



AKRON
Water Supply Bureau
Your Clean Water Resource



2025 AKRON WATER SUPPLY BUREAU **DRINKING WATER** CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



SHAMMAS MALIK
MAYOR, THE CITY OF AKRON
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SAFE WATER IS OUR PRIORITY

The Akron Water Supply Bureau has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, water system contacts and how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water.

Water Source

Three impounding reservoirs 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, pumped 11 miles to Akron through three force mains into equalizing reservoirs and distributed to more than 80,000 households. Because 21 percent of the system is at higher elevations, eight districts are supplied by additional pump stations and tanks.

In the event of an emergency water supply loss, partial backup water supplies are available by connections to the water utilities of Kent, Hudson, Cleveland, Barberton, Cuyahoga Falls and Medina County. In 2025, Akron utilized the Medina County backup water supply for 57 days while rehabilitating a water storage tank, supplying 51.3 million gallons of water to customers in a portion of the Montrose area. This backup water supply is not utilized regularly throughout the year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from Medina County, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting the City of Medina Service Office at 330-722-9081.

Source Water Contamination

While the source water for the City of Akron Public Water System is considered susceptible to contamination, historically, the City of Akron Public Water System has effectively treated this source water to meet drinking water quality standards.

An assessment of our source water susceptibility to contamination was completed by Ohio in 2003, and determined that our 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.

For more information about the report contact the Akron Watershed office at 330-678-0077. Since the EPA's assessment in 2003, Akron has taken further actions to strengthen the protection of its source water.

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.

Required Health Information

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 animal or 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.

Backflow Program and Residential Outreach Program

Akron Water maintains an active backflow prevention program as required by Ohio EPA. Backflow can pose serious risks to public health. Typically, backflow concerns center around commercial customers, but backflow can occur at any customer location, including homes. Learn more about backflow risks, including residential risks, and how to prevent them by reading our Backflow brochure and other documents on our website at www.akronohio.gov/backflow or use your cell phone and the following QR code:



Turbidity

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 one NTU at any time. The Akron Water Supply's highest recorded turbidity result for 2025 was 0.23 NTU and the lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limit was 100%.



DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS CONTAINED WITHIN THIS REPORT

This report is based on the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations by the Akron Water Supply Bureau. Terms used in the Water Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here.

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

Contact Time (CT) means the mathematical product of a “residual disinfectant concentration” (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding “disinfectant contact time” (T).

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level 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 residual 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.

Not Applicable (NA): Abbreviation meaning that this does not apply to our report.

Not Detected (ND): Abbreviation meaning a contaminant was not detected in drinking water sample(s).

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): A measurement of the clarity of water. It is used to assess water quality by indicating the cloudiness of the water, which can be an indicator of the presence of contaminants.

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.

Parts per Trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A nanogram per liter corresponds to about thirty seconds in a million years.

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.

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

The “<” symbol: A symbol which means “less than”. A result of “<5” means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

Threshold level: The Lead threshold level is exceeded at 0.015 milligrams per liter concentration of Lead in an individual tap water sample.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NOT UNDER OHIO EPA REGULATION BUT OF GENERAL INTEREST

Parameter	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

TABLE OF DETECTED 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. As part of the federal 2024 PFAS drinking water rule, Public Water Systems were required to monitor finished drinking water for PFAS by April 26, 2027. In 2025, we completed four sampling events on June 27th, June 29th, September 8th and December 1st, analyzing for the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. All results were non-detections except the following:

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Result
PFOA (ng/L)	6/27/25	2
PFOA (ng/L)	6/29/25	1.96
PFOS (ng/L)	6/29/25	1.44



In 2025 The Akron Water Supply Bureau had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Akron Water Supply Bureau conducted sampling for bacteria, algae toxins, inorganic contaminants, synthetic organic contaminants, and volatile organic contaminants in 2025. Samples were tested for 75 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. The complete listing of ""2025 All Water Tests"" performed on Akron drinking water is available at https://www.akronohio.gov/departments/service/water_supply_bureau/reports.php or call 330.678.0077. Listed below is information on those contaminants detected.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS FOR 2025

Contaminants (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	100.0%	100% - 100%	NO	2025	
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), avg. 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	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.65	NA	NO	2025	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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	
Chloroform (ppb)	NA	NA	11.6	ND - 11.6	NO	2025	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	NA	NA	5.3	3.5 - 5.3	NO	2025	
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	NA	60	62.7	15.1 - 103.1	YES	2025	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ppb)	NA	80	74.3	21.2 - 113*	NO	2025	
The Akron Water Supply had an HAA5 MCL violation at 2 of 12 monitoring sites in the third quarter monitoring period (June 2025), caused by an unprecedented organics level in our raw water source due to an extremely wet spring and a very hot and dry summer. Following the violation, treatment was optimized for organics removal and HAA5 levels returned to compliance by the fourth quarter monitoring period (October 2025). Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.							
*The maximum Range of Detections is not a violation because individual samples are averaged with other samples before being compared with the maximum contamination level.							
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	

Contaminants (units)	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than or equal to	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical Source of Contaminants
Lead and Copper						
Copper (ppm), routine compliance, at customers' taps	1.3 ppm	NA	0.135	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 50 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	NA	2.7	NO	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
	0 out of 50 samples were found to have Lead levels in excess of the Lead Action Level of 15 ppb.					

