

City of Canal Fulton Water Works Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report For 2021

The Canal Fulton Water Department has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included in this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts.

The Canal Fulton Water System

The Canal Fulton Water Works is located at 453 Water Street. The water plant draws its potable water from five different wells which are located in the well fields adjacent to the treatment plant. The Canal Fulton Water System currently serves approximately 5,479 residents and produces an annual daily average of 422,000 gallons of water. The East Market St. water main replacement project is nearing completion, and we are happy to be able to remove a nearly century old water line from service. This should minimize any potential service disruptions and costly street repairs caused by water leaks in the future. Additionally, the increased size of the new pipe and the addition of fire hydrants will help with fire protection for the area.

Results for compounds such as Lead, Copper, Total Trihalomethanes and Total Haloacetic Acids will be found in the contaminants table in this report. Total Trihalomethanes and Total Haloacetic acids are carcinogenic compounds that are produced when chlorine reacts with organic materials in the water supply. The City of Canal Fulton treats water pumped from its wells with potassium permanganate and polymer to assist in removal of iron and manganese in the sand and gravel filtration process. Chlorine is added for disinfection and levels are maintained in the distribution system to meet EPA minimum requirements. Fluoride is also added to prevent or reduce tooth decay. The Canal Fulton Water Plant does not treat for calcium and magnesium which is "hardness". The availability of any test results may be obtained by calling the Canal Fulton Water Plant at (330) 854-5353. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in the water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. We had a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system in 2021.

If you have any questions about this report or concerns with your water utility, please contact the Canal Fulton Water Department by calling (330) 854-2044. You may also call Geoff Marchand, Superintendent at (330) 854-5353 or by writing to The City of Canal Fulton, Utility Department, 155 East Market Street, Suite B, Canal Fulton, Ohio 44614.

Tips for Conserving Water

TIP #1 Check for Leaks

Dripping faucets and leaky toilets account for a large portion of home water waste. Check your faucets and toilets to see if they are leaking.

Faucets: Repair all leaks, or if you feel uncomfortable with do-it-yourself repairs, call a plumber. In the long run, the water you save will pay for itself.

Toilets: To detect slow leaks, add several drops of dark food coloring into the toilet's water tank. If the water in the bowl is tinted after fifteen minutes, your toilet is leaking. If so, all it usually needs is a new toilet flapper, an easy and inexpensive repair job.

TIP #2 Take Short Showers

Bathing is the second highest use of indoor water. Bathing also uses energy to keep the water warm. A five-minute shower is usually all that's needed. Be sure to install a low-flow (2.5 gals/minute) shower head.

TIP #3 Reduce Flushing Water

The toilet uses a large portion of indoor water. A good quick fix is to fill a plastic bottle with some pebbles of sand and water and put it in the toilet tank to reduce the fill amount. Don't use a brick, as it will decompose and gum up plumbing. Better yet, install an ultra-low flow (1.6 gals/flush) toilet.

Other Tips for Saving Water

1. Install low flow (2.2 gals/minute) aerators on bathroom and kitchen faucets.
2. Run the dishwasher and washing machine only when full.

3. Visit WaterWiser®, the water efficiency clearinghouse at www.waterwiser.org for more tips on how to save water.

Susceptibility Analysis

To fulfill the requirements of the federal Source Water Assessment and Protection Program, The Ohio EPA has completed a draft susceptibility analysis for the City of Canal Fulton. The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) rules require that the City of Canal Fulton summarize the results of its susceptibility analysis in its annual CCR. Water quality data was evaluated using the drinking water compliance database at Ohio EPA.

The aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Canal Fulton's wells has a moderate susceptibility to contamination. This determination was made because of the following reasons:

- The aquifer is semi-confined and the partially confining unit has a variable thickness. The partially confining unit provides limited protection for the aquifer.
- Potential significant contaminant sources exist within the protection area.

This does not mean the aquifer will become contaminated; only conditions are such that ground water could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by current monitoring practices, educational outreach programs, and Zoning Ordinances. Additionally, the City of Canal Fulton has placed drinking water protection area signs along State Route 93. To report a spill, call 1(800) 282-9378. More information is available by contacting the Ohio E.P.A., Northeast District Office, 2110 E. Aurora Road, Twinsburg, Ohio 44087.

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 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 industrial 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 naturally occur or are the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, 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: 1(800) 426-4791.

