



THE CITY OF Kent, Ohio

2025 DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

The City of Kent remains committed to providing our residents with a safe and reliable supply of the highest-quality drinking water. We continue to test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced procedures. In 2025, we had an unconditional license (OH6701812) to operate our water system. The City of Kent water meets all state and federal standards for appearance and safety. As a matter of record, all City of Kent Water Plant Operators possess Ohio EPA Operator Certification. In addition, three personnel are Ohio EPA certified to do bacteria testing. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

We proudly report that the water provided by the City of Kent continues to “meet or exceed” all established water-quality standards.

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting your drinking water. Regular City Council Meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month, at 319 South Depeyster Street, in the Kent Council Chambers at 7:30 p.m. We invite and welcome the public to these meetings.

Overview

The year 2025 was very successful. One of two wells was drilled and pump tested in 2025, the second well is being drilled in 2026. It looks promising to add significant redundancy to the Wellfield with these two wells. Several valves at the Water Treatment Plant were replaced, most notably our sludge valves, lagoon valves, and a 24-inch filter drain valve. In-line pH probes and a chlorine probe were added to the treatment process, enabling the Operators to more closely

monitor the process and make water-quality adjustments sooner.

The employees of the Kent Water Treatment Plant responded promptly to any issues or emergencies throughout the year. We consistently maintained water service to the entire City of Kent. We greatly appreciate the continued dedication and hard work of our employees.

There were no operational deviations from the State or Federal EPA. We look forward to continuing to serve Kent with the world's best potable water.

Water Source Information

The City of Kent is supplied by groundwater, pumped from several wells close to the Water Plant. Our wellfield is known as the "Breakneck Creek Wellfield," which taps into the "Buried Valley Aquifer." The exception is Well No. 13. It is considered a rock well, as it taps into a water-bearing sandstone formation. The high-quality well water is first delivered to your Water Plant, where it is treated. The treatment includes softening, filtration, stabilization (to prevent it from being corrosive), disinfection, and fluoridation for your benefit.

Ohio EPA completed a study of the City of Kent's source of drinking water to identify potential contaminant sources and provide guidance on protecting the drinking water source. This assessment indicates that the Kent City PWS's source of drinking water has a high susceptibility to contamination because 1) The sand and gravel aquifer has a shallow depth to water, less than 15 feet below the ground surface, 2) The topography is relatively flat, and the soils are loams and sandy loams, allowing for a moderate to significant amount of precipitation to infiltrate into the ground instead of running off 3) No confining layer exists in many areas, which could act as a barrier

between the ground surface and the aquifer. 4) Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area. This susceptibility means that under current existing conditions, the likelihood of the aquifer becoming contaminated is relatively high. The City of Kent has proactively monitored and protected this precious resource.

The City of Kent also has an emergency connection with the City of Ravenna. During 2025

we used 0 gallons from this connection over the year. On average, this connection is used for approximately one or two days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the City of Ravenna, but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting Amy Wilson (330)296-2741.

Water Quality Data

The following table lists the only drinking water contaminants found during or prior to 2025. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. It is important to understand the treatment process for our water, which makes it far safer than most water supplies worldwide. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing performed between January 1st through December 31st, 2025. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

How to Read This Table

It's easy! Our water is tested to ensure that it is safe and healthy. The column marked "Level Found" shows the highest test results during the year. A "Source of Contaminant" shows where this substance usually originates. Footnotes explain important details. Columns headed MCL, AL, and MCLG refer to:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which, there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations.

We have performed testing for many different potential contaminants, but only the listed substances were found. Of the substances found, all are below the MCL limit. We also collected 360 routine samples for bacteriological examination throughout the city during the year of 2025. We are pleased to report that each of these samples were negative (no bacteria present).

