



City of North Canton Drinking Water Plant 2013 Consumer Confidence Report

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

David Held, Mayor
**Michael Grimes, 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 6:30 am to 3:00 pm 330-499-3801
Main breaks, meter repair and water taps: City of North Canton Service Center, Distribution	Monday thru Friday 7:00 am to 4:00 pm 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 public water system identification number (PWSID) OH-7604312, which currently serves a population of 17,404 residents. There are currently 7,825 residential accounts and 1,278 commercial accounts for a total of 9,103 water accounts. 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 are 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 nine ground water wells in four different locations. The City of North Canton averaged 2.76 million gallons of water per day (MGD) and pumped a total of 1.008 billion gallons for the year of 2013. The North Canton Drinking Water Plant also has an emergency connection with the Canton Water System and Aqua Ohio Water System of Massillon.

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 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 (141.153(d))*”

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 at (1-800-426-4791).

About your drinking water (141.153)(d)

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? (141.154)

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).

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.

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 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.

As you read this report, please note that the chemicals listed are at detection levels. None of the levels is in violation of EPA standards. We test more frequently than required so that when we detect any elevation in levels, we can take action immediately to correct it.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

The City of North Canton is a ground water system.

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

First Tap or EP001: First entry point from treatment plant into the system.

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.

Picocures Per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of radioactivity in water.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): 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): units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

"<" symbol: a symbol which means "less than." A result of <5 means that the lowest that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that was not detected.

ND
Non-detection of chemicals tested for.

NR
Not Required

AL

Action Level – Requires action be taken if concentration of contaminant exceeded the **AL** level. The action could be different types of testing and require increased treatment methods.

MRDL

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level.

MRDLG

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal.

RAA

Running Annual Average.

LRAA

Locational Running Annual Average

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Haloacetic Acids or HAAs

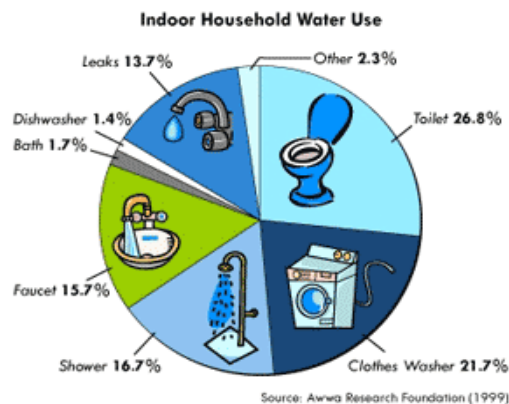
Total Trihalomethanes or TTHM's

WATER USAGE AND SAVINGS CHART FOR COMPARISON

Source: City of Columbus, Ohio, 2009 CCR

	Normal Usage		Conservation Usage		
	Gals Used	Method	Gal Used	Method	Savings
Shower (10 mins)	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%
Tub Bath	36	Standard tub, full	18	Standard tub, half full	50%
Toilet Flushing	5-7	Depends on tank size	4-6	Use a displacement bag, or milk jug in tank reservoir OR	20%
			1.6	Replace with low flow toilet	73%
Washing hands	5	With tap running continuously	1	Fill a standard basin	80%
Brushing teeth	10	With tap running continuously	1	Wet brush with brief rinses	90%
Shaving	20	With tap running continuously	1	Fill a standard basin	95%
Washing dishes	30	With tap running continuously	10	Wash and rinse with a half filled standard sink	66%
Dishwasher	16	Full Cycle	7	Short cycle	56%
Washing Machine	60	Full cycle: Highest water level	27	Short cycle	55%
Outdoor Watering	10	Per minuet; Average garden hose	Varies	Eliminate, Night watering, etc	Varies

Less than 1% of the worlds fresh water supplies are available for human consumption



**Consumer Confidence Report
Test Results**

Volatile Organic Compounds Plant Tap EP-0001 (monthly average reported result)

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
Monthly 2013	Regulated PPB	No	0	80	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial facilities: byproducts of drinking water chlorination
	Chloroform	No	0	Unreg	1.07	0.44 to 2.2	
	Bromodichloromethane PPB	No	0	Unreg	2.58	1.4 to 4.3	
	Dibromochloromethane PPB	No	0	Unreg	4.01	0.5 to 5.2	
	Bromoform PPB	No	0	Unreg	2.73	1.9 to 3.5	

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule

Distribution System (Highest LRAA reported)

Location	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
	Regulated PPB	No	0	80	ND	ND	Discharge from industrial facilities: byproducts of drinking water chlorination
DS 203	Chloroform	No	0	Unreg	2.95	<0.58 to 6.6	
DS 201	Bromodichloromethane PPB	No	0	Unreg	6.08	<0.5 to 10.1	
DS 201	Dibromochloromethane PPB	No	0	Unreg	10.85	<0.5 to 15.3	
DS 201	Bromoform PPB	No	0	Unreg	8.03	<0.5 to 13.5	
2013 Sample Date							

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES

Regulated in distribution system. Highest LRAA reported

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
10/2/2013	T. Trihalomethanes PPB	No	0	80	27.7	4.0 to 37.8	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
DS-201	Sample Location	5455 Market Ave					

HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE) (HAA5)

Regulated in distribution system. Highest LRAA reported

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
07/08/2013	T. HAA5 PPB	No	0	60	6.78	<6.0 to 8.9	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
DS-201	Sample Location	5455 Market Ave					

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (PCI/L)

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
6/13/12	Gross Alpha 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
6/13/12	Gross Beta PCI/L	No	0	AL50	ND	<3	
6/13/12	Radium 228 PCI/L	No	0	5	ND	<1	

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (PCI/L) NEW WELL IN OPERATION FOUR QUARTERS

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
12/08/2010	Gross Alpha PCI/L	No	0	15	ND	ND to 9.34	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
03/09/2011	Gross Alpha PCI/L	No	0	15	5.99	ND to 9.34	
06/08/2011	Gross Alpha PCI/L	No	0	15	9.34	ND to 9.34	
09/14/2011	Gross Alpha PCI/L	No	0	15	ND	ND to 9.34	
12/08/2010	Gross Beta PCI/L	No	0	AL50	ND	ND to 17.3	
03/09/2011	Gross Beta PCI/L	No	0	AL50	6.72	ND to 17.3	
06/08/2011	Gross Beta PCI/L	No	0	AL50	17.3	ND to 17.3	
09/14/2011	Gross Beta PCI/L	No	0	AL50	ND	ND to 17.3	
12/08/2010	Radium 228 PCI/L	No	0	5	ND	ND	
03/09/2011	Radium 228 PCI/L	No	0	5	ND	ND	
06/08/2011	Radium 228 PCI/L	No	0	5	ND	ND	
09/14/2011	Radium 228 PCI/L	No	0	5	ND	ND	
12/08/2010	Radium 226 PCI/L	No	0	5	NR	NR	
03/09/2011	Radium 226 PCI/L	No	0	5	ND	ND	
06/08/2011	Radium 226 PCI/L	No	0	5	ND	ND	
09/14/2011	Radium 226 PCI/L	No	0	5	NR	NR	

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS: Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
6/13/12	Alachlor PPB	No	0	2	ND	<0.20	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
6/13/12	Atrazine PPB	No	3	3	ND	<0.20	
6/13/12	Simazine PPB	No	4	4	ND	<0.20	

TOTAL CHLORINE RESIDUAL

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
Avg for 2013	Annual Average PPM	No	4	4	0.99	0.92 to 1.13	Product of drinking water disinfection

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

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCL	Results	Req Test	Completed Test	Typical Source Contaminants
2012	Total Coliforms P/N	No	TT4/TT5	ND	25 per mo	29 per mo	Not a health threat in itself. It is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces, fecal coliforms, and E. Coli, coming from human and animal fecal waste.

INORGANIC SUBSTANCES

Sample Date	Contaminant (Units)	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Results	Detection Range	Typical Source Contaminants
07/10/2013	Fluoride PPM	NO	4	4	0.91	0.20 >	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth
2013	Fluoride PPM	NO	4	4	1.02	0.96 to 1.06/month	
2011	Lead 30 Samples PPB	NO	0	15	None > AL	ND to 6.5	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
2011	Copper 30 Samples PPB	NO	0	1300	None > AL	ND to 34	
07/10/2013	Nitrate, Nitrate-Nitrite PPM	NO	10	10	0.24	< 0.10 to 0.24	Animal waste and agricultural uses. May be naturally occurring
07/10/2013	Nitrite PPM	NO	10	10	ND	< 0.10	
07/10/2013	Arsenic Total PPB	NO	0	10	ND	< 0.6	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production

							waste
07/10/2013	Antimony Total PPB	NO	6	6	ND	< 0.8	A naturally occurring trivalent or pentavalent metalloid used as a constituent of metal in the manufacture of flame retardants, ceramics, glass, pesticides, and tin-antimony solder, as well as in medicine
07/10/2013	Beryllium Total PPB	NO	4	4	ND	< 0.2	An alkaline-earth metal. In nature, beryllium is found in the ores of beryl. Beryllium has various industrious uses.
07/10/2013	Barium Total PPB	NO	2000	2000	29.0	< 100	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
07/10/2013	Cadmium Total PPB	NO	5	5	ND	< 0.2	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries deposits and paints
07/10/2013	Chromium Total PPB	NO	100	100	ND	< 1.0	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
07/10/2013	Cyanide Total PPB	NO	200	200	ND	< 10	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
07/10/2013	Mercury Total PPB	NO	2	2	ND	< 0.2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and crop lands
07/10/2013	Nickel Total PPB	NO	100	100	ND	< 1.0	A metallic element used in alloys; in electroplated protective coatings; in alkaline storage batteries, and as a catalyst
07/10/2013	Thallium Total PBB	NO	2	2	ND	< 0.30	A metallic element with miscellaneous industrial uses, including in mercury alloys, rodenticides, and photoelectric applications. Thallium is regulated by the US Environmental Protection Agency. See also rodenticide
07/10/2013	Selenium Total PBB	NO	50	50	ND	< 1.0	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines