

The Village of Chagrin Falls

Public Water System Consumer Confidence Report



Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Village of Chagrin Falls
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2017

The ***Village of Chagrin Falls*** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our 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 ***Village of Chagrin Falls*** receives its drinking water from ***Franklin Street Well Field (a ground water source) and Cleveland Water (surface Water Taken From Lake Erie)***

Drinking Water Source Assessment

The Ohio EPA has determined that the Franklin Street Well susceptibility to contamination is low due to the aquifer being covered by a 183-foot thick layer of clay; test results do not indicate that contamination has impacted the aquifer. For more information about our Drinking Water Source Assessment, Contact Glenn Elliott at (440)0247-5051.

What are sources of contamination to 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: (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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **Village of Chagrin Falls** conducted sampling for *bacteria; inorganic; radiological; synthetic organic; volatile organic* during **2017**. Samples were collected for numerous different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **Village of Chagrin Falls** 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, are more than one year old.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the **Village of Chagrin Falls** drinking water.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Organic Contaminants							
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (µg/L)	N/A	80	89.69	<2-89.69	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA [Haloacetic Acids] (µg/L)	N/A	60	43.83	<6-43.83	NO	2017	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	.24	N/A	NO	2017	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (mg/L)	2	2	0.18	N/A	NO	2017	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (mg/L)	4	4	3.6	0.2-3.6	NO	2017	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	N/A	2.0	NO	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
	_0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.32	NO	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
	0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						

Unregulated Contaminates- substances for which EPA has no established drinking water standard. EPA requires monitoring to determine where certain substances occur and whether it needs to regulate those substances in the future.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminates (units)	Level Found	Range of Detection
Chromium (µg/L)	0.207	0.203-0.207
Chromium-6 (µg/L)	0.227	0.225-0.227
Chlorate (µg/L)	48.607	45.161-48.607
Strontium (µg/L)	498.626	163.64-498.626
Molybdenum (µg/L)	1.725	1.203-1.725
1,1-Dichloroethane (µg/L)	0.105	0.105-0.105
Halon 1011 (µg/L)	0.137	0.137-0.137
Manganese (µg/L)	20.0	20.0-20.0
Vandium (µg/L)	0.27	0.27-0.27
Chloroform (µg/L)	30.94	4.52-30.94
Sulfate (mg/L)	44.0	30.0-44.0
Bromoform (µg/L)	2.27	0.52-2.27

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. The **Cleveland Water** highest recorded turbidity result for **2017** was **0.16** NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 0.02 NTU.

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. *The Village of Chagrin Falls* 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. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at <http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw> or by calling 614-644-2752. 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>.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In **2017** we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.”

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of *Utilities Committee* which meets as needed at Village Hall, 21 West Washington Street, Chagrin Falls, Ohio. Dates and times for these meetings are posted at Village Hall. For more information on your drinking water contact *Glenn Elliott Superintendent of Utilities at (440)247-5051*.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- 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 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 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 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.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in

drinking water.

- Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.
- 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.
- Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

2017 Water Quality Report

Cleveland Water is proud to present this 2017 Water Quality Report to you, our customer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included with this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts.

Cleveland Water is one of the largest public water systems in the United States. Every day, we treat and deliver up to 230 million gallons of water to more than 1.4 million people and thousands of businesses, schools, churches and recreation centers in the 73 communities we serve in Cuyahoga County and parts of four surrounding counties.

The health of our customers and community is vitally important to us. We use the latest monitoring equipment and technology to ensure our system is providing you with healthy and great tasting water. At Cleveland Water, we continuously monitor more than 20,000 parameters in the water treatment process to ensure the plants are functioning properly. We also collect more than 350 samples each month from our distribution system and perform over 160,000 tests each year to ensure proper treatment and chlorination.

Our commitment to providing the highest quality water **every day** includes:

- Monitoring source water at multiple locations in Lake Erie through sensors on buoys that extend from the surface down through the water column.
- Testing raw water before it enters the treatment plants.
- Testing water after each step in the treatment process.
- Chemically analyzing and taste-testing finished water before it is pumped to customers.
- Analyzing water samples taken from diverse locations throughout the distribution system.

Cleveland Water met or surpassed all federal and state Safe Drinking Water Act requirements in 2017, yet we hold ourselves to a higher standard. Each of our water treatment plants has achieved advanced levels in the national *Partnership for Safe Water* program. The *Partnership* is a voluntary effort between six drinking water organizations and more than 200 water utilities. The goal of the *Partnership* is to provide a new measure of public health protection by implementing programs where legislation or regulation does not exist. The measures are based on optimizing treatment plant performance and distribution system operations. The result is the production and delivery of superior quality water to all users.

