



City of North Canton Drinking Water Plant 2017 Consumer Confidence Report

The City of North Canton
145 North Main Street
North Canton, Ohio 44720

David Held, Mayor
Patrick DeOrio, Director
of Administration

Drinking Water Plant
7300 Freedom Avenue NW
North Canton, Ohio 44720
Mark Leichtamer,
Superintendent

City of North Canton Contact Phone Numbers:	
Water treatment information or water quality problem: North Canton Drinking Water Plant	24 hours a day, 7 days a week 330-499-6473
Billing related questions or water service on/off: North Canton Utilities Department	Monday thru Friday 8am to 4pm 330-499-4801
Backflow assemblies or inspections: North Canton Backflow Department	Monday thru Friday 6:30am to 3:00pm 330-499-3801
Main breaks, meter repair and water taps: City of North Canton Service Center, Distribution	Monday thru Friday 7:00am to 4:00pm 330-499-1528
Water main breaks (after hours): North Canton Police Department, Non-emergency	24 hours a day, 7 days a week 330-499-5911

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The City of North Canton DWP, (PWSID# OH-7604312), has prepared the following report to provide you, the consumer, on the quality of your drinking water. Included within this report are general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water, and water system contacts. There are currently 7,818 residential accounts and 1,257 commercial accounts for a total of 9,075 water accounts. This gives us a combined 24,450 people served, 17,488 inside the city and 7,500 outside the city.

Source Water Information

The City of North Canton receives its drinking water from nine ground water wells in five different locations. The City of North Canton averaged 3.05 million gallons of water per day (MGD) and pumped a total of 1.113 billion gallons for the year of 2017. The North Canton Drinking Water Plant also has an emergency connection with the Canton Water System and Aqua Ohio Water System of Massillon, which we did not have to use in 2017. All of this water was drawn from the Buried Valley and Massillon Sandstone Aquifers. These aquifers, although plentiful, have been deemed to be HIGHLY susceptible to contamination due to the fact that there is only a very thin layer of clay cap protecting our aquifers. Protecting the drinking water source from contamination is the responsibility of everyone please dispose of hazardous chemicals in the proper manner report polluters to the appropriate authorities. More detailed information is provided in the City of North Canton Water Source Assessment which can be found at the Ohio EPA's website <http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/swap.aspx> and selecting "drinking Water Source Assessment Reports" in the box under "Quick Links". When the map appears, you can search by your water system name or PWS ID- OH7604312.

What are sources of contamination to drinking water?

The source 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 water can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Lead *see “*About Your Drinking Water*”

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

About your 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 North Canton Drinking Water Plant 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 <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 individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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).

MORE ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of North Canton conducted sampling for the following contaminants: bacteria, inorganics, synthetic organics, radioactive substances, and volatile organics. Samples were analyzed for 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 often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Consequently, some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old. Please know that none of the contaminants tested for exceeded the EPA's Maximum Contaminant Levels in 2017.

2017 License to Operate (LTO) Status Information.

The City of North Canton was issued a unconditional license to operate in 2017.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of City Council, which meets the second and fourth Monday of each month. Call the Council office (330) 499-3986 for further information on Council meetings.

For more information on your drinking water contact Mark Leichtamer, Superintendent of the North Canton Drinking Water Plant. Mr. Leichtamer is available to answer any questions you may have about your water and is available weekdays from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. at (330) 499-6473. You can also call the local office of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency at (330) 963-1200 with any water questions.

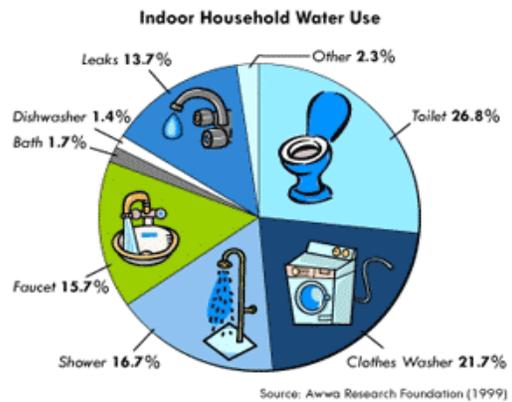
HOW TO READ THIS REPORT

The City of North Canton is required to provide this annual report on drinking water quality to every North Canton water customer. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety and the results of testing those samples are in this report. In addition, since it is your water system and you pay for it, we believe you should understand where the water comes from, how it is processed and transported to you, and what the city is doing to make certain the system is not only safe, but reliable.

MONEY SAVING TIPS!!

WATER USAGE AND SAVINGS CHART FOR COMPARISON
 Source: City of Columbus, Ohio, 2015 CCR

Normal Usage		Conservation Usage		
Gals Used	Method	Gal Used	Method	Savings
50	Shower head running continuously	25	Shorter Showers (5 mins) OR	50%
		25	Low flow shower head (10 min) OR	50%
		12.5	Low flow shower head (5 min) OR	75%
36	Standard tub, full	18	Standard tub, half full	50%
4-6	Depends on tank size	2-4	Use a displacement bag, or milk jug in tank reservoir OR	50%
		1.6	Replace with low flow toilet	70%
5	With tap running continuously	1	Fill a standard basin	80%
10	With tap running continuously	1	Wet brush with brief rinses	90%
20	With tap running continuously	1	Fill a standard basin	95%
30	With tap running continuously	10	Wash and rinse with a half filled standard sink	66%
16	Full Cycle	7	Short cycle	56%
60	Full cycle: Highest water level	27	Short cycle	55%
10	Per minuet; Average garden hose	Varies	Eliminate, Night watering, etc	Varies



