Public Water System

Consumer Confidence Report

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters

www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw

Updated May 20, 2024

Village of East Canton

Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For *2023*

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 2023 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. The Village of East Canton has been determined to have a low susceptibility to contamination and the Consumer Confidence Report can be found on the Village of East Canton website 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 2023. 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.

The Canton Water Department obtains 100% of its water from underground wells. Our wells extend hundreds of feet deep into sand and gravel aquifers that were created long ago by glacial activity. The Northeast Well Field, which is located in the northeast section of Canton which produced 2.03 Billion gallons of water

Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions

No monitoring or reporting violations for 2023

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
Bacteriological							
Chlorine (ppm) free	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	.90	0.60-1.10	No	2023	Water additive to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	23.7	18.9-28.6	No	2023	By-Product of Drink Water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.055	N/A	No	2022	Erosion of Natural Deposits, discharge from drilling water, discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	0-1.23	No	2023	Erosion of Natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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	NA	ND	No	2023	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	<0.10-.32ppm	No	2023	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. The 90th percentile is 0.11 mg/l.					

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 800-426-4791or 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 2023 we have a **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.