

City of Canton Water Department
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2020

The **City of Canton 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 general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Canton Water Department is pleased to present our twenty-third Annual Water Quality Report. The City of Canton is fortunate to have an abundant, dependable source of high quality drinking water. We are proud to announce that our water continues to meet or exceed all federal and state Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) primary standards set for public health. During the 2020 year we had a current, unconditional license to operate our water system.

The Canton Water Department has been reinvesting heavily in the future of our public water system through the repair and replacement of aging infrastructure. We have also sought to extend water mains and add new customers where practical. In 2020 alone, 3.2 miles of aging water main were replaced and an additional 5.8 miles of new water main were added to the distribution system. We also installed a new waste water dechlorination system at our Sugar Creek water treatment plant. This will lessen the impact on the environment from discharge water we return to the wetlands and ensure we maintain regulatory compliance.

What to expect from your drinking 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).

What is the source of Canton's drinking water? Canton Water Department obtains 100% of its water from underground wells. Our wells extend 100-200 feet deep into sand and gravel aquifers that were created long ago by glacial activity. These natural aquifers provided Canton with **6.91 Billion** gallons of water in **2020**. We have three separate well fields that supply water to our three water treatment plants. The first is referred to as our Northeast Well Field, which is located in the northeast section of Canton which produced **1.77 Billion** gallons of water. The second is referred to as our Northwest Well Field, which is located in the northwest section of Canton which produced **1.35 Billion** gallons of water. Finally, our Sugarcreek Well Field is located southwest of Canton which produced **3.79 Billion** gallons of water. The Source Water Assessment Reports have been completed for all three well fields. The reports indicate the well fields are highly susceptible to contamination due to the physical nature and location of the respective aquifers. A high susceptibility rating of the aquifer does not imply that the well fields will become contaminated.

It only means that the existing/known aquifer conditions are such that ground water within the aquifer could become impacted if the potential contaminant sources are not appropriately managed. We have taken protective measures to avoid contamination. More information can be obtained by contacting Chris Boehm at chris.boehm@cantonohio.gov Should you need to obtain the Source Water Assessment Report please contact the Ohio EPA.

The **Wellhead Protection Program** is designed to monitor the aquifer for contaminants beginning at a 5-year travel time for ground water. This gives the Canton Water Department 5 years, from the first detection of contaminants, to install mitigation and other treatment techniques to insure the health and safety of our consumers.

Backup Measures: Should the need ever arise, we have several protective backup systems built into our utility that enable us to ensure a dependable flow of drinking water to our consumers. As previously mentioned, Canton has three separate water treatment plants and well fields. If one plant is taken off-line, the other two plants can make up the difference in water production. The City also has nearly 30 million gallons of drinking water stored in enclosed reservoirs, acting as a protective reserve of water. Another backup system includes diesel generators at the Northeast and Sugar Creek Water Treatment Plants. These powerful generators can provide enough electricity to operate the plants in the event of a widespread power outage. The systems described above ensure that the Canton Water Department can provide a dependable supply of drinking water to all of our consumers

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.

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).

What's in Canton's Drinking Water? The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The **City of Canton Water Department** conducted sampling for OEPA compliance purposes, UCMR4 and our Wellhead Protection Program. The following tables list those contaminants found in the drinking water. Most contaminants were not detected in the drinking water. 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.

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.

TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants	
Lead (ppb)	15 ppb	None	3.6 ppb	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	_ 0 _ out of _ 50 _ samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.						
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	None	0.37 ppm	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
	_ 0 _ out of _ 50 _ samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium in PPM	2	2	0.11	0.058 - 0.110	No	2019	Discharge from metals refineries and erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride in PPM	4	4	1.23	0.91 – 1.23	No	2020	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine in PPM	MRDLG 4	MRDGL 4	0.84	0.70 – 0.95	No	2020	Water additive to control microbes
Disinfection By-products							
TTHM in PPB Total Trihalomethanes	MRDLG N/A	80	36	11.5 - 45.9	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 in PPB Haloacetic Acids	MRDLG N/A	60	12.3	ND - 14.8	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Unregulated Contaminates							
Bromodichloromethane in PPB	0	None	7.7	3.2 - 13.7	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination, a TTHM
Bromoform in PPB	0	None	1.8	1.0 - 3.6	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination, a TTHM
Chloroform in PPB	0	None	7.6	2.4 -19.0	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination, a TTHM
Dibromochloromethane in PPB	0	None	5.7	3.8 - 10.5	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination, a TTHM
Dichloroacetic Acid in PPB	0	None	3.7	1.3 - 7.7	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination, an HHA5
Trichloroacetic Acid in PPB	0	None	2.5	ND- 5.3	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination, an HHA5
Dibromoacetic Acid in PPB	0	None	1.7	ND – 2.7	No	2020	By-product of drinking water chlorination, an HHA5