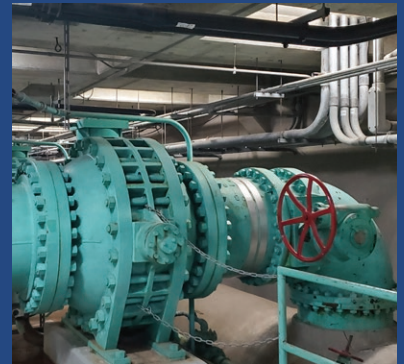
KNOW YOUR WATER

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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.



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.



AKRON'S LEAD AWARENESS CAMPAIGN AND LEAD & COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM

Akron Water regularly monitors Lead and Copper from homes in the Akron Water distribution system that meet Tier 1 requirements (i.e., have Lead in their plumbing system). The most recent compliance testing results taken in June-September 2025, as shown in the Lead and Copper table, continue to show results below the Lead and Copper action levels with no violations. Akron Water's monitoring results have always been lower than the federal action level for Lead of 15 parts per billion (ppb) since inception in 1991. The optimizations include adding zinc orthophosphate to finished water and keeping the pH of water above 7 at all times. The zinc orthophosphate forms a thin coating on the inside of pipes which prevents water from contacting the metal.

Akron Water is committed to delivering the highest quality water to each and every customer regardless of where you live and work. We do extra monitoring than needed just to make sure our highly effective corrosion control treatment continues delivering expected results. Even though we have excellent results, Akron made the commitment to remove all Lead service lines from our system. This monumental, 60-year task was completed on November 19, 2025 and makes Akron one of the few water systems in the country to have removed all of their Lead service lines and the largest system in Ohio. Since Akron no longer has Lead service lines, we have been permitted by Ohio EPA to greatly reduce our mandatory Lead Awareness Campaign. Regardless, we still have tips for ensuring the highest quality water possible comes from your faucet.

"Clean Aerators, Flush, and Drink Cold" are the actions all customers should implement to help ensure the highest quality of water is coming out of your tap, especially if there is the possibility of Lead in your household plumbing system. In some situations, plumbing changes in your home may temporarily increase Lead levels in water or distribution repairs may cause discoloration. As a standard practice the USEPA recommends these actions (clean aerators, flush, and drink cold) to reduce possible Lead exposure in drinking water. It is especially important to do this when water has been restored after a disruption of service such as a main break.

CLEAN AERATORS Clean all of your faucet aerator screens regularly. Small particles of solder and other material can accumulate in faucet aerators and in some circumstances can release Lead into the water. Aerators should be cleaned at least twice a year, and more frequently after work is done to your plumbing system. An easy way to remember is clean aerators when the time changes in Spring and Fall (i.e., when you change batteries in your smoke detectors).

FLUSH Flush your cold-water lines before consuming water when water has not been used for 6 or more hours. The goal is to have cold, fresh water from the water main in the street come out of your tap before drinking and cooking. This helps ensure you have flushed away any water that may have contained Lead that leached from plumbing. To flush the plumbing, run water until you feel the temperature change then run water for an additional 30 seconds to 3 minutes. The time depends on the length and diameter of your service line.

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 3 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

The farther your home is from the street, the longer you need to flush.

DRINK COLD Always use cold water for cooking, drinking and preparing baby formula. Hot water corrodes pipes faster and is more likely to contain Lead. If you need hot water for food or drinks, get water from the cold water tap and then heat the water.

Learn more about our Lead Awareness Campaign. We teach about Lead to meet a portion of the notification requirements in Ohio Administrative Code Rule 3745-83-02. Our education materials include information about Lead in drinking water, treatment for corrosion control, health information and what material your service line is made of. This can all be found on our Lead webpage at www.AkronOhio.gov/Lead.

Service Line Inventory The Lead and Copper Rules require public water systems like Akron Water to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water from the water main in the street. Service lines have a city-owned portion and a customer-owned portion. These two portions can be made of different material. This information is summarized in our Service Line Inventory, which can be viewed for your location by visiting: www.AkronOhio.gov/ServiceLineInventory.

If you find the customer-owned portion at your address is identified as "Unknown", please email us at UnknownServiceLines@AkronOhio.gov. We will send you a very easy-to-use phone app where you can send us a picture of your service line so we can update our records.

ADDITIONAL ACTIONS TO ADDRESS LEAD IN PLUMBING

There are no Lead service lines on the public portion (City-owned) or the private portion (owned by the property owner) in Akron. However, galvanized pipe on the private-owned portion needs removed if certain conditions are met. If you have galvanized pipe leading into the water meter, email GalvServiceLines@akronohio.gov for more information. We are currently removing specific galvanized pipe free of charge to the property owner.

Identify and replace faucets containing Lead. Faucets made before 1986 can have unlimited Lead inside; those that were made between 1986 and 2014 can have up to 8% Lead inside. Plumbing components made after 2014 are limited to a maximum 0.25% Lead where the component comes in contact with water.

Volunteer your home. Akron Water is actively seeking homeowners for future sampling. If you would like to be considered for future sampling, send an email to WaterQuality@akronohio.gov.

Boiling your water will NOT reduce Lead. Boiling water is used to kill pathogens, not remove contaminants. Boiling water causes evaporation which means metals such as Lead will concentrate.

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/safewater/lead>.

Public participation and comments are welcome at Akron City Council ward meetings with the schedule available at <https://www.akroncitycouncil.org/upcoming-meetings> or phone 330-375-2256. You are welcome to contact Akron Water Supply regarding information in this report or other water questions using the email WaterQuality@akronohio.gov or by a phone call to the Akron Water Plant at 330-678-0077.



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