



# City of Chardon

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

FOR YEAR 2025

## It's All About Your Water

As required by the Safe Drinking Water Act Re-authorization of 1996, the City of Chardon Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is information regarding general health, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts. In summary, the City of Chardon drinking water meets or exceeds all EPA standards.

### THE SYSTEM

The City of Chardon receives its drinking water from six wells. We have a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system issued by the Ohio EPA. In 2025, the Water Department pumped 169.32 million gallons of water to the City. The well water is treated at the water treatment plant where arsenic, iron and manganese are removed and chlorine is added for disinfection, fluoride to help prevent dental decay, and a phosphate blend to prevent corrosiveness in the water mains.

Ohio EPA recently approved a study of the City of Chardon's source of drinking water, to determine its susceptibility to contamination. Ohio EPA determined, the aquifer (water-rich zone) that supplies water to the City of Chardon has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination was based on the following:

- presence of a moderately thick protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer,
- no evidence to suggest that ground water has been impacted by any significant levels of chemical contaminants from human activities, and
- the presence of significant potential contaminant sources in the protection area

This susceptibility rating means that under currently existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is moderate. This likelihood can be minimized by implementing appropriate protective measures. More information about the source water assessment or what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 440-286-2657.

### WHAT ARE SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION TO DRINKING WATER?

The sources of drinking water, both tap and bottled, 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.

*(continued on page 2)*

*Sources of Contamination continued from page 1*

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA 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 (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).

**HOW DO I PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS CONCERNING MY DRINKING WATER?**

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of the Chardon City Council.

**MEETINGS ARE THE SECOND THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH**

**ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER.**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Chardon Water Department conducted sampling for *disinfection by-products, bacteria, inorganic, radiological, synthetic organic, and volatile organic* contaminants. Samples were collected for various different contaminants, most of which were not detected in the City of Chardon's water supply.

The Ohio EPA requires the City to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of the data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

20 samples for lead in the system were found to have no levels more than the action level of 15 ug/L.

*Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the City of Chardon's drinking water.*

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	1.29 mg/l	0.79 mg/l-1.29 mg/l	NO	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine (Total)	MRDLG 4mg/l	MRDL 4mg/l	0.80 mg/l	0.62 mg/l-0.89 mg/l	NO	2025	Water additive to control microbes.
Barium	2.0 mg/l	2.0 mg/l	0.185 mg/l	N/A	NO	2023	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
TTHM s	NA	80.0 ug/l	39.0 ug/l	37.8 ug/l - 39.0 ug/l	NO	2025	Disinfection byproducts

Lead							
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of contaminants
Lead (ug/L)	0 ug/L	15 ug/L	0	< 2.0 ug/L	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures
0 of 20 samples were found to have lead levels more than the lead action level of 15 ug/L							

Copper							
Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of contaminants
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	0.950 ppm	No	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing fixtures
0 of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.							

### LEAD HEALTH EFFECTS

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 Chardon 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Service Line Inventory

In 2024 the City of Chardon was required to complete a service line material inventory for every home and business that is supplied with fresh water by the city. There are no known lead service lines in the City of Chardon. This was determined by construction and plumbing codes, permits, historic records, visual inspections or other documentation that indicates the service line materials. The full inventory is available on this link: <https://chardon.cc/servicelines2024> or on our website [cityofchardon.gov](http://cityofchardon.gov) under Water and Wastewater Departments and Water Service Line Inventory for OEPA.

### OTHER INFORMATION FROM DISTRIBUTION SAMPLES

TEST	RESULT	UNITS
Alkalinity, Total	190	mg/l
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	250	mg/l
Barium	0.17	mg/l
Sodium	27.3	mg/l
Magnesium	18.2	mg/l
Manganese	<0.010	mg/l
Potassium	<2.0	mg/l
Iron	<0.04	mg/l
Lead	<2.0	ug/l

**Definitions of some terms contained within this report.****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.

**Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)**

The lowest concentration of a substance that a laboratory can reliably measure and report.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water without causing an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

**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.

**Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L)** are 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 “<” 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.

**License to Operate (LTO) Status Information:**

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

**For more information** on your drinking water, contact:

Frank Taylor, Superintendent of Water & Wastewater

(440) 286-2657

Web Site <http://www.cityofchardon.gov>

E-Mail [water@cityofchardon.gov](mailto:water@cityofchardon.gov)

[ftaylor@cityofchardon.gov](mailto:ftaylor@cityofchardon.gov)