using the most advanced technology to bring you the highest quality....

Where your water comes from

GCWW supplies water from two sources: the Ohio River and the Great Miami Aquifer. Surface water from the Ohio River is treated at the Miller Treatment Plant. This plant, located on the east side of Hamilton County, supplies about 88% of drinking water to GCWW’s customers.

The Bolton Treatment Plant treats ground water from twelve wells in the Great Miami Aquifer. It is located in the southern part of Butler County and supplies about 12% of drinking water to GCWW customers.

Source water protection

The sources of drinking water — both tap 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. As a result, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has classified all surface waters as highly susceptible to potential contamination. The Bolton Well Field, a ground water source, is also highly susceptible to contamination because the well field doesn’t have a protective clay layer, ground water has low levels of nitrate and there are potential contaminant sources nearby. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production activities, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- 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; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about source water protection or to find out what you can do to help, call (513) 591-7700 or email info@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov.

To reduce the potential of contamination in its source water, GCWW has help established two environmental protection programs:

ORSANCO, EARLY WARNING DETECTION SYSTEM — OHIO RIVER (Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission)

Sixteen monitoring stations, strategically placed along the Ohio River, detect and warn treatment plants downstream about spills so they can take precautionary measures before the spill reaches their intakes. Established in 1978, this coordinated early warning system was the first of its kind in the country. For more information, visit www.orsanco.org.

HAMILTON TO NEW BALTIMORE GROUNDWATER CONSORTIUM — GREAT MIAMI AQUIFER

This group, comprised of seven public and industrial ground water producers/suppliers in southwest Ohio, maintains a network of early warning monitoring stations, works with facilities that store hazardous substances to minimize the risk of spills, and educates the public on what they can do to protect ground water. For more information, visit www.gwconsortium.org.

Ultraviolet Disinfection

Before the water comes to your tap, GCWW takes many steps to ensure its quality and safety. Our priority is safe drinking water. On average, we perform 600 tests a day throughout the treatment process and distribution system to ensure you receive the highest quality water possible.

THE TREATMENT PROCESS AT THE MILLER PLANT ON THE OHIO RIVER

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA): regulates bottled water; less chlorine required for disinfection; reduced disinfection-byproducts; and improved control of taste and odor.

Source water protection

The sources of drinking water — both tap 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. As a result, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has classified all surface waters as highly susceptible to potential contamination. The Bolton Well Field, a ground water source, is also highly susceptible to contamination because the well field doesn’t have a protective clay layer, ground water has low levels of nitrate and there are potential contaminant sources nearby. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production activities, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- 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; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about source water protection or to find out what you can do to help, call (513) 591-7700 or email info@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov.

To reduce the potential of contamination in its source water, GCWW has help established two environmental protection programs:

ORSANCO, EARLY WARNING DETECTION SYSTEM — OHIO RIVER (Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission)

Sixteen monitoring stations, strategically placed along the Ohio River, detect and warn treatment plants downstream about spills so they can take precautionary measures before the spill reaches their intakes. Established in 1978, this coordinated early warning system was the first of its kind in the country. For more information, visit www.orsanco.org.

HAMILTON TO NEW BALTIMORE GROUNDWATER CONSORTIUM — GREAT MIAMI AQUIFER

This group, comprised of seven public and industrial ground water producers/suppliers in southwest Ohio, maintains a network of early warning monitoring stations, works with facilities that store hazardous substances to minimize the risk of spills, and educates the public on what they can do to protect ground water. For more information, visit www.gwconsortium.org.

Ultraviolet Disinfection

Before the water comes to your tap, GCWW takes many steps to ensure its quality and safety. Our priority is safe drinking water. On average, we perform 600 tests a day throughout the treatment process and distribution system to ensure you receive the highest quality water possible.

THE TREATMENT PROCESS AT THE MILLER PLANT ON THE OHIO RIVER

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA): regulates bottled water; less chlorine required for disinfection; reduced disinfection-byproducts; and improved control of taste and odor.

Source water protection

The sources of drinking water — both tap 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. As a result, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has classified all surface waters as highly susceptible to potential contamination. The Bolton Well Field, a ground water source, is also highly susceptible to contamination because the well field doesn’t have a protective clay layer, ground water has low levels of nitrate and there are potential contaminant sources nearby. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production activities, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- 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; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about source water protection or to find out what you can do to help, call (513) 591-7700 or email info@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov.

