### PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance as Detected</th>
<th>When we check</th>
<th>Whohow much? Environment</th>
<th>When the goal is met</th>
<th>What the goal is</th>
<th>Why we set it</th>
<th>Does it come from?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.01 - 0.04</td>
<td>0.02 - 0.77 - 1.81</td>
<td>Domestic sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic sources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance as Detected</th>
<th>When we check</th>
<th>Whohow much? Environment</th>
<th>When the goal is met</th>
<th>What the goal is</th>
<th>Why we set it</th>
<th>Does it come from?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.01 - 0.04</td>
<td>0.02 - 0.77 - 1.81</td>
<td>Domestic sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic sources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (REQUIRED MONITORING)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance as Detected</th>
<th>When we check</th>
<th>Whohow much? Environment</th>
<th>When the goal is met</th>
<th>What the goal is</th>
<th>Why we set it</th>
<th>Does it come from?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.01 - 0.04</td>
<td>0.02 - 0.77 - 1.81</td>
<td>Domestic sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic sources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WATER SERVICE AREA

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled waters) include rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Each home, school, and business in the greater Columbus area receives water from one of the following three water plants:

- **Dublin Road Water Plant (DRWP)** serves northwestern and southwestern residents using water from Griggs, O'Shaugnessey, and the John J. Driscoll Reservoirs.
- **Hap Cremean Water Plant (HCWP)** serves OSU and northern residents. The water source is the Hoover Reservoir.
- **Parsons Avenue Water Plant (PAWP)** draws water from wells and serves residents in the southeast.
WHAT'S NOT IN YOUR WATER

Reports on TV and in the press often raise concerns about the health risks associated with the presence of certain minerals, chemicals, or other contaminants in your food or water. The Columbus Division of Water performs tens of thousands of tests each year to ensure drinking-water quality. Many substances for which the division tests never appear in this report because they are not found in the drinking water. For example, there are 51 volatile organic chemicals as well as arsenic, perchlorate, selenium, MTBE, radium 226, and arsenic (just to name a few) that are NOT found in your 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: 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 present in urban stormwater 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or 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 drinking water provided by public water systems. Federal 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 Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

TURBIDITY

Utilities that treat surface water and/or filter the water are required to monitor for turbidity which 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 daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. The highest recorded turbidity for DWPW was 0.14 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the standard was 100%. 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 your drinking water meets health standards.

The Columbus Public Water System did not monitor results for an individual filter which occurred on August 6, 2020. Upon notification of this violation, we were directed to perform monitoring and reporting of turbidity, as required. We have taken steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

LEAD IN THE HOME

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 City of Columbus is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your tap has been sitting for several hours, you may minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for thirty seconds to two 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.state.ohio.us/DrDGAGE or https://www.epa.state.ohio.us/DrDGAGE.htm and by calling (614) 644-2732. 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 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/leadrtest/findtest.

The lead concentration in the drinking water leaving our water treatment plants is below the level of detection. Lead in the Columbus area do not have lead service lines and have little to no detectable levels of lead in their tap water.

You can also call 614-644-8375 for your free copy of “Tips to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Your Water.” This information can also be found online at www.columbus.gov/LeadWater in the Common Water Quality Concerns feature, “Lead in Drinking Water.”

HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from certain chemicals in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium (“Crypto”), for example, is a microscopic organism that, when ingested, can result in diarrhea, fever, and other gastrointestinal symptoms. Crypto comes from animal waste in the watershed and may be found in our source water. Crypto is eliminated by using a multi-barrier water treatment process including coagulation, sedimentation, softening, filtration and disinfection. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Columbus’ water is regularly tested for organisms that could be harmful to people — including Cryptosporidium. Crypto was detected 4 out of 24 times in the Scioto River and 3 out of 24 times in Big Walnut Creek. Also, Crypto was detected in 1 out of 12 times in the DWPW tap water but was not detected in the HCPW tap water. It should be noted, the presence in tap water was minimal and current testing methods do not enable us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease.

WATER QUALITY ASSURANCE

The City of Columbus’ Water Quality Assurance Laboratory (WQAL) is a large modern water lab with a long history of distinguished public service starting under the noted water quality chemist Charles H. Dehne. The lab continues to maintain that tradition of excellence and technical innovation in the ongoing use of state-of-the-art equipment for water analysis, while continuing to research the latest advancements in water treatment techniques.

The WQAL performs water quality monitoring and treatment research to ensure that Columbus’ drinking water meets or is better than all federally mandated Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) standards. The WQAL also provides water quality information to the water treatment plants and addresses customer complaints and inquiries regarding water quality. In 2016, the WQAL’s EPA licensed and certified laboratory staff completed over 60,000 analyses relating to 29 different organic, inorganic, and microbial water quality parameters.

To maintain compliance with current SDWA regulations, WQAL activities in 2016 were again directed at developing information regarding new and upcoming rules. These include the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), 8th Stage Disinfection/Disinfection Byproducts Rule (50 CFR), and the Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR). Additionally, the lab has been closely involved in planning the improvement of wastewater and water distribution system surveillance and detection measures for security concerns in the wake of 9/11 and the associated heightened security protocols.

As with the WQAL staff, the State of Ohio licenses and certifies the water plant operators who are charged with running and maintaining each of the three water treatment plants. These operators also perform the critical task of treatment and process monitoring to ensure that the water leaving the plant is of the highest quality. In order to stay current in the ever-changing technical field of water purification, these operators spend many hours of continuing education in the classroom every year.

These operators, the Water Quality Assurance Laboratory staff and all of the Division of Water employees are dedicated to providing HAPWQ, a life-sustaining resource, for the well-being and economic viability of the community. This is our mission.

RESIDENTS CAN HELP PROTECT WATER QUALITY

While some issues are often related to upstream agricultural activity, we all play a role in water protection. Some simple steps you can take at home to help protect our water source include: limiting lawn chemicals, picking up pet waste, disposing of household hazardous waste properly, maintaining septic tank systems and fixing automotive leaks. Planting trees and deep root-nutted plants can aid in filtering pollutants that are often carried in stormwater that washes over the land as it travels to the nearest waterway.

Please visit www.columbus.gov/KeepItClean for more information on how you can help “Keep It Clean.”