CITY *of* CANFIELD

104 LISBON STREET
CANFIELD, OHIO 44406-1416

Phone: 330-533-1101
Admin. Fax: 330-533-4415
Finance Fax: 330-533-2668
Canfield.gov

City of Canfield

2020 Annual Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

The City of Canfield has prepared the following report on the water quality from Meander Reservoir and is currently up to date for the year of 2019 with their license to operate your drinking water system. This report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. For technical water quality information, contact the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (MVSD) at 330-652-3614. For information regarding distribution, service, pressure, lead and copper sampling results or discolored water, contact John Rapp/ Anthony Snovak, Canfield Public Works Dept. at 330-533-1101. The City of Canfield is licensed to operate as a public water system as ID OH5000503.

How is the water supplied to customers?

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District treats approximately 30 million gallons per day of raw water from Meander Creek Reservoir and pumps it to Youngstown, Canfield, Niles, and McDonald. These communities distribute the water to residents and surrounding areas. Treatment includes chemical addition for softening, disinfection, fluoridation, taste and odor control, mixing, settling, filtration, and pumping. Canfield distributes approximately 600,000 gallons per day through 50 miles of pipeline to the City of Canfield.

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.

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

Your Water Supply

The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District public water system uses surface water drawn from the Meander Creek Reservoir. For the purpose of source water assessments in Ohio, all surface waters are susceptible to contamination. By their nature, surface waters are readily accessible and can be contaminated by chemicals and pathogens which may rapidly arrive at the public drinking water intake with little warning or time to prepare. The Mahoning Valley Sanitary

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District's drinking water source protection area is susceptible to runoff from row crop agriculture and animal feedlot operations, oil and gas wells, failing home and commercial septic systems, road/rail crossings, and new housing and commercial development that could raise runoff from roads and parking lots. The Mahoning Valley Sanitary District water system treats the water to meet drinking water supply quality standards, but no single treatment technique can address all potential contaminants. The potential for water quality impacts can further be decreased by measures to protect Meander Creek Reservoir and its watershed. More detailed information is provided in the Mahoning Valley Sanitary District's Drinking Water Source Assessment Report, which can be obtained by calling Jon Jamison at 330-652-3614. To view the approved MVSD Meander Creek Reservoir Drinking Water Source Protection Plan visit meanderwater.org and look under the link for Administrative Public Records.

Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP)

A Source Water Assessment Plan (SWAP) is now available at the MVSD office. This plan is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area, and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. According to the Source Water Assessment Plan, our water system had a susceptibility rating of moderate. If you would like to review the Source Water Assessment Plan, please feel free to contact MVSD during regular office hours and visit https://www.meanderwater.org/

Critical Users

Canfield defines critical water users as health care facilities, nursing homes, day care centers, and schools. Other businesses may be considered a critical water user based on the nature of their operations. Some residents may be considered a critical water user based on medical conditions and associated water needs.

If you wish be added to the City's critical water user list, please send a written request to the Water Department 104 Lisbon Street Canfield, Ohio 44406 or email water@canfield.gov. The City will reference this list when dealing with unplanned emergencies and/or scheduled service outages, and will make provisions to minimize the impact of such events on critical users. Please note, inclusion on this list is not a guarantee of uninterrupted water service, and all users are advised to keep an emergency supply of water on hand at all times.

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Who needs to take special precaution?

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 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-information

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 Jon Jamison at 330-652-3614 or via their email at jon.jamison@meanderwater.oh.gov or by mail at P.O. Box 4119, Youngstown, OH 44515-0119.

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

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associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Canfield 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:// http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 2020 and will be completed again in 2021.

Table of Detected Contaminants for 2020

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	0.04	0.03 – 0.07	NO	2020	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (% Sampling meeting standard)	N/A	TT	100%	N/A	NO	2020	Soil Runoff
Inorganics							
Fluoride (mg/l)	4	4	.96	0.81 – 1.10	NO	2020	Additive for promoting strong teeth
Barium (ug/l)	2	2	<10.0**	10.0	NO	2019	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (mg/l)	N/A	10	0.198	<0.10 – 0.350	NO	2020	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Synthetic Organic Compounds (Pesticides & Herbicides)							

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Alachlor (ug/l)	N/A	2.0	< 0.0100**	0.072	NO	2020	Runoff from pesticides and herbicides
Atrazine (ug/l)	N/A	2.0	0.0860**	0.100	NO	2020	Runoff from pesticides and herbicides
Simazine (ug/l)	N/A	2.0	< 0.050**	0.052	NO	2020	Runoff from pesticides and herbicides
Organics							
***TTHMs (ppb) Total Trihalomethanes	N/A	80	44.16 (ug/l)	32.10 – 57.10	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	20.46 (ug/l)	16.90 – 25.90	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water disinfection
***Total Organic Carbon (mg/l)	N/A	N/A	1.83	1.68 – 2.10	NO	2020	From something that has lived

