



NORTH CANTON DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT 1999

The City of North Canton 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.

Source Water Information (141.453)(b)

The City of North Canton receives its drinking water from six wells, two of which are located on property adjoining the treatment plant, two are located in the Dresser Well Field west of Whipple Ave and two at Price Park adjacent to the walking track.

The North Canton Water Treatment Plant also has an emergency connection with the Canton Water System and Consumers Water System of Massillon. During 1999 we used 33,089,240 gallons from this connection over 61 and 105 days respectfully. On average this connection is not used. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the Canton and Consumers Systems. A copy of their consumers confidence report can be obtained by contacting: **City of Canton Water Department - 330-489-3308 or Consumers Water Service at 330-833-4630.** Water purchased from Canton Water System June 8, 1999 to August 8, 1999 - 31,400,000 Gals. Consumers Water System, July 15, 1999 to October 28, 1999 - 1,689,240 gallons.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water? (141.153)(b)(1)

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.

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 and 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? (141.154)

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 infections. 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).

About your drinking water (141.153)(d)

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of North Canton conducted sampling for bacteria; inorganic; synthetic organic; volatile organic contaminant sampling during 1999. Samples were collected for a total of 156 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the City of North Canton 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.

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the North Canton drinking water.
(141.153)(d)(6)

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample year	Typical Source of Contaminants
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Radioactive Contaminants

Gross Beta	50	50	6.02pc/L	4pc/L	No	1998	Certain Minerals are Radioactive and may emit forms of Radiation known as Protons and Beta Radiation
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Inorganic Contaminants

Fluoride ppm	4	4	Feb. 0.79 Jul. 0.73 Aug. 0.79 Sep. 1.37	.8-1.2	No	1999	Erosion of Natural Deposits. Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Lead ppb	0	0	4.1	9 Detects 2.2-15.0	No	1999	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; and erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ppb	0	1300	600	27 Detects 12-750	No	1999	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems; and erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate ppm		10	0.06		No	1999	Infants under six months could become seriously ill if exceeds the MCL
Arsenic	N/A	50	<3	<3		1998	Erosion of Natural Deposits. Runoffs from orchards. Runoffs from glass and Electronics Production wastes.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Dichloroethane	0	5	1.1		No	1999	Discharge from Industrial Chemical Factories
TTHM ppb	0	100	40	3.7	15.7	1999	By Product of Drinking Water Chlorination

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water? (141.153)(h)(4)

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of City Council which meets the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. Call the Council office for further information on Council meetings - 499-3986.

For more information on your drinking water contact Rich Steinhebel - 330-499-6473.

Definitions of some terms contained within this report. (141.153)(c)

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 11.5 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.

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 was not detected.