CITY OF AKRON PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM TEST RESULTS

HOW TO READ THE WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE: EPA ESTABLISHES THE SAFE DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS THAT LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF CONTAMINANTS ALLOWED IN DRINKING WATER. THE TABLE SHOWS THE CONCENTRATIONS 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.

	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological Contaminants							
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	0.[illegible]	0[illegible]	NO	[illegible]	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% meeting standard)	N/A	TT	[illegible]%	[illegible]% - 100%	NO	[illegible]	Soil Runoff
Total Organic Carbon (compliance ratio)	N/A	TT	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	NO	[illegible]	Naturally present in the environment
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (picocuries per liter)	0	15	[illegible]	NA	NO	20[illegible]	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium-226/228(picocuries per liter)	0	5 combined	[illegible]	NA	NO	20[illegible]	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0[illegible]	NA	NO	[illegible]	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorite (ppm), avg. of 3 samples in the distribution system	0.8	1.0			NO	[illegible]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.[illegible]	0.7[illegible]-12	NO	202[illegible]	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.[illegible]	0.04-0.[illegible]	NO	202[illegible]	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	TT	0.008	0.005-0.010	NO	2022	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	[illegible]	NA	NO	202[illegible]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	[illegible]	NA	NO	202[illegible]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	[illegible]	NA	NO	202[illegible]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0			NO	[illegible]	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ug/l)	MRDLG = 800	MRDL = 800	[illegible]	20-[illegible]	NO	202[illegible]	Water additive used to control microbes

The value reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) compliance is the lowest running annual average ratio between 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 (1) 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.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Akron Water Supply Bureau conducted sampling for bacteria, algal toxins, inorganic, synthetic organic contaminants, and volatile organic contaminants in [illegible] . The City of Tallmadge also conducted monthly bacteria, disinfection by-product, and unregulated contaminant monitoring samples for [illegible] . Samples were tested for 96 different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the 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 "[illegible] All Water Tests" performed on Akron drinking water is available at akronohio.gov/cms/Water/CCR or call 330-678-0077.

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 Akron Water Supply Bureau 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 1-800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

For more information, call the City of Tallmadge Water & Sewer Department at 330-633-0851. This report is also available on our website at tallmadge-ohio.org/ccr

Public Water System License #OH7704703

CITY OF TALLMADGE PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM TEST RESULTS

	MCLG	PQL	Average Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4						
Manganese (ppb) (entry point)	NA	0.40	12.3	9.8-14.8	NO	2019
HAA5 distribution system (March)	NA	0.20	21.82	17.3-26.54	NO	2019
HAA6BR distribution system (March)	NA	0.30	8.67	7.56-10.2	NO	2019
HAA9 distribution system (March)	NA	0.20	29.82	24.49-35.6	NO	2019
HAA5 distribution system (June)	NA	0.20	67.64	54.88-80.58	NO	2019
HAA6BR distribution system (June)	NA	0.30	16.63	16.08-17.38	NO	2019
HAA5 distribution system (June)	NA	0.20	82.81	69.38-96.48	NO	2019

About Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4
Our utility is committed to protecting public health and meets or surpasses all state and federal health standards for tap water, To help advance the science of drinking water, the rule was effective in the Federal Register on January 19, 2017 and we collected data for the EPA in 2019. Collecting information about the occurrence of these compounds in water supplies is the first step in the EPA's efforts to determine whether they should be regulated. The presence of a compound does not necessarily equate to a health risk; the concentration of a compound is a far more important factor in determining whether there are health implications. We will closely monitor both the concentrations of these compounds and the EPA's health studies and will keep you informed of any developments. Should the EPA ultimately determine that regulation is warranted, we will take whatever steps are necessary to protect the health of our customers. Detected results are listed above. For a copy of all results, please call 330-633-0851.

	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60 running annual avg.	33.34	15.2-48.8	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	N/A	80 running annual avg.	60.23	24.3-83.3	NO	2022	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4.0	1.7	1.2-2.2	NO	2022	Water additive used to control microbes

	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead and Copper						
Copper (ppm), customers' taps	1.3 ppm	0	0.251	NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	Zero out of 30 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper Action Level of 1.3 ppm					
Lead (ppb), routine compliance, at consumers' taps	15 ppb	1	0	NO	2020	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	One out of 30 samples was found to have lead levels (17.9ppb) in excess of the Action Level of 15 ppb					

The City of Tallmadge has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.