



Cleveland Water

2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT

EVERY DAY. EVERY DROP.



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 300 million gallons of water to more than 1.4 million people and thousands of businesses, schools, churches and recreation centers in the 80 communities we serve in Cuyahoga County and parts of four surrounding counties.

The health and safety of our customers is our number one priority. 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 each of our four plants is 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 disinfection in order to keep our customers safe.

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 lake 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; and
- Analyzing water samples taken from diverse locations throughout the distribution system.

Cleveland Water met or surpassed all treated water standards 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 also investing in our water infrastructure. In addition to recently completing the modernization of our four 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 customers' water needs into the next century.

Our Source Water and Assessment

Cleveland 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 for Cleveland to assist other water systems if needed. 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% of the water entering Lake Erie flows down the Detroit River from Lake St. Clair; another 4% drains from the Maumee River. Both rivers 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 water to meet drinking water quality standards by using a multiple barrier approach. Protection of source water is one of the 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 and currents. 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, Chagrin 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 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 Contaminant Levels and Treatment Techniques for drinking water. We had Safe Drinking Water Act violations in 2017 at one of four treatment plants. The violations were based on monitoring and reporting requirements inside the Nottingham Water Treatment Plant, not the water quality leaving the plant. Additional information about this is later in the report. 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 contaminants based on levels that protect 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 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.

Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of water and an indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. Cleveland Water's highest recorded treated water turbidity result for 2017 was 0.16 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100% (i.e. total compliance at all four treatment plants).

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): 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): 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 brackets below the contaminant. TTHMs, HAA5s, and TOC also include 9 months of 2016 data as required for the compliance calculation.

Contaminants (Units) [Typical Sources in Drinking Water]		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 (Units) [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 had levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 mg/L				
Lead and Copper	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 had levels in excess of the lead action level of 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 to 3.2
Dibromochloromethane (µg/L)	1.6	1.3 to 2.1
Chloroform (µg/L)	1.5	0.7 to 2.1

AL = Action Level
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant 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
MRDL = 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 works hard to ensure the water we provide to our customers is safe. Our water treatment process is optimized to meet multiple federal and state regulations related to protecting the health and safety of the 1.4 million people who count on us. As a part of the federal and state regulations we follow during our water treatment process, we monitor and report to the Ohio EPA multiple treated water operating parameters on a monthly basis. These parameters cover all aspects of our treatment process, including filtered water turbidity which measures the cloudiness of the water. This is also measured for the entire plant, which provides an indication of the safety of the water delivered to our customers' homes and businesses. The combined measure of turbidity at the Nottingham Water Treatment Plant met all of the health and safety parameters required by federal and state regulations which are typically used to determine the safety of the water.

Turbidity is also measured for each of the 18 individual filters, which helps monitor the process inside the Nottingham Water Treatment Plant. We are required to monitor and report results that exceed certain turbidity levels on any of the individual 18 filters to the Ohio EPA on a timely basis. However, we did not complete some of the required monitoring and reporting action for the individual filters within the timelines prescribed by the Ohio EPA. This resulted in monitoring and reporting violations as outlined by the Ohio Administrative Code. Mandatory public notice language is required to address these violations. This language is presented here.

Cleveland Water takes all violations seriously and we have made improvements in our operating procedures at the Nottingham Water Treatment Plant to ensure these types of violations do not occur in the future. Again, we want to assure our customers that their health and safety is our number one priority. The following Drinking Water Notice language pertains to monitoring and reporting deficiencies inside the Nottingham Water Treatment Plant and not the treatment requirements used to determine the safety of the water leaving the plant.

**Drinking Water Notice:
Monitoring/Reporting Violations**

The City of Cleveland Nottingham Plant did not monitor and did not accurately report results for Filter 7 from April 24, 2017 through June 21, 2017. Grab samples were not taken every 4 hours and the continuous turbidity monitoring equipment for Filter 7 was not repaired and placed back online within 5 working days of the failure.

The City of Cleveland Nottingham Plant did not accurately report the results of individual filter effluent monitoring for 18 filters for the period December 2016 through August 2017.

Specifically, the filters in Table 1 had a turbidity level of greater than 1.0 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart during the times presented. Each pair of two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart constitutes one time of exceeding the trigger.

We were required to produce a filter profile within 7 days of exceedances and report that the filter profiles had been produced or report the obvious reason for the exceedances. We failed to report these exceedances and failed to produce the required filter profiles. The obvious reason for the exceedances was higher than usual turbidity being applied to our filters on this day due to a pretreatment issue in one of our four sedimentation basins.

Table 1	
Filter Number	Exceeded the Trigger
Filter 4	3 times on 2/1/17
Filter 7	12 times on 2/1/17
Filter 8	15 times 2/1/17
Filter 11	1 time on 2/1/17
Filter 12	12 times on 2/1/17

The filters in Table 2 had turbidity levels of greater than 0.5 NTU in two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart between the end of the first 4 hours of continuous filter operation after the filter had been backwashed or otherwise taken offline, and at the end of a filter run. Each pair of two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart constitute one time of exceeding the trigger.

Table 2	
Filter Number	Exceeded the Trigger
Filter 4	1 time on 2/1/17
Filter 5	1 time on 2/1/17
Filter 6	3 times on 2/1/17 3 times on 2/2/17
Filter 8	9 times on 2/1/17 5 times on 2/2/17
Filter 10	2 times on 2/1/17
Filter 11	7 times on 2/1/17 1 times on 2/2/17
Filter 12	13 times on 2/1/17
Filter 13	3 times on 2/1/17
Filter 14	4 times on 2/1/17
Filter 16	1 time on 12/21/16 3 times on 2/1/17
Filter 18	8 times on 2/1/17 2 times on 2/2/17

We were required to produce a filter profile within 7 days of the exceedances and report that the filter profiles had been produced or report the obvious reasons for the exceedances. We failed to report these exceedances and failed to produce the required filter profiles. The obvious reason for the exceedances was higher than usual turbidity being applied to our filters due to a pretreatment issue in one of our four sedimentation basins.

The City of Cleveland Nottingham Plant failed to conduct continuous monitoring for turbidity for each individual filter effluent during the times listed in Table 3. Each of these occurrences is due to Cleveland Water personnel or our certified contractor conducting monthly or quarterly calibrations (a test done with standards) on each of our turbidimeters to ensure they were in proper working order as required by Ohio EPA. These calibrations took 15 or more minutes each which required us to either collect a grab sample for turbidity analysis or shift the filters to a “filter to waste” mode. Cleveland Water did neither and as a result each of these calibration events was deemed to be a reportable event as shown in Table 3.

Table 3	
Filter Number	Failed to Monitor
Filter 2	December 2, 2016 for 15 minutes December 21, 2016 for 15 minutes February 10, 2017 for 15 minutes April 25, 2017 for 15 minutes
Filter 3	December 2, 2016 for 15 minutes December 21, 2016 for 15 minutes March 21, 2017 for 15 minutes July 10, 2017 for 20 minutes July 17, 2017 for 25 minutes
Filter 4	December 21, 2016 for 20 minutes February 10, 2017 for 15 minutes April 25, 2017 for 15 minutes May 16, 2017 for 25 minutes
Filter 5	February 10, 2017 for 15 minutes May 16, 2017 for 20 minutes July 10, 2017 for 15 minutes
Filter 6	December 21, 2016 for 25 minutes February 10, 2017 for 25 minutes May 16, 2017 for 25 minutes
Filter 7	July 10, 2017 for 20 minutes
Filter 8	February 10, 2017 for 15 minutes May 16, 2017 for 25 minutes
Filter 9	July 10, 2017 for 15 minutes
Filter 11	July 10, 2017 for 20 minutes
Filter 12	July 10, 2017 for 15 minutes
Filter 13	March 21, 2017 for 15 minutes July 10, 2017 for 20 minutes
Filter 14	December 21, 2016 for 15 minutes July 10, 2017 for 15 minutes
Filter 15	July 10, 2017 for 20 minutes
Filter 16	March 21, 2017 for 15 minutes July 10, 2017 for 15 minutes
Filter 18	July 10, 2017 for 15 minutes

We are required to monitor your drinking water for turbidity on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the past year, we did not complete all monitoring and testing for turbidity, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do? What does this mean?

You do not need to boil your water at this time.

What is being done?

In light of the turbidity trigger exceedances, Cleveland Water implemented a number of changes at the Nottingham Plant. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed to put tighter controls on how and when turbidimeters (the highly sensitive devices that measure turbidity) are calibrated and to minimize operators touching the turbidimeters and their appurtenances and causing spikes. Additionally, we installed additional turbidimeters after each of our sedimentation basins to better identify turbidity spikes that may be caused by basin performance. Alarm settings in our computer control system were changed to require operator action at a much lower turbidity level than was previously done. We are also undertaking detailed design improvements for improved sludge collection systems in our sedimentation basins. This multi-million dollar engineering and construction project will greatly enhance our ability to continue producing high quality water at the Nottingham Plant for many years to come. We are still in the process of evaluating Ohio EPA’s interpretation of our control system data and will continue developing additional SOPs as appropriate. Finally, once we became aware of the data issues, we refiled corrected monthly operating reports to Ohio EPA with the obvious explanation of what happened. We will continue this process as needed as we continue working with the agency.

For more information, please contact: Water Quality Line at 216-664-2639 or by mail at: Cleveland Water • 1201 Lakeside Avenue • Cleveland, Ohio 44114

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.



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. 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>.

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 at <http://clevelandwater.com/lead>.

L E A D P I P E S C R A T C H T E S T



Lead Pipe

- A magnet will not stick to a lead pipe.
- Scratch the pipe with a coin. If the scraped area is shiny silver and flakes off, the service line is lead.



Copper Pipe

- A magnet will not stick to a copper pipe.
- Scratch the pipe with a penny. If the scraped area is copper in color, like a penny, your service line is copper.



Galvanized Steel Pipe

- If a magnet sticks to the surface, your service line is galvanized steel.
- A scratch test is not needed. If you scratch the pipe, it will remain a dull gray.

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.

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:
clevelandwater.com/2017WQR

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: 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: 216-664-3173.



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1201 Lakeside Avenue • Cleveland, Ohio 44114
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