Cleveland Water is investing in our water infrastructure. In addition to recently completing modernization of each of our treatment plants, each year we invest \$26 million in replacing distribution mains that deliver water to customers' homes. We have developed a long-term Capital Improvement Program that has prioritized infrastructure replacement projects to ensure we can continue meeting our customer's water needs into the next century.

Our Source Water and Assessment

Cleveland Water draws source water from four intakes located far offshore in Lake Erie's Central Basin. These intakes are spread out over 15 miles and are 3 to 5 miles offshore where the water is cleaner and has been minimally impacted from tributary runoff and coastal activities. Lake Erie is considered to be a surface water source. Cleveland Water also has interconnections with other area water systems, but these are for emergency use only. These interconnections are designed to assist other water systems if needed, not for other systems to supply Cleveland Water. As a result, we received no emergency water in 2017.

Ohio's portion of the Lake Erie Watershed drains 11,649 square miles and is home to 4.65 million people. Ohio's 312-mile coast includes major cities and tourism attractions. Row crop agriculture accounts for 59 percent of the land use in Ohio's Lake Erie Watershed. About 90 percent of the water entering Lake Erie flows down the Detroit River from Lake St.

Clair; another 4 percent drains from the Maumee River. Both flow into the lake's shallow Western Basin. The remaining water comes from over-lake precipitation and runoff that drains through many rivers and small streams into the lake.

The State of Ohio performed an assessment of our source water in the late 1990s. For the purposes of source water assessments, all surface waters are considered to be susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are accessible and can be easily contaminated by chemicals and pathogens from an upstream spill. Contaminants may rapidly arrive at our intakes with little warning or time to prepare. However, based on the information compiled for our Source Water Assessment, the Cleveland Critical Assessment Zones (CAZ) are classified as low susceptibility due to the distance and depth of the intakes from potential contaminant sources. As a result, Cleveland Water's source water (Lake Erie) is considered to have a low susceptibility to contamination due to the location of our intakes. Cleveland Water effectively treats our source to meet drinking water quality standards by using a multiple barrier approach. Protection of source water is one of these barriers we use.

On-shore potential sources of contamination that impact the major streams in the Cleveland vicinity include point and nonpoint source discharges along the shore and along streams that empty into the lake. However, Cleveland Water has not documented any evidence that local shoreline and/or upstream potential contaminant sources influence water quality in the lake near our intakes. Lake Erie water in the vicinity of our intakes generally flows from west to east, although fluctuations can occur due to wind direction. Flows from the Cuyahoga River move into the harbor area and tend to hug the shoreline as they move eastward. Because Cleveland Water's intake structures are located a considerable distance offshore, potential contamination from the Cuyahoga River, Rocky River and nearshore sources is greatly minimized.

It is important to note that this assessment is based on available data, and therefore may not reflect current conditions in all cases. Water quality, land uses, and other activities that are potential sources of contamination may change with time. For more information about potential pollution sources or to get a copy of our Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, contact our Risk Management Section at 216-664-2444 x75838.

What to expect from Public Water Systems in the United States

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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Cleveland Water treats source water to remove contaminants. 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.

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).

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. Cleveland Water conducted sampling for bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic contaminants during 2017. During the year, over 160,000 samples were analyzed for different and specific contaminants, most of which were not detected in the Cleveland Water 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, are more than one year old.

Cleveland Water is in compliance with all Maximum Containment Levels and Treatment Techniques for drinking water. We had no Safe Drinking Water Act violations in 2017. Based on our excellent compliance record, **Cleveland Water had a 2017 unconditioned license to operate** our water system. The license is issued by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

Across the United States, more than 170,000 public water systems provide water to 90% of Americans by following U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act regulations that require testing and elimination of more than 90 potential water contaminants. EPA sets limits for a contaminants based on the level that protects human health and that water systems can achieve using the best available technology. EPA rules establish water-testing schedules and methods that water systems must follow. EPA also updates rules and regulations regularly, as new technology becomes available.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

- **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 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 Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest residual disinfectant level allowed. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **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.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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 in the Table of Detected Contaminants, Cleveland Water's highest recorded turbidity result for 2017 was 0.16 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100% (i.e., all samples met the limits).
- **Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

- 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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

The sample results shown below were either collected during 2017 or were used for compliance in 2017. Cleveland Water had no contaminant Violations for 2017. Typical sources of these contaminants are shown in parentheses below the contaminant. TTHMs, HAA5s, and TOC also include 9 months of 2016 data as required for the compliance calculation.

