

---

# **Public Water System**

## **Consumer Confidence Report**



**Ohio Environmental Protection Agency  
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters**

**[www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw](http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw)**

## **Village of East Canton**

### **Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2020**

The Village of East Canton water department has continued to work with the Ohio EPA to meet the continuing improvement of water quality and water distribution to the consumers.

The Village of East 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**

The Village of East Canton is a satellite public water system which purchases treated drinking water from the City of Canton. The village operates and maintains its own distribution system and monitors on a daily basis the water quality by measuring residual chlorine levels throughout the system. Regular bacteriological examinations are also performed. In accordance with the EPA approved bacteriological sample site plan, two (2) samples are carefully collected each month and sent to a certified drinking water laboratory for total coliform analysis. A positive total coliform test suggests that the water may contain harmful bacteria and be unfit to drink. Every single sample collected for total coliform analysis in 2020 was negative, which means your water was free of harmful organisms. Paper copies of the source water assessment report prepared for the Village of East Canton are available at Village Hall or you can view the report at [villageeastcanton.net](http://villageeastcanton.net).

#### **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.

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).

### **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).

### **About your drinking water.**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of East Canton conducted sampling for Chlorine, Fluoride, Nitrate, Barium, Copper, Lead, Total Trihalomethanes, Halo Acetic Acids and Total Coliform during 2020. Samples were collected for a total of nine (9) different contaminants most of which were not detected in the Village of East 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.

### **Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions**

During the year 2020 the Village of East Canton had the following updates:

Rule 3745-7-09(A). Tim Hetrick gave the Village a new treatment logbook with the numbered pages, identification. The village submitted a picture of the logbook and it satisfies the criteria of the EPA.

Rule 3745-7-09(A) (2). Tim Hetrick returned the log book to the Village of East Canton.

Rule 3745-7-09(A) (3) Identification of the public water system, dates, times and departure are logged in the military time. Each day is initialed with the operator's initials.

Rule 3745-81-50(B) (1) A procedure for collection water samples, identifying samples sites throughout the distribution system has been put in place.

Rule 3745-81-24© ((9). Village of East Canton does have a plan in place for DBP Sample Monitoring/. General Total Coliform sample

Rule 3745-83-01(F) (2). The water collection sample and collection site have been updated to be in compliance.

Rule 3745-85-01(B) The village has a Contingency Plan Activation and Revised log to comply with this rule.

Rule 3745-95-03(A).

(A) At this time the village has not identified any cross connections in the village water distribution weather residential or commercial.

(B) Over the past 4 years the village has been upgrading our water meters to RF meters. As the guys change the meter in the residents, they do a visual for cross connection and anything else that jumps out at them. At this time 450 residents are in compliance with the above rule. As we move forward on the installation of the RF meters for the next 3 years, the service department will continue to check for cross connection and any other issue that might appear.

All commercial building has been checked for cross connection and again the service department continues to do a visual check for anything out of the norm. No issues have been identified at this time.

The village has implemented a procedure so these things will be checked every 5 years so to comply with the above rule.

Rule 3745-95-06(C). The village has implemented a backflow procedure. The village does not have many backflows in the village. Service personal have check with every business and are awaiting on backflow test paperwork from some of the businesses. All backflows will be in compliance by the end of the year.

**Section 8: Table of Detected Contaminants**

Listed below is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of East Canton drinking water.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

| Contaminants (Units)          | MCLG  | MCL                            | Level Found                       | Range of Detections | Violation    | Sample Year  | Typical Source of Contaminants  |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|---|
| <b>Bacteriological</b>        |   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| Chlorine (ppm)                | MRDLG=4   | MRDL=4                         | 1.0                               | 0.7-1.2             | No           | 2020   | Water additive to control microbes  |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)   | NA  | 80                             | 31.5                              | 29.5-33.4           | No           | 2020   | By-Product of Drink Water disinfection  |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b> |   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| Barium (ppm)                  | 2   | 2                              | 0.05                              | N/A                 | No           | 2020   | Erosion of Natural Deposits, discharge from drilling water, discharge from metal refineries                               |
| Fluoride (ppm)                | 4   | 4                              | 1                                 | 0.91-1.23           | No           | 2020   | Erosion of Natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| <b>Lead and Copper</b>        |   |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| 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  | NA                             | ND                                | No                  | 2020         | Corrosion of household plumbing                              |   |
|                               | 0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels not in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.      |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |
| Copper (ppm)                  | 1.3 ppm   | NA                             | 0.10ppm                           | No                  | 2020         | Erosion of natural deposits, corrosion of household plumbing |   |
|                               | 0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels not in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. |                                |                                   |                     |              |  |   |

## **Nitrate Educational Information**

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

## **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. Village of East Canton 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>.

## **Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information**

To explain the changes to the Total Coliform Rule, a PWS could include the following **suggested** language:

*All water systems were required to begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new 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 new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, 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. If found, these must be corrected by the PWS.*

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

In 2020 we had an unconditioned license to operate our water system.

## **Public Participation and Contact Information**

## **How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

We encourage public interest and participation in our village's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular meetings of the Village Council are held the first and third Monday of every month at 7:00 PM at Village Hall. For more information, please contact Tim Hetrick, certified system operator, at 440-821-0483 or the Village Administrator at 330-488-0360. You may also contact the City of Canton Water Department at 330-489-3035.

## **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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** 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.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Contact Time (CT)** means the mathematical product of a "residual disinfectant concentration" (C), which is determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding "disinfectant contact time" (T).
- **Microcystins:** Liver toxins produced by a number of cyanobacteria. Total microcystins are the sum of all the variants/congeners (forms) of the cyanotoxin microcystin.
- **Cyanobacteria:** Photosynthesizing bacteria, also called blue-green algae, which naturally occur in marine and freshwater ecosystems, and may produce cyanotoxins, which at sufficiently high concentrations can pose a risk to public health.

- Cyanotoxin: Toxin produced by cyanobacteria. These toxins include liver toxins, nerve toxins, and skin toxins. Also sometimes referred to as “algal toxin”.
- Level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify the potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- 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 (µg/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 sample was not detected.
- AMP Asset management Program.