Where Your Water Comes From

While GCWW provides us with treated water, the City of Norwood has an unconditioned license to operate our public water system. We are also responsible for distributing, 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 are being made.

City of Norwood personnel are on the job at 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.

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 458-4618.

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

Norwood Department of Public Service
2019 Safe Drinking Water Report

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 health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-6771).

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. Inorganic compounds, 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 farming activities, or stormwater runoff.
4. Organics, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are created through industrial processes and gasoline 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 substances. 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.

The Health Connection

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants with 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.

Infants and young children can have more trouble with lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than in other homes in the community because of the nature of the water supply. If you are concerned about high lead levels, you may wish to have your water tested. Flushing your tap for up to two minutes before using the water and using cold water for cooking are also helpful.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants, young children, people with weakened immune systems, and people living in poverty may be particularly at risk. People 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 provider or the EPA/DHEW.

What's in Norwood Drinking Water?

The table below contains the substances found in GCWW water provided to Norwood in 2019. 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 30 mg (milligrams) per liter in the Millar water and 50 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 2019. These substances were also within EPA limits.

Water Quality Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (units)</th>
<th>Millar 2019 Result</th>
<th>Norwood 2019 Result</th>
<th>Ultrasound of Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0.75-1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrile (ppm)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.59-1.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.019-0.020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.5-12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (mg/L)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.25-0.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (mg/L)</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.15-0.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (mg/L)</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140-160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (mg/L)</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200-250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or estimated risk to health. MCLG 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 to protect the health of consumers in the absence of scientific information.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant in water that should be achieved in treatment processes or in priority sectors of the distribution system to protect the health of consumers.

Total Coliform Bacteria: The Norwood Water Works do not incur any violations in 2019 of the bacteria in drinking water. We continue to monitor for the presence of humans in a weekly basis.

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water and is indicative of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 55% of the samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time. As reported above, GCWW highest recorded turbidity for 2019 was 0.3 NTU (Millar Water) and lowest monthly percentage of samples exceeding the turbidity limit was 100%.

- The EPA has two requirements: (1) The analyst must test at least 5 NTU in 20 days. The sample must be under 5 NTU at all times. The test results must be provided for the next 20 days. (2) Although there is no detectable level in our drinking water that might affect human health, the water is not treated to remove the turbidity.
- The value is “Highest level tested in the last 24 hours.”

- California is one of the few states that require monitoring of turbidity. The state’s standard is the lower of two parameters: the average of TSCCs (dissolved solids) measured at the point of entry to the building or the concentration in the water supply system at the point of consumption for the service line. The state’s standard for turbidity is 0.1 NTU. The state’s standard for turbidity is 0.1 NTU.