Contaminant	Sample Year	Unit	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Level Found	Range of Detections	Sources of Contaminants	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2025	ppm	4	4	1.03	0.74-1.07	Erosion from natural deposits, additive in water which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Disinfection Byproducts								
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs	2025	ppb	80	N/A	51.70	51.20-51.70	By-Product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	2025	ppb	60	N/A	12.90	8.74-12.90	By-Product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Residual Disinfectants								
Total Chlorine	2025	ppm	4	4	1.14	0.90 – 1.3	Water Additive to control Microbes.	NO
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Bromodichloromethane	2025	ppb	NA	NA	5.48	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Chloroform	2025	ppb	NA	NA	5.34	NA		NO
Bromoform	2025	ppb	NA	NA	2.14	NA		NO
Dibromochloromethane	2025	ppb	NA	NA	5.07	NA		NO
Inorganic Contaminants								
Chromium	2025	ppb	100	100	2.71	NA	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nickel	2025	ppb	NA	NA	1.37	NA	A metallic element used in alloys; in electroplated protective coatings; in alkaline storage batteries, and as a catalyst	NO
Nitrate	2025	ppm	10	10	0.499	NA	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	NO

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	2023	Unit	Action level (AL)	MCLG	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Sources of Contaminants	Violation
Lead	2023	ppb	AL = 15	0	0	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
	0 out of 0 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.							
Copper	2023	ppm	AL=1.3	1.3	0	0.014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	NO
	0 out of 0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the lead action level of 1.3 ppm.							

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

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. We completed 3 out of the 4 sampling events on analyzing for the six regulated PFAS: PFOA, PFOS, HFPO-DA, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA. All results were non-detections except the following:

Table of Detected PFAS:

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	Results
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) ng/L	10/14/2025	2.33

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.

Key to Table

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

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

pci/l = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l): Parts per Million (ppm) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in approximately 11.5 days.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l): Parts per Billion (ppb) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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

ng/L = nanograms per liter, a unit of concentration representing one billionth of a gram of a substance in one liter of fluid. It is primarily used to measure trace levels of contaminants like PFAS in water, with 1 ng/L being equivalent to 1 part per trillion (ppt)

Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection byproducts are the results of providing continuous disinfection of your drinking water and form when disinfectants combine with organic matter naturally occurring in the source water. Disinfection byproducts are grouped into two categories, Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). USEPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and disinfectant byproducts in drinking water, including both TTHMs and HAA5s.

TTHM’s Health Effects

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of getting cancer.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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.

Additional Water Quality Monitoring

Our water system participates in the Ambient Ground Water Monitoring Program, which is administered by the Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Waters. As a result, our ground water source is subjected to additional extensive analysis every six to eighteen months. While this analysis is not used to fulfill our monitoring requirements, it does provide us with additional assurance of the quality of our source water.

Additional Information That May Be Of Interest:

Chemical Analysis (Annual Average 2025)

	Raw Water (untreated)	Tap Water (treated)
Alkalinity	221 mg/l	46 mg/l
Hardness	304 mg/l	101 mg/l
Non-Carbonate	83 mg/l	55 mg/l
Calcium (as Ca)	93 mg/l	20 mg/l
Magnesium (Mg)	17 mg/l	13 mg/l
Fluoride	0.17 mg/l	0.95 mg/l
P.H.	7.35	9.19

Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water and Additional Health Information

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 (800-426-4791).

Source Water Protection

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 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 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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, 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.

If you have any questions or would like additional information on the Source Water Protection report, please get in touch with John Ellison-Water Plant Manager at the Kent Water Treatment Plant at (330)-676-7220

Lead in Drinking Water

“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 Kent 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 several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap from 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the 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>.”

Who needs to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, some elderly people, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate ways to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit 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.

Additional Questions?

In addition to the testing that we are required to perform, our water system voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. For more information, call the City of Kent at (330) 676-6333. We are here to serve **YOU!** Please feel free to contact us with any questions that you may have.



Partnership for Safe Water

The City of Kent Water Treatment Plant participates in the Partnership for Safe Water. The Partnership is an association of seven drinking water organizations, with over 250 water utilities and 400 treatment plants. Our involvement in the Partnership is a commitment to the best water quality possible, aiming for higher water quality standards than those set by law. This Partnership commitment is entirely voluntary and is not required by law. It is our commitment to provide the best water quality possible to our customers.

