source water protection program, is designed to prevent and monitor contamination in the river. GCWW works with ORSANCO and othe utilities to monitor contamination in the river. Additional barriers utilised by GCWW to protect the drinking water, range from turning to the to contrainination by Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA). This is because it is open to the environment and pollution may spread quickly with the flow of the river. To address this GCWW has several barriers between potential pollution and your rap water. The first barrier, a Greater Cincinnati Water Works Source Water Protection Information for the Ohio River. Is with all surface water from the Miller Treatment Plant which treats water from the Ohio River. As with all surface waters, the Ohio River has been classified as highly susceptible

# SMƏU əyl

**Department of** 

2020 Safe

Water

Norwood

**Public Service** 

Drinking

Report

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materials that can affect human health. best way to remove natural and man-made organic Granular Activated Carbon process is considered the is famous for its excellent drinking water. Their Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW), which Norwood purchases the water you drink from

quickly to potential problems. on these monitors make it easy for them to respond the system that test the water continuously. Alarms times each day. They also have monitors throughout work, GCWW tests the water an average of 300 In order to make sure all of their treatment processes

testing results annually. GCWW's and Norwood's compliance Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) reviews and every year for lead and copper. The Ohio We also monitor the water each month for bacteria, provides to us 365 days a year for chlorine residual. Health Department tests the water GCWW As additional water quality safeguards, Norwood

## 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many cities. water has less of a "chemical" taste than water in much chlorine as many utilities do, so Norwood carbon filtration, they don't need to add as depends on who you ask. Because GCWW uses Whether Norwood drinking water tastes good

Administration (FDA) at 1-800-332-4010. treatment devices, contact the Food and Drug information about bottled water and home depends on its source and treatment. For more safer than tap water. The safety of any water or home-treated water, these are not necessarily While some people like the taste of bottled

### Who are You going to Call?

- If you have a water break, call the Department of Public Works at 458-4615.
- If you have a water quality question, call the Department of Health at 458-4600.
- If you want to establish water service, or have a billing question, call the Water Department at 458-4518.

Thank you for reading this report, which was prepared to meet the EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for Consumer Confidence Reports and sent to all Norwood water service customers.

> **Department of Public Service** Norwood City Hall 4645 Montgomery Road Norwood, OH 45212 (513) 458-4503

Office of Safety-Service Director 4645 Montgomery Road Norwood, Ohio 45212 City of Norwood

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## Important facts about the safety of your water:

- How it compares to national standards
- What's in it
- Where it comes from
- How it's treated and tested

# What can be in Drinking Water?

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves natural minerals, and in some cases, natural radioactive materials. It can also pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 1. Microbes, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock or wildlife
- 2. Inorganics, such as salts and metals, which can be natural or come from stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining or farming
- 3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from farm or home uses, or stormwater runoff
- 4. Organics, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are created through industrial processes and gas/oil products, and can also come from gas stations, stormwater runoff and septic systems
- 5. Radioactive substances, which can be natural or the result of oil and gas production or mining

GCWW uses the latest treatment techniques to remove harmful contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants

1.3

AL = 1.3

90th percentile

Copper (ppm)b

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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.

### The Health Connection

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population:

1. 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. The City of Norwood 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.

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).

2. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 of 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

\**Cryptosporidium* GCWW has tested for Cryptosporidium (Crypto) in treated waters and has never detected it. Crypto is a microscopic microorganism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. GCWW also tested for Crypto in the Ohio River surface water and it was found in 3 of 12 samples during 2020. The organism is found in surface waters and comes from animal and human wastes which enter the watershed. Crypto is eliminated by an effective combination including sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection.

# But what's in **Norwood** Drinking Water?

The table below contains the substances found in GCWW water provided to Norwood in 2020. Data show results of monitoring required by EPA. GCWW has tested for sodium in treated water as it leaves the treatment plants and has found **25 mg (milligrams) per liter in the Miller** water and 32 mg per liter in the Bolton water. There are approximately 4 cups in a liter. All of the regulated substances in GCWW drinking water were well within limits EPA has set to ensure safety of tap water.

The lead, copper, and chlorine residual data show the results of Norwood testing in 2020. These substances were also within EPA limits.

