



City of Canton

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Water & Wastewater
Treatment Division
Phone No. 903-567-4434

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Third Tuesday of Each Month, City Council Meeting
Time: 6:00 p.m. meeting (open to public)
Location: City Hall Council Chambers, 290 East Tyler St.
Phone No.: 903-567-4434
E-mail: canton@cantontex.com

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please call us.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Espanol: Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (903) 567-1500 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Special Notice (required language for ALL community public water supplies): You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or healthcare providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Sources: 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 before treatment 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; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities; and 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from a COMBINATION of water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: CARRIZO-WILCOX, MILL CREEK LAKE. source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessments allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the follow URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=>. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

About the Tables—The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

ABBREVIATIONS	DEFINITIONS
NTU—Nephelometric Turbidity Units	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.
MFL—million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
pCi/L—picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a 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.
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)	Maximum residual disinfectant level—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.
ppb—parts per billion, or micrograms per liter	Mrem—millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppt—parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter	Ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billions—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppq—parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter	Ppm—milligrams per liter or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
	Na - not applicable
	Avg—regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

2010	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	19.6	18.8—19.6	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2010	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	34.5	31.1—34.5	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2010	Arsenic	0.605	0.605—0.605		10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2010	Barium	0.0406	0.0406—0.0406	2	2	ppb	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2010	Fluoride	.78	0.78—0.78	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

TURBIDITY

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.29	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil Runoff

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Source Water	9.26	7.94	11.90	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Drinking Water	3.89	2.67	4.36	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2010	Removal Ratio	1.15	.096	1.39	% removal	N/A

* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Organic Contaminants

Collection	Contaminant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	Unit Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Carbon tetrachloride	1.39	0	2.78	ppb	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on Surface Water Monthly Operations Reports (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant Used	Avg level CCR year's Qtrly	Min result single sample	Max result single sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloramines	2.3	2.0	4.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection By products WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloroform	5.59	4.22	6.96	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2010	Bromodichloromethane	1.27	1.13	1.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data, visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

LEAD AND COPPER

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Lead	.0034	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Copper	0.11	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Required Additional Health Information for Lead: 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. This water supply 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2010	Bicarbonate	27	27	27	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2010	Chloride	16.7	16.7	16.7	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; Byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Hardness as Ca/Mg	37.7	37.7	37.7	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2010	pH	8.5	8.5	8.5	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2010	Sodium	28.3	28.3	28.3	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Sulfate	39.2	39.2	39.2	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; Common industrial byproduct; By-product of oil field activity.
2010	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	31	31	31	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2010	Total Dissolved Solids	135	135	135	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Secondary Contaminants: Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). For more information regarding this report, contact the Water Plant, (903) 567-4434.

Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information—*For systems that operate a surface water treatment plant or use ground water under the influence of surface water. If your PWS has conducted monitoring for and found Cryptosporidium, you must summarize those findings and explain the significance of the results in the CCR report year following the detections to your retail customers. You do not need to forward the source data to your wholesale customer PWSs. You must forward any finished water data to your wholesale customer PWSs. Example language for retail customers: "We monitored for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the watershed. The result of our monitoring indicated that there may be Cryptosporidium in the raw water and/or treated finished water. Although treatment by filtration removes Cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The testing methods used cannot determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water."*

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.
Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

City of Canton
Water & Wastewater Treatment Division
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Canton, Texas 75103

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Current Resident or