Special Precautions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 Canal Fulton Water Department conducted sampling for bacteria, arsenic, nitrate, lead, copper, SOCs (synthetic organic chemicals), total haloacetic acids (HAA5s), and total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) during 2021. Laboratory results for these contaminants are listed below. Those that were undetected are not required to be listed in the table. 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, is more than one year old. It is important to understand that some minerals at concentrations in which they are normally found in drinking water are not at all harmful. Often, they are helpful. One example is fluoride, which we add to the water. While fluoride could be harmful at high levels, it is considered beneficial at the desired level (0.8 – 1.3

mg/l). Many other elements (minerals) are also beneficial at low levels. Nevertheless, if they are detected (at any level), we are required to report them in the CCR.

Listed below is information on contaminants that were found in the Canal Fulton drinking water.

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range of Detection	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	1.95	0 - 2.40	NO	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.224	N/A	NO	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.27	N/A	NO	2019	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.02	0.24 - 1.32	NO	2021	Erosion of natural dsposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.12	N/A	NO	2021	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	.105+/-1.13	N/A	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	.671+/-0.350	N/A	NO	2019	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total (ppb) Trihalomethanes	80	0	14.7	2.4 - 14.7	NO	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ppb)	60	0	17.1	5.1 - 17.1	NO	2021	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.75	0.67 - 0.8	NO	2021	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (Units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0	0.194	NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	Zero of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 1.3 ppm.						
Lead (ppb)	15	0	3.49	NO	2021	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
	Zero of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the action level of 15 ppb.						

Unregulated Contaminants*				
Name	Average	Range	Year	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0.88	0.83 - 0.92	2021	
Bromoform (ppb)	0.36	0 - 0.71	2021	
Chloroform (ppb)	6.45	0.70 - 12.2	2021	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2.90	0 - 5.8	2021	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	4.40	3.8 - 4.9	2021	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0.84	0.83 - 0.84	2021	
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	3.80	1.3 - 6.4	2021	
Nickel (ppb)	2.03	N/A	2019	

*Unregulated contaminants monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

The Ohio EPA does not list a maximum contaminant level for hardness. It is not a health concern and is considered for aesthetic purposes only. In May 2022, a sample of the City of Canal Fulton's finished water showed a total hardness of 351 mg/L, or 20.5 grains per gallon.

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. The Canal Fulton Water Department 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 1(800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Stark County Nursing Services Medical Protocol for Elevated Lead in Drinking Water:

If a lead elevation has been identified at a worksite/place of employment:

The Company should contract with one of the occupational health facilities for individual employee lead assessment. Follow-up management either will be done by that agency or will be referred to the individual's primary care provider.

- USHealthworks - 330-493-6050
- Aultworks - (those with AultCare insurance) - 330-491-9675
- Mercy Medical Occupational Health Center - 330-966-8689

Adults in the general public or a health care provider seeking guidance on blood lead testing and guidance:

The individual should be referred to their primary care provider; hospital based ambulatory care clinic, or an urgent care clinic. Adult medical management guidance is available to provider along educational literature at sites listed below.

Children (18 years and under):

Children should first contact their primary care provider. Children are also able to obtain routine screening (fingerstick), at the Stark County Health Department Lead Clinic which is held the 1st Friday of each month by appointment at (330) 493-9914. Most insurance, Medicaid, and all Medicaid HMOs are accepted along with self-pay on a sliding scale. Additionally, families may obtain assistance from a social worker in finding health insurance and or locating a primary care provider.

What are the health effects of lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What can I do to reduce exposure to lead if found in my drinking water?

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.

Additional lead information can be found on ODH, CDC, WHO, and EPA WEBSITES:

<https://www.odh.ohio.gov/odhprograms/eh/phs/environmental/leadlp/lead.aspx>

<https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>

<https://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs379/en/>

<https://www.epa.gov/lead>

Definitions of some terms contained within this report:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

Grain per Gallon (GPG): is a unit of weight. It is 1/7000 of a pound. One GPG, (1gpg) is equal to 17.1 PPM.

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest residual disinfectant level allowed.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of residual disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L): Units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion 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.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A common measure of radioactivity.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

SU: Standard Unit.

N/A: Non applicable.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at regular meetings of City Council, which meets every first and third Tuesday of each month, at the Fire and Police Safety Center, 1165 Locust St., Canal Fulton at 6:00 pm. We are here to serve you; if you have any additional questions call the Canal Fulton Water Plant at 330-854-5353.



City of Canal Fulton Water Department