THE CITY OF TALLMADGE

THE CITY OF TALLMADGE WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENT

DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2025

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The City of Tallmadge

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SAFE WATER IS OUR PRIORITY

Introduction

The City of Tallmadge has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water, provided by the City of Akron. Water provided by the Akron Public Utilities Bureau and the City of Tallmadge meets the current United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) regulatory requirements. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

Source Water Information

The City of Tallmadge receives its drinking water from the City of Akron. Water provided by the Akron Water Supply Bureau is drawn from three impounding reservoirs that take surface water from the Upper Cuyahoga River. Water is stored and released from Wendell R. LaDue Reservoir and East Branch Reservoir, both in Geauga County. These reservoirs supplement Lake Rockwell, located in Franklin Township, Portage County, 2.5 miles north of Kent, Ohio. Water from Lake Rockwell is treated at the nearby water supply plant and pumped 11 miles to Akron and from Akron to the City of Tallmadge.

An assessment of the City of Akron source water susceptibility to contamination was completed by Ohio in 2003, and determined that the City of Akron's source water has a moderate susceptibility. Potential sources of contamination include agricultural runoff, failing on-site wastewater treatment systems (septic systems), municipal wastewater treatment discharges and non-point sources. In addition, the source water is susceptible to contamination through derailments, motor vehicle accidents or spills at sites where the corridor zone is crossed by roads and rail lines, or at fuel storage and vehicle service areas located adjacent to the corridor zone.

Please note that this assessment is based on available data and may not reflect current conditions. Water quality, land uses and other potential sources of contamination may change over time. For more information regarding Akron's source water assessment, please contact the Akron Water Supply Bureau at 330-678-0077, 1570 Ravenna Road, Kent, Ohio 44240-6111.

The City of Tallmadge also has an emergency connection with the Portage County Water Resources and the City of Kent. These water supplies were not utilized in 2025.

What are sources of contamination to 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:

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.

Know Your Water

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Who needs to take special precautions?

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).

About your drinking water

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Tallmadge and the Akron Water Supply Bureau conducted sampling for bacteria; algae toxins, inorganic contaminants; synthetic organic contaminants; and volatile organic contaminants during 2025. Samples were collected for a total of 70 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of Tallmadge and Akron 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. The complete listing of tests performed on Akron drinking water is available at akronohio.gov or call 330-678-0077.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at committee meetings of the City Council, which meet on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 7:00pm in the Council Chambers, 46 North Avenue. For more information on your drinking water contact the Tallmadge Utility Department at 330-633-0851.

Three Reasons You Can Count on the Akron Water Supply Bureau for Fresh, Clean Water

1

Watershed Protection

Our experts routinely inspect the water source to help ensure the water supply is clean and safe.

2

Water Treatment

Our certified operating professionals provide an ample supply of high-quality drinking water while striving to exceed all regulatory requirements.

3

24/7 System Maintenance

A skilled team is available days, nights, weekends, and holidays to maintain the water mains and reservoirs, so you have water when you need it.

How to Read These Tables

This report is based on the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations by the Akron Water Supply Bureau. The City of Tallmadge also conducted monthly bacteria tests and quarterly disinfection by-product and unregulated contaminant monitoring. Terms used in the tables of detected contaminants and in other parts of this report are defined here.

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.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

Parts per Million (ppm) or **Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

Fun Facts

- All the earths water is 97% oceans, 2% frozen and 1% suitable for drinking.
- Consumers can reduce their water bills by as much as 30% by using WaterSense labeled products and other water-efficient appliances.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or **Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)** are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): The units of measurement for turbidity in water as determined by the degree light is scattered at right angles when compared to a standard reference solution.

Not Under Ohio EPA Regulation But of General Interest

	Average Level Detected	Range
Alkalinity	77 mg/L	45-101 mg/L
Hardness (Metric units)	107 mg/L	76-150 mg/L
Hardness (English units)	6 grains per gallon	4-9 grains per gallon
pH	7.4 units	7.0-7.9 units
Manganese	0.013 mg/L	0.003-0.030 mg/L
Nickel	2.46 µg/L	NA, one test in 2025
Temperature (Metric units)	14.4°C	1.9°-27.4°C
Temperature (English units)	58°F	35°-81°F
Total Organic Carbon	1.91 mg/L	1.28-3.33 mg/L
Total solids	256 mg/L	250-262 mg/L

Turbidity Information

Turbidity 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 samples analyzed each month and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported above, the Akron Water Supply's highest recorded turbidity result for 2025 was 0.23 NTU and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

CITY OF AKRON PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM TEST RESULTS

EPA establishes the safe drinking water regulations that limit the amount of contaminants allowed in drinking water. The table shows the concentration of detected substances in comparison to regulatory limits. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this table. Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Akron drinking water.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT	0.23	0.02-0.23	No	2025	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	NA	TT	100%	100%-100%	No	2025	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (compliance ratio*)	NA	TT	1.60	1.50-2.07	No	2025	Naturally present in the environment.
The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) compliance ratio is the lowest running annual average ratio between the percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. The value reported under the "Range" for TOC is the lowest monthly ratio to the highest monthly ratio.							
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (picocuries per liter)	0	15	-1.32	NA	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228 (picocuries per liter)	0	5 combined*	0.0949	NA	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
*MCL is for Radium-226/228 combined. Only Radium-228 was tested in 2022.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.025	NA	No	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorite (ppm), average of 3 samples in the distribution system	0.8	1.0	0.63	0.35-0.71	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Copper (ppm), plant tap	1.3	TT	0.003	0.001-0.005	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.94	0.84-1.10	No	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.51	0.04-0.51	No	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	9.1	1.1 – 9.1	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (ppb)	NA	NA	8.9	ND - 8.9	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	11.6	ND – 11.6	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	5.3	3.5 – 5.3	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
ND=Not Detected							
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	1.20	0.89-1.42	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDLG =800	MRDL =800	210	20-210	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes

City of Tallmadge Public Water System Test Results

In addition to testing conducted by the City of Akron (previous page), the City of Tallmadge also conducted monthly bacterial testing; quarterly disinfection by-product testing; and quarterly unregulated contaminant monitoring in 2025. Substances that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in these tables.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Residual Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60 running annual average	57.65	11.4-100	Yes	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	NA	80 running annual average	58.85	17.7-110	No	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	1.9	1.2-2.3	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	210	20-210	No	2025	Water additive used to control microbes.

* The maximum Range of Detections is not a violation because individual samples are averaged with other samples before being compared with the maximum contaminant level. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Unprecedented organics levels resulted in a HAA5 violation in the third quarter monitoring period. HAA5 levels returned to compliance by the fourth quarter monitoring period.

Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90th Percentile Value	Violation?	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead and Copper							
Copper (ppm), customers' taps	1.3	1.3	0	0.1945	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of 31 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb), routine compliance, customers' taps	15	0	0	0	No	2023	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
	Zero out of 31 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.						

Lead Educational Information

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 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 800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Our distribution system has no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines. To determine this, we used the following sources: historic records, visual inspections or other documentation that indicate the service line materials.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

Unregulated contaminants are those for which U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 The City of Tallmadge participated in the fifth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). For a copy of the results please call the Tallmadge Utility Department at 330-633-0851.

Contaminant (units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5			
PFHxA (ppb)	2024	0.00095	ND-0.0014
PFBA (ppb)	2024	0.00218	ND-0.0034
PFPeA (ppb)	2024	0.00103	ND-0.0014
PFOA (ppb)	2024	0.00155	0.0014-0.0017

Fun Facts

- 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.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

In 2025 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

For more information, call the City of Tallmadge Water and Sewer Department at 330-633-0851.

This report is also available on our website at tallmadgeoh.gov/ccr