To reduce the potential of contamination in its source water, GCWW has help established two environmental protection programs:

ORSANCO, EARLY WARNING DETECTION SYSTEM — OHIO RIVER (Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission)

Sixteen monitoring stations, strategically placed along the Ohio River, detect and warn treatment plants downstream about spills so they can take precautionary measures before the spill reaches their intakes. Established in 1978, this coordinated early warning system was the first of its kind in the country. For more information, visit www.orsanco.org.

HAMILTON TO NEW BALTIMORE GROUNDWATER CONSORTIUM — GREAT MIAMI AQUIFER

This group, comprised of seven public and industrial ground water producers/suppliers in southwest Ohio, maintains a network of early warning monitoring stations, works with facilities that store hazardous substances to minimize the risk of spills, and educates the public on what they can do to protect ground water. For more information, visit www.gwconsortium.org.

Ultraviolet Disinfection

Before the water comes to your tap, GCWW takes many steps to ensure its quality and safety. Our priority is safe drinking water. On average, we perform 600 tests a day throughout the treatment process and distribution system to ensure you receive the highest quality water possible.

THE TREATMENT PROCESS AT THE MILLER PLANT ON THE OHIO RIVER

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA): regulates bottled water; less chlorine required for disinfection; reduced disinfection-byproducts; and improved control of taste and odor.

Source water protection

The sources of drinking water — both tap 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. As a result, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has classified all surface waters as highly susceptible to potential contamination. The Bolton Well Field, a ground water source, is also highly susceptible to contamination because the well field doesn’t have a protective clay layer, ground water has low levels of nitrate and there are potential contaminant sources nearby. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production activities, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- 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; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about source water protection or to find out what you can do to help, call (513) 591-7700 or email info@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov.

To reduce the potential of contamination in its source water, GCWW has help established two environmental protection programs:

ORSANCO, EARLY WARNING DETECTION SYSTEM — OHIO RIVER (Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission)

Sixteen monitoring stations, strategically placed along the Ohio River, detect and warn treatment plants downstream about spills so they can take precautionary measures before the spill reaches their intakes. Established in 1978, this coordinated early warning system was the first of its kind in the country. For more information, visit www.orsanco.org.

HAMILTON TO NEW BALTIMORE GROUNDWATER CONSORTIUM — GREAT MIAMI AQUIFER

This group, comprised of seven public and industrial ground water producers/suppliers in southwest Ohio, maintains a network of early warning monitoring stations, works with facilities that store hazardous substances to minimize the risk of spills, and educates the public on what they can do to protect ground water. For more information, visit www.gwconsortium.org.
**GCWW met or exceeded all state and federal health standards**

GCWW is proud to say that our water meets or exceeds every health standard developed by both the USEPA and Ohio EPA. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA regulations limit that 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 shall provide the same protection for public health.

The tables below show the substances detected in GCWW drinking water while performing the most up-to-date monitoring required by the EPA. 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. Because of this, some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. For a complete listing of GCWW test results, call (513) 591-7700 and press “0”.

### Regulated Contaminants
Substances subject to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Action Level (AL) or Treatment Technique (TT). These standards protect drinking water by limiting the amount of certain substances that can adversely affect public health and are known or anticipated to occur in water systems.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 Report</th>
<th>Miller Water (from the Ohio River)</th>
<th>Bolton Water (from the Great Miami Aquifer)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substances (ng)</td>
<td>Maximum Allowed MCL’s</td>
<td>MCLG*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THM (ppm) [Trihalomethanes]</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAAs (ppm) [Halocarbon A]</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity (NTU)</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>&lt; 1 NTU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppm)</td>
<td>AL = 15</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>AL = 1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Typical Source of Contamination**

Frequently Asked Questions

**If there are reported contaminants, how can my water be safe?**

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. However, 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 with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**What is Cryptosporidium?**

Cryptosporidium (Crypto) is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever and other gastrointestinal symptoms. Crypto is found in surface waters and comes from animal and human waste. GCWW routinely tests for Crypto and did not detect it in our finished water in 2013. GCWW also tested for Crypto in the Ohio River surface water and it was found in 2 of 12 samples during 2013 USEPA/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 at (800) 426-4791.

**Is there lead in my water?**

There is no detectable lead in our drinking water as it leaves our treatment plants. 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. GCWW has tested for sodium in treated water and 82 detections of sodium were made, measured at the levels of 1.91 to 3.18 ppm. Sodium is not applicable as drinking water.