Water Quality Data												
Regulated Contaminants subject to an MCL, Action Level (AL) or Treatment Technique (TT)**												
			Miller Water		Norwood 2019 Results							
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL ≤ 5% of	Highest level used to determine	Range of detections	Highest level used to determine	Range of detections	Violation	Typical source of contaminant				
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	monthly samples	compliance		compliance			environment d				
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	088	0.68-1.04				Additive which promotes strong teeth. May come from erosion of natural depos				
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.00	0.50-1.00				Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits				
Turbidity (NTU) <sup>a</sup>	na	TTI <i &<="" max="" ntu="" td=""><td>0.09</td><td>0.01-0.09</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><b>6</b> H <b>6</b></td></i>	0.09	0.01-0.09				<b>6</b> H <b>6</b>				
TT2=<0.3 NTU 95% of the time(MCL)			100% < 0.3 NTU					Soli runom				
Lead (ppb) <sup>b</sup> (Period Jan-June)	0 (the 9 be	AL = 15 Oth percentile must less than 15 ppb)	90th percentile 5.00 ppb	nd-30.5 (1 out of 134 samples tested were>AL)	90th percentile 2.28 ppb 0 out of 30 samp	nd-6.39 ppb les >AL of 15	No	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits <sup>b</sup>				
Copper (ppm) <sup>b</sup> (Period Jan-June)	I.3 (the 9 be	AL = 1.3 Oth percentile must less than 1.3 ppm)	90th percentile 0.022 ppm	nd-0.066 (0 out of 134 samples tested were>AL)	90th percentile r 0.027 ppm 0 out of 30 sample	nd-0.034 ppm es >AL of 1.3 p	No pm	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits				
Lead (ppb) <sup>b</sup> (Period July-Dec)	0 (the 9 be	AL = 15 Oth percentile must less than 15 ppb)	90th percentile 6.00 ppb	nd-41.4 (5 out of 110 samples tested were>AL)				Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits <sup>b</sup>				

### \*\*Definitions

### 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 contaminants.

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

**(MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL is are set as close to the MCL Gs as

drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **Action Level or AL:** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.

(Period July-Dec)	(the 90th be less	n percentile must s than 1.3 ppm)	0.021 ppm	of 110 samples tested were>AL)				erosion of natural deposits	
HAA5 (ppb)	na	60	12.3	1.89-15.6	14.6	nd-14.6	No	By product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Organic Carbon <sup>e</sup>	na	ΤT <sup>e</sup>	2.23	1.92-3.25				Naturally present in the environment	
Total Chlorine (ppm) <sup>d</sup>	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.17	1.05-1.27	1.48	0.24-1.48	No	Disinfectant	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.028	na				Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge of drilling waste. Discharge from metal refineries.	
Selenium			1.81	na					
TTHM (ppb)	na	80	57.0	12.8-56.9	35.4	13.1-35.4	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	
Gross Beta (pCi/L) <sup>C</sup>	0	50 <sup>c</sup>	24	nd-24				Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
		Unregulate	ed Contamina	nts for which EPA	requires m	onitoring			
Contaminant (units)			Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.Th				
Chloroform (ppb)	70		8.39	na-28.86	results in this table are from sampling done for the Unregulated Contaminant				
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0		7.27	1.95-13.45	Monitoring Ru established dr	ile. Unregulated contami inking water standards T	he purpose	ose for which EPA has not	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60		9.60	3.06-19.86	monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.				
Bromoform (ppb)	0		6.22	na-16.08					
Sulfate (ppm)	na		58	43-76					

nd-0.043 (5 out

a The EPA has two requirements: 1) That the maximum level found must be less than 5 NTU; and 2) That the level must be under 0.5 NTU 95% of the time. We met both requirements.

b Although there is no detectable lead in our drinking water as it leaves the treatment plants, by the time it reaches your tap, lead levels may vary.

c EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

d Coliforms are used as indicator that other potentially - harmful bactreria may be present. In 2020, no samples were positive for coliform bacteria.

e The value in "Highest level used to determine compliance" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than I indicates the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements; a value less than I indicates a violation of TOC removal requirements.

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Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**The < symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

#### **Abbreviations**

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter**na:** not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to

measure cloudiness in drinking water

**nd:** not detectable at testing limits

nr: not regulated

### **Total Coliform Bacteria**

The Norwood Water System did not incur any violations in 2020 for bacteria in drinking water. We continue to monitor for the presence of bacteria on a weekly basis.

### Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, GCWW highest recorded turbidity result for 2020 was 0.09 NTU (Miller Water) and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.