Chloroform (ug/l)	N/A	80	40.1	.50 (ug/l)	NO	2020	By-product of drinking water purification
Total Chlorine (ppm)	N/A	4	2.044	1.84 – 2.26	No	2020	Residual Chlorine

Contamination Unit	MCLG	AL (mg/l)	Sites above AL / Total sites	Level Found over the AL (ug/l)	Detection Low-High Range (ug/l)	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Sources
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0/20	0	0 – 7.37	.0000 (ppb)	NO	2020	Household plumbing corrosion
0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.									
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0/20	0	0 – 78.3	.0305 (ppm)	NO	2020	Household plumbing corrosion
0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 parts per billion.									

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* 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 AND POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE AT 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.

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June 2, 2021

City of Canfield

104 Lisbon St.
Canfield, OH 44406

Subject: Water Testing Results

Dear Customer:

Ohio and states nationwide are faced with challenges related to Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), which have been manufactured and used for years in everyday items such as nonstick cookware, water-resistant clothing and personal care products. PFAS have also been widely used in firefighting foams, at military installations and fire training facilities. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

In an announcement on September 27, 2019, Governor Mike DeWine directed the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Ohio Department of Health (ODH) to develop a statewide PFAS action plan to analyze the prevalence of these substances in Ohio's drinking water. Under this plan, Ohio EPA is coordinating sampling and analysis, through contracted environmental firms and certified laboratories, of approximately 1,500 public water systems statewide. These systems provide water to cities, mobile home parks, schools, and daycares and serve approximately 90 percent of Ohio's population.

Ohio EPA is testing for six specific PFAS identified in the table below and has worked with ODH to establish Action Levels for each. Action Levels are based on health advisory information published by U.S. EPA and other health-related research that has been conducted on PFAS exposures.

An Action Level is not a boundary between a "safe" and "dangerous" level of a chemical. Rather, it is a level that represents the concentration at below which no adverse non-cancer health effects would be anticipated for the most sensitive populations.

Ohio's Statewide PFAS Action Plan for Drinking Water calls for Ohio EPA to gather data from public water systems statewide to determine if PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) are present in

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drinking water. Under this plan, your water system was sampled for 6 individual PFAS contaminants: PFOA, PFOS, GenX, PFBS, PFHxS, and PFNA.

Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (Meander Water) water was tested and the results show that PFOS, and PFHxS were found, however the levels present were less than the Ohio Action Level.

PFAS Test Results – MAHONING VALLEY SANITARY DISTRICT

AUGUST 2020				
PFAS Compound	**Statewide Action Level (ng/L)**	**Statewide Reporting Level (ng/L)**	**EP001 Treated Water (ng/L)**	**EP001 Raw Water (ng/L)**
PFOA	**>70 single or combined with PFOS**	**5**	**< 5**	**< 5**
PFOS	**>70 single or combined with PFOA**		**19**	**33**
GenX	**>700**	**25**	**< 25**	**< 25**
PFBS	**>140,000**	**5**	**< 5**	**< 5**
PFHxS	**>140**		**5.3**	**6.6**
PFNA	**>21**	**5**	**< 5**	**< 5**

DECEMBER 2020			
PFAS Compound	**Statewide Action Level (ng/L)**	**Statewide Reporting Level (ng/L)**	**EP001 Treated Water (ng/L)**
PFOA	**>70 single or combined with PFOS**	**5**	**< 5**
PFOS	**>70 single or combined with PFOA**		**15.5**
GenX	**>700**	**25**	**< 25**
PFBS	**>140,000**	**5**	**< 5**
PFHxS	**>140**		**5.28**
PFNA	**>21**	**5**	**< 5**

The results of the sampling data for Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (Meander Water) are being posted on the state website at pfas.ohio.gov.

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As a proactive measure, Mahoning Valley Sanitary District (Meander Water) will be taking the following actions to monitor and reduce PFAS levels in our drinking water supply:

- Conducting quarterly monitoring
- Working with Ohio EPA to develop an action plan to reduce contamination

Ohio EPA and ODH are also closely coordinating on outreach and educational materials for residents on PFAS, including health-related information and steps to reduce potential exposures. A state website has been set up to provide information about PFAS at pfas.ohio.gov. We encourage you to visit this website for helpful information about PFAS and reducing your exposure risks.

Sincerely,

Wade Calhoun
City Manager
City of Canfield