FUN FACTS

Americans use more water each day by flushing the toilet than they do by showering or any other activity.

Taking a bath requires up to 70 gallons of water. A five-minute shower uses only 10 to 25 gallons.

A running toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water per day.

If you drink your daily recommended 8 glasses of water per day from the tap, it will cost you about 50 cents per year. If you choose to drink it from water bottles, it can cost you up to $1,400 dollars.

City of Tallmadge

PWS ID: OH 7704703

Water Quality Report for 2014

City of Tallmadge Water/Sewer Dept
210 Osceola Avenue
Tallmadge, Ohio 44278
(330) 633-0851
www.tallmadge-ohio.org

2014 REPORTING INFORMATION

The **City of Tallmadge** has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system.

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes 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: (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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) 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; (E) 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, 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.

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.

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 Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Testing Results

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)_	N/A	TT	.20	0.03 - 0.20	NO	2014	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	N/A	TT	100%	100% - 100%	NO	2014	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (compliance ratio)	N/A	TT	1.49	1.34 - 1.81	NO	2014	Soil Runoff
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.97	0.77-1.18	NO	2014	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	1.35	1.26 - 1.31	NO	2014	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDLG=800	MRDL=800	500	10 - 500	NO	2014	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	No goal for the total	60	45.5	12.8-114**	NO	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	No goal for the total	80	69.0	11.3-66.1**	NO	2014	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Copper	1.3	Action Level = 1.3	0.1340	NA	NO	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	0	Action Level = 15	0	NA	NO	2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Definitions:

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.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

****The maximum Range of Detections in not a violation because individual samples are averaged with other samples before being compared with the maximum contaminant level. All water system averages were below the Ohio EPA's limits for these averages.**

We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system."

What do you test for?

The **City of Tallmadge** conducted sampling for ***bacterial, organic and volatile organic contaminants*** during ***2014.*** Samples were collected for a total of ***3*** different contaminants most of which were not detected in the **City of Tallmadge** 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.

Community Participation

You are encouraged to participate at our council meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the

What about lead?

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. **City of Tallmadge** 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. 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 800-426-4791or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the City of Tallmadge Water/Sewer Department at 330-633-0851. This report is available online at www.tallmadge-ohio.org.