Significant Deficiencies

We were informed by the Ohio EPA that a significant deficiency in the 400,000-gallon ground storage tank had been identified on January 24th, 2023. We are currently under contract with ARCADIS to rehabilitate and paint the 400,000-gallon ground storage tank. It is estimated that the rehabilitation project will begin in late spring to early summer, weather-dependent, after the 500,000-gallon pedisphere tank rehabilitation project is complete. The rehabilitation of the 400,000-gallon ground storage tank will be complete by September 1st, 2026.

The significant deficiencies identified in the Ohio EPA report are listed below.

b. The following deficiencies require attention to protect from structural failure and to upgrade the facility to meet current design standards. Please have a professional company address the following deficiencies identified in the inspection report:

i. Replacement of 10 anchor bolt nuts.

ii. Abrasive blast and clean the interior ceiling, rafters, compression ring and plate edges to inspect for steel loss to determine if repairs are needed.

iii. Remove internal overflow piping and install an external overflow that terminates onto a concrete splash pad with a screen, which creates a proper visible air gap discharge.

iv. Exterior roof coating identified in fair condition, small, isolated areas of coating delaminating.

v. Exterior shell coating identified in poor condition, numerous large areas of coating delaminating to underlying coats and prime coat.

vi. Interior roof coating identified in poor condition with, extensive and substantial corrosion degradation taking place along the circular rafter compression ring.

The Ohio EPA informed us on January 24th, 2023, that a significant deficiency in the 500,000-gallon pedisphere tank had been identified. We are currently under contract with ARCADIS to rehabilitate and paint the 500,000-gallon pedisphere tank. It is estimated that the rehabilitation project will be completed by early summer, but no later than September 1st, 2026.

The significant deficiencies identified in the Ohio EPA report are listed below.

b. The following deficiencies require attention to protect from structural failure and to upgrade the facility to meet current design standards. Please have a professional company address the following deficiencies identified in the inspection report:

i. The tank is vented through four 11-inch by 6-inch openings cut through the top of the access tube which is venting the tank through the dry interior without the required screening. Recommend welding plates over these openings and installing a 24-inch freeze proof type roof vent.

ii. Access tube ladder is almost completely corroded through along the side rail. Corroded section of the side rail should be replaced.

iii. Repair access holes cut in the floors of both dry interior stem landings.

iv. Exterior upper ball roof coating identified in poor condition.

v. Exterior shell /ball coating identified in poor condition.

vi. Interior upper ball roof coating identified in poor condition. Moderate to extensive corrosion areas present throughout rafters, circular compression rafter ring and roof plate edges.

vii. Interior pedestal access tube coating identified in poor condition, including access tube ladder and pedestal shaft, and base plate.

We were informed by the Ohio EPA that a significant deficiency in storage of the chlorine cylinders had been identified on January 24th 2023. We are under contract with AECOM to investigate the feasibility, cost, and schematic design of the transition from chlorine gas to liquid sodium hypochlorite. The investigation will be completed by November 30th 2026.

The significant deficiencies identified in the Ohio EPA report are listed below.

- a. The extra chlorine cylinder that is not in use at the plant is stored in the loading dock outside of the chlorine room. The cylinder is covered by a roof but otherwise exposed to outdoor conditions.*
- b. Per Ohio EPA detail plan approval on November 16, 1973, "Storage space for 18 containers (1-ton cylinders) will be provided on the loading dock next to the chlorine room." The current operation/method of storage for the 1-ton cylinders is in accordance with the 1973 approval. However, this operation/method is an unacceptable risk to the health of the operators and surrounding public.*

Per the Lead and Copper Rules, Public Water Systems were required to develop and maintain a Service Line Inventory. A service line is the underground pipe that supplies your home or building with water. To view the Service Line Inventory, which lists the material type(s) for your location, you can visit the City of Kent website below.

<https://www.kentohio.gov/living-here/utilities/water-distribution>

The direct link to the Service Line Inventory is <https://www.kentohio.gov/media/ouef5qbh/copy-of-lsl-inv-updated-040325.xlsx>. You may also call the Central Maintenance Division at 330-673-1688 - 930 Overholt Rd Kent OH to request a copy.