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) Sampling

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2020 the Canton Water Department participated in the fourth round of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4). To obtain results from UCMR4 please contact Chris Boehm at chris.boehm@cantonohio.gov

UCMR4				
Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections	Sample Location
Manganese (ppb)	2020	2.5	1.1 - 2.5	Entry Point
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	2020	6.5	3.63 - 9.2	Distribution
Haloacetic Acids HAA9 (ppb)	2020	13.6	8.69 - 18.5	Distribution
Haloacetic Acids HAA6Br (ppb)	2020	10.4	5.6 - 11.93	Distribution
2-Methoxyethanol (ppb)	2020	3.3	ND - 3.3	Entry Point

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 Canton Water Department** 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

PFAS Sampling: In 2020, the City of Canton Water Department was sampled as part of the State of Ohio's Drinking Water Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Sampling Initiative. Six PFAS compounds were sampled, and none were detected in our finished drinking water. For more information about PFAS, please visit pfas.ohio.gov

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information: The Revised Total Coliform Rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes E. coli bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. The Canton Water Department was not issued any assessments or deficiencies in 2020.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of the City Council which meets every Monday at 7:30 PM in City Hall Council Chambers. During the summer months of June, July and August, the Council meets every other week.

Who do I contact for more information?

For more information about your drinking water contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791; or contact the Northeast District Office of Ohio EPA at (330) 963-1200; or contact the Water Department Superintendent, Mr. Tyler S. Converse at (330) 489-3308.

Why do I occasionally see discolored water leaving my tap?

Discolored water is usually due to the presence of iron. Visible Iron in drinking water can be caused by oxidation of dissolved iron by chlorine in the water, corrosion in the pipes that carry the water from the treatment plant to your home or corrosion in your home's plumbing, including the hot water heater. Problems with discolored water usually clear themselves within a day. If you have a prolonged discolored water problem, please notify us.

Hydrant Flushing: During the warm summer months, you may see Water Department personnel flushing fire hydrants. We do this to remove the accumulation of iron sediment in the pipes, thereby reducing discolored water situations over the long term. Be aware, however, that hydrant flushing may **temporarily cause both a drop in water pressure and discolored water.**

What is hard water?

Canton's water contains the naturally occurring mineral calcium, which is better known as hardness. Water was nicknamed hard when people found it **hard** to make soap suds or lather from the water. The presence of calcium in the water is not a health concern, but rather somewhat of a nuisance that is very costly to remove on a large scale. Some individuals use a water softener to remove unwanted hardness. Calcium buildup can be removed from spigots and coffee pots using vinegar.

Violations

The City of Canton Water Department received a Notice of Violation, on 2/16/2021, for failure to monitor Disinfection Byproducts. The Notice of Violation is as follows.

Canton Public Water System is in violation of Ohio Administrative Code Rule (OAC) 3745-81-24 for failing to monitor your drinking water during the Fourth Quarter of 2020 monitoring period and/or report results for the following contaminants: Disinfection By-Products.

The Water Department failed to collect samples during the Fourth Quarter monitoring period, 10/1/2020 – 10/7/2020, as required by the Ohio EPA. The Water Department returned to compliance on 11/16/2020.

Steps have been taken to ensure that all sampling will be conducted as required by enacting a more comprehensive management plan.

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 an increased risk of getting cancer

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer

Public Notice

Drinking Water Notice. Monitoring requirements not met for Canton Public Water System.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the Fourth Quarter of 2020 time period we did not monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time: Disinfection By-Products.

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that Canton Public Water System did not monitor and report results for the presence of the contaminants listed above in the public drinking water system during the Fourth Quarter of 2020 time period, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. You do not need to take any actions in response to this notice.

What Is Being Done?

Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future.

A sample was (will be) collected on 11/16/2020

Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting Canton Public Water System at:

Contact Person: Chris Boehm
Phone Number: 330 438 6562
Mailing Address: 2664 Harrisburg Rd
Canton, Ohio
44705

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

PWSID: OH7608112 Facility ID: DS1

Date Distributed: 7/1/2021

Definitions:

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.

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 days.

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 about 32 years.

Parts per Trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per trillion corresponds to one second in 31,546 years.

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

ND: Contaminate Not Detected.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: (MRDLG) The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): 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.

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