Contaminants [Typical Sources of Contaminants]		MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections
Microbiological	Turbidity (NTU) [Soil runoff]	n/a	TT*	0.16	0.02-0.16
	Turbidity (% meeting standard) [Soil runoff]	n/a	TT*	100%	100%
Inorganic	Fluoride (mg/L) [Water additive which promotes strong teeth]	4	4	1.0	0.8 to 1.3
	Nitrate as Nitrogen (mg/L) [runoff from farm fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits]	10	10	0.95	<0.01 to 0.95
Organic	TTHMs (µg/L) [Total trihalomethanes are a by-product of drinking water chlorination]	n/a	80	31.3	12.3 to 39.3
	HAA5 (µg/L) [Haloacetic Acids are a by-product of drinking water chlorination]	n/a	60	26.3	10.1 to 23.2
	Total Organic Carbon** [Naturally present in the environment]	n/a	TT	1.11	1.01 to 1.38
Disinfectant	Total Chlorine (mg/L) [Water additive used to control microbes]	MRDLG	MRDL	1.17	1.03 to 1.22
		4	4		

* TT – The treatment technique for turbidity removal is 95% of the monthly samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU from each of our water treatment plants.

** The value reported under “Level Found” for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percent of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value less than 1 indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the “Range of Detections” for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio.

Lead and Copper Monitoring

The results shown below are the most recent compliance results and are from 2015. There were no Violations or Action Level exceedances in 2015.

Year Sampled – Contaminant [Typical Sources in Drinking Water]		AL	Individual Results over AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation
Lead and Copper	2015 - Copper (mg/L)* [Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits]	1.3	0	0.07	No 0 out of 51 samples greater than 1.3 mg/L
	2015 - Lead (µg/L)* [Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits]	15	1 result ** at 46 µg/L	< 5	No 1 out of 51 samples greater than 15 µg/L

* Samples collected June-September 2015. Next round of compliance samples will be summer of 2018.

** A resample of this high result showed readings below detection level, indicating likely sampling issue.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated contaminants are substances for which USEPA has no established drinking water standard. USEPA requires us to monitor in order to determine where certain substances occur and whether USEPA needs to regulate those substances in the future. The results in the table below are disinfection byproducts that make up TTHMs reported in the preceding table. These results were obtained as water left the treatment plants and represent disinfection byproduct formation within the plants as a result of disinfection with chlorine.

Contaminant	Level Found	Range of Detections
Bromodichloromethane (µg/L)	2.5	1.4-3.2
Dibromochloromethane (µg/L)	1.6	1.3-2.1
Chloroform (µg/L)	1.5	0.7-2.1

AL = Action Level

MCL = Maximum Contamination Level

MCLG = Maximum Contamination Level Goal

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

mg/L = milligrams per liter; or parts per million

µg/L = micrograms per liter; or parts per billion

TT = Treatment Technique

MRLD = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

n/a = not applicable

ND = Not Detected

< = a symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means the lowest level that can be detected is 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Cleveland Water is virtually lead-free when it leaves our water treatment plants. However, water can absorb lead from solder, fixtures and pipes found in the plumbing of some buildings and homes. To help prevent lead from leaching into water from in-home plumbing and service lines, we add orthophosphate as part of the water treatment process. Orthophosphate creates a thin white coating on the inside of pipes to prevent pipe corrosion. The goal is to keep the level of lead in water, even in homes that have lead plumbing, far below the EPA’s action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

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. **Cleveland Water** 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>.

As Cleveland Water replaces water mains, we also replace cityside connections made of lead. Cleveland Water has developed online mapping and reporting tools to help track remaining lead pipes in our community. You can find out if your cityside connection is likely to be made of lead, and let us know whether or not pipes in your home are lead on our website: clevelandwater.com/lead

PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION

Cleveland Water is committed to providing our 1.4 million customers a reliable supply of safe, quality drinking water. **Every day** we take action to ensure **every drop** that travels through our 5,300 miles of mains is water that we would serve to our families. We drink the water you drink.

In 2017, Cleveland Water surpassed all federal and state standards for water quality, the data for which is presented in this annual report.

Please share this information with all other people who drink Cleveland Water, especially those who may not have received this Water Quality Report directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting the report in a public place or distributing copies by hand or in the mail. This report is also available online: <http://www.clevelandwater.com/your-water/water-quality-and-treatment>.

Public Participation

Cleveland Water does not hold regular public meetings. However, the public may participate through attending the Public Utilities Committee meetings. Meetings are held every other Tuesday at 1:30 pm at Cleveland City Hall. Check the City of Cleveland website for meeting information.

QUESTIONS

Questions about information contained in this report, should be directed to our Water Quality Line: 216.664.2639.

Questions about lead in drinking water, and our prevention and lead mapping efforts should be directed to our Lead Inquiry Line at 216.664.2882.

To learn more about Cleveland Water or request a speaker for your event or group, contact our Office of Public Education and Outreach at 216.664.3173.

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