CLEVELAND WATER WORKS
WSID 3110000
WATER QUALITY REPORT – 2024

We are proud to inform you that the **Cleveland Water Works** had no violations of the water quality parameters during **2023**. Included in this report is information about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Your water department is committed to providing our community with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. For more information about your water or this report please call Andrea Smith at 706-200-6438.

Your water comes from The City of Cleveland's four wells located in the crystalline rock aquifer. These wells produce high quality water that is treated with chlorine for disinfection, soda ash for pH adjustment, phosphate for corrosion control, and fluoride for healthy teeth and bones. Your water is also blended with water produced from the Turner Creek Water Treatment Plant. This water comes from the Turner & Cathy Creek water shed. It is a surface water source. The Turner Creek Water Treatment Plant is a non-conventional water plant that uses micro-floc filtration.

Your City Council meets the first and second Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Oak Springs Community Center. Your participation or comments are welcome at these meetings.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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 lessening the risk of infection by Cyptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Copper Information Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water-containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead Information If present, elevated lead levels can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cleveland Water Works 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 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, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 before we treat it include:

****Microbial contaminants*****,** such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural 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 certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Your water system is an active participant in the community. Our employees are involved in many civic organizations and are pleased to offer information and speakers to the community on water protection, water treatment, as well as provide tours of our facilities.

The City of Cleveland continues to investigate new water sources to ensure adequate and safe reliable water in the future.

Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the **2023** calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done **January 1 – December 31, 2023**. EPD requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Terms & Abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know 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 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 a drinking water disinfectant below which there are no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination.
- **MRL:** Minimum Reporting Level
- **Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **n/a:** not applicable: * **nd:** not detectable at testing limit ***pCi/l:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- **Parts per billion (ppb):** One part per billion is equivalent to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in 10 million dollars.
- **Parts per million (ppm):** One part per million is equivalent to one minute in 2 years or one penny in 10 thousand dollars.
- **Parts per Quadrillion (ppq):** or picograms per liter.
- **QC:** Quality Control Range.

Detected Inorganic Contaminants Table							
Parameter/units	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Cleveland Water Works Results**	**Range of detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violation No/Yes**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.69	0.50 – 0.89	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	10.0	10.0	0.56	0.25 – 0.87	2023	No	Runoff from fertilizer use
Barium (ppm)	2.0	2.0	0.09	0.05– 0.12	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	17	11-22	2022	No	Naturally Occurring / Water Treatment

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Parameter/units	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Cleveland Water Works Results**	**Range of detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violation No/Yes**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.08	0.51 – 1.83	2023	No	Water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	n/a	*12	7.7 – 16.1	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS) (ppb)	80	n/a	*8.0	5.7 -11.9	2023	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*This number represents the highest quarterly running annual average reported in 2023.

Radionuclides							
Parameter/units	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Cleveland Water Works Results**	**Range of detections**	**Sample Date**	**Violation No/Yes**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	15	< 3	< 3	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Ra-226, Ra-228 (pCi/L)	5	5	< 1	< 1	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	5	< 1	< 1	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper Monitoring Results							
Parameter/units	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**Cleveland Water Works Results (90^{th} percentile)**	**#of sample sites found above the Action Level**	**Violation No/Yes**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.40	0	No	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbiological Monitoring Results						
Parameter/units (present or absent in sample)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Cleveland Water Works Results**	**Sample Date**	**Violation No/Yes**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	0	2023	No	Naturally present in the environment

*Unregulated Contaminants				
Parameter/units	**Sample Date**	**Highest Level Found**	**Range of Detections**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (ppb)	2023	0.0081	0.0068 – 0.0081	Breakdown product of PFAS used in stain -resistant fabrics, paper food packaging, manufacture of photographic film, and carpets

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2023 Cleveland Water Works participated in the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). For a copy of the results, please call **Andrea Smith at 706-200-6438.**

The City of Cleveland is committed to always providing safe and dependable water. We ask that all customers help protect and preserve our water resources for our community today and for the future of our children.

Sincerely,

Andrea Smith, Director
Water Resources
City of Cleveland