

### 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.

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|------|-------------|----------------------------|--|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 2008 | Turbidity   | 0.30                       | 100.00                                     | 0.3              | NTU             | Soil Runoff.          |

**Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** Our water system is meeting compliance through alternative SUVA testing method.

Total organic carbon (TOC) 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 | Minimum | Maximum | Unit of    | Source of Contaminant                 |
|------|----------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2008 | Source Water   | 9.43    | 8.34    | 11.90   | ppm        | Naturally present in the environment. |
| 2008 | Drinking Water | 4.08    | 1.39    | 6.49    | ppm        | Naturally present in the environment. |
| 2008 | Removal Ratio  | 1.142   | 0.640   | 1.666   | % removal* | NA                                    |

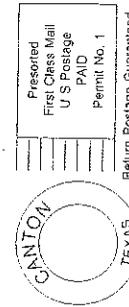
\* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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

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

| Year or | Constituent                           | Average | Minimum | Maximum | Secondary | Unit of | Source of Constituent  |
|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|--|
| 2008    | Bicarbonate                           | 174     | 174     | 174     | NA        | ppm     | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.  |
| 2008    | Calcium                               | 3.7     | 3.7     | 3.7     | NA        | ppm     | Abundant naturally occurring element.  |
| 2008    | Chloride                              | 22      | 22      | 22      | 300       | ppm     | Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; Byproduct of oil field activity.     |
| 2008    | Copper                                | 0.001   | 0.001   | 0.001   | 1         | ppm     | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 2008    | Hardness as Ca/Mg                     | 10      | 10      | 10      | NA        | ppm     | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.   |
| 2008    | Magnesium                             | 0.6     | 0.6     | 0.6     | N/A       | ppm     | Abundant naturally occurring element.  |
| 2008    | Manganese                             | 0.0279  | 0.0279  | 0.0279  | 0.05      | ppm     | Abundant naturally occurring element.  |
| 2008    | P. Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>    | 3       | 3       | 3       | N/A       | ppm     | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salt.  |
| 2008    | pH                                    | 8.3     | 8.3     | 8.3     | >7.0      | units   | Measure of corrosivity of water.   |
| 2008    | Sodium                                | 77      | 77      | 77      | NA        | ppm     | Erosion of natural deposits; Byproduct of oil field activity.  |
| 2008    | Sulfate                               | 14      | 14      | 14      | 300       | ppm     | Naturally occurring; Common industrial byproduct; Byproduct of oil field activity.                     |
| 2008    | Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> | 180     | 180     | 180     | NA        | ppm     | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.   |
| 2008    | Total Dissolved Solids                | 280     | 280     | 280     | 1000      | ppm     | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.   |
| 2008    | Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>   | 12      | 12      | 12      | NA        | ppm     | Naturally occurring calcium.   |
| 2008    | Zinc                                  | 0.016   | 0.016   | 0.016   | 5         | ppm     | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.                            |



# City of Canton

## 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### (Consumer Confidence Report)

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



City of Canton  
Water & Wastewater Treatment Division  
P. O. Box 245  
Canton, Texas 75103

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

**Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune problems:**

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 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. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (800-426-4791).

**Where do we get our drinking water?