2017 LIST OF DETECTED CONTAMINATES

Volatile Organic Compounds Plant Tap EP-001 (monthly average reported result)

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
MONTHLY 2017	Chloroform (PPM)	No	0	Unreg	1.29	<0.50 to 3.36	Discharge from industrial facilities: byproducts of drinking water chlorination
	Bromodichloromethane (PPB)	No	0	Unreg	2.90	1.64 TO 5.47	
	Dibromochloromethane (PPB)	No	0	Unreg	4.48	2.02 TO 6.58	
	Bromoform (PPB)	No	0	Unreg	2.86	1.16 TO 4.20	
	Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (PPB)	No	0	70	0.78	< 0.5 to 2.10	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (pCi/L)

NOT REQUIRED IN 2017. (Taken from EP-001 plant tap.)

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
6/8/16	Gross Alpha ; Incl. Radon & Uranium (pCi/L)	No	0	15	ND	<3	Certain minerals, which can be naturally occurring or the results of oil and gas production and mining activities; are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as protons and beta radiation
6/8/16	Gross Beta (pCi/L)	No	0	AL50	ND	<3	
6/8/16	Radium 228 (pCi/L)	No	0	5	ND	<1	

TOTAL CHLORINE RESIDUAL

(monthly average from 20 + distribution sites)

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
Monthly 2017	Total Chlorine (PPM)	No	4	4	0.94	0.85 to 1.05	Product of drinking water disinfection

MICRO-ORGANISMS: Total Coliforms (Including fecal coliform and E. Coli)

Revised Total Coliform Rule (Taken from distribution sampling sites.)

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCL Goal	Highest Monthly % of Samples with Total Coliform Present	Required Test/month	Violation	Typical Source Contaminants
2017	Total Coliform (for systems that collect less than 40 samples/month)	5% monthly sample positive	0	0.0%	20 per mo.	NO.	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces, fecal coliforms, and E. Coli, coming from human and animal fecal waste.

PHOSPHATE; AND FLUORIDE RESULTS 2017

2017 monthly averages at plant tap. (EP-001)

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
Monthly avg. 2017	Phosphorus (PPM)	NO	0	2	0.16	0.12 to 0.26	Additive to help pipe corrosion; water additive that promotes strong teeth
Monthly avg 2017	Fluoride (PPM)	NO	4	4	1.01	0.98 to 1.05	

LEAD & COPPER – Tested at Customer’s Tap. Testing done every 3 years. Last test JUNE 2017

Contaminant	Action Level (Units)	Individual results over the Action Level	90% of the test levels were less than.	Violation	MCLG	Sample Date	Typical Source
LEAD	15 (PPB)	0	ND	NO	0.00	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing
COPPER	1.3 (PPM)	0	ND	NO	1.3	2017	Corrosion of household plumbing

LEAD - ZERO out of 35 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the Action Level of 15 PPB.

COPPER - ZERO out of 35 samples were found to have levels in excess of the Action Level of 1.3 PPM.

Disinfection By Product Results Stage 2 Rule Monitoring

LRAA = Locational running Annual Average

(Taken from distribution sites in 2017.)

(Source of this contaminate is a by- product of drinking water chlorination.)

2017 Total Trihalomethane Results - (TTHM's) - (PPB)					
<u>QUARTER</u>		<i>Jan - Mar</i>	<i>Apr - June</i>	<i>July - Sept</i>	<i>Oct - Dec</i>
<i>Site 1 - Sample Value</i>	<i>(PPB)</i>				
<i>First Friends Church</i>		NONE	NONE	46.4	NONE
<i>Site 1 - LRAA -</i>	<i>(PPB)</i>	NONE	NONE	46.4	NONE
<i>Site 2 - Sample Value</i>	<i>(PPB)</i>				
<i>Walsh College</i>		NONE	NONE	39.2	NONE
<i>Site 2 - LRAA-</i>	<i>(PPB)</i>	NONE	NONE	39.2	NONE
CCR REPORT VALUES		Highest Compliance Value = 46.4 (PPB)			
		Range of Values = 39.2 to 46.4 (PPB)			<i>MCL FOR TTHM's is 80 (PPB)</i>

(Taken from distribution sites in 2017)

(Source of this contaminate is a by-product of drinking water chlorination.)

2017 HALOACETIC ACIDS Results - (HAA5) - (PPB)					
<u>QUARTER</u>		<i>Jan - Mar</i>	<i>Apr - June</i>	<i>July - Sept</i>	<i>Oct - Dec</i>
<i>Site 1 - Sample Value</i>	<i>(PPB)</i>				
<i>First Friends Church</i>		NONE	NONE	6.46	NONE
<i>Site 1 - LRAA -</i>	<i>(PPB)</i>	NONE	NONE	6.46	NONE
<i>Site 2 - Sample Value</i>	<i>(PPB)</i>				
<i>Walsh College</i>		NONE	NONE	< 6.0	NONE
<i>Site 2 - LRAA -</i>	<i>(PPB)</i>	NONE	NONE	< 6.0	NONE
CCR REPORT VALUES		Highest Compliance Value = 6.46 (PPB)			
		Range of Values = < 6.0 (PPB) to 6.46 (PPB)			MCL FOR HAA5 is 60 (PPB)