



City of Canfield

104 LISBON STREET
CANFIELD, OHIO 44406-1416

Phone: 330-533-1101
Admin. Fax: 330-533-4415
Finance Fax: 330-533-2668
www.canfield.oh.us



DRINKING WATER CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2017

The City of Canfield has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. This report is required as part of the Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization of 1996. 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.

The City of Canfield obtains its drinking water from the Meander Reservoir through a contract with the City of Youngstown. The Meander Reservoir has a capacity of 11 billion gallons, is operated by the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District and is considered a surface water source which requires treatment prior to use as drinking water. The City of Canfield purchases a finished water product from the City of Youngstown and operates a water distribution system only.

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, 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. For more information on this matter, please contact John Nemet at 330-652-3614 or via their email at john.nemet@meanderwater.org or by mail at P.O. Box 4119, Youngstown, OH 44515-0119.

The City of Canfield has a current, unconditional license from the Ohio EPA to operate the City of Canfield Water System. (PWSID: OH5000503)

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 person 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).

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.

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 (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

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.

N/A: Not applicable, does not apply.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable by the average person.

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. {Name of Water System} 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>.

Table of Detected Contaminants for 2017
Information provided by The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District

Contamination Unit	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Detection Range	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources
Bacteriological							
*Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT	.07	0.05 - 0.10	NO	2017	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% Sampling meeting standard)	N/A	TT	100%	N/A	NO	2017	Soil Runoff
Inorganics							
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	.99	.84 - 1.15	NO	2017	
Barium (mg/l)	2	2	.001	.001	NO	2016	
Nitrate (mg/l)		10	0.285	<0.100 – 0.532	NO	2017	
Synthetic Organic Compounds (Pesticides & Herbicides)							
Alachlor (ug/l)		2.0	<0.10**	0.10	NO	2017	
Atrazine (ug/l)		3.0	<0.072	0.072	NO	2017	
Simazine (ug/l)		4.0	<0.052	0.052	NO	2017	
Organics							
***TTHMs (ug/l)	0	80	45.65	40.20 -57.90	NO	2017	
Total Trihalomethanes							
Total Haloacetic Acids	0	60	19.93	15.90 – 22.20	NO	2017	
***Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)			1.74	1.40 – 2.00	NO	2017	
Chloroform (ug/l)	N/A	80	37.65	37.65	NO	2017	
Lead (ug/l)	0.0		1.45	<0.00 – 19.7	NO	2017	Household Plumbing
Copper (ug/l)	0.0		35.98	<0.00 – 50.8	NO	2017	Household Plumbing

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. The Turbidity limit set by the E.P.A. is .5 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 5 NTU at any time.

**-BDL-Below Detection Limits

*** Some people who drank water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

**** THE WATER REPORTED UNDER "LEVEL FOUND" FOR TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC) IS THE LOWEST RATIO BETWEEN THE PERCENTAGE OF TOC ACTUALLY REMOVED TO THE PERCENTAGE OF TOC REQUIRED TO BE REMOVED. A VALUE GREATER THAN ONE (1) INDICATES THAT THE WATER SYSTEM IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TOC REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS. A VALUE OF LESS THAN ONE (1) INDICATES A VIOLATION OF THE TOC REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS. DRINKING WATER, INCLUDING BOTTLED WATER, MAY REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO CONTAIN AT LEAST SMALL AMOUNTS OF SOME CONTAMINATES. THE PRESENTS OF CONTAMINATES DOES NOT NECESSARY INDICATE THAT WATER POSES A HEALTH RISK. MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CONTAMINATES ANDE POTENTIAL HERALTH EFECTS CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE AT 1-800-426-4791.

The City of Canfield issued permit from the Ohio EPA requires testing for Copper and Lead during the months of June, July, and August. Testing for Lead and Copper was performed by representatives of the City in 2017 and will be completed again in 2018

How do I participate in Decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments regarding water are encouraged at regular City Council meetings on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month, or through the office of the City Manager, Wade Calhoun, at (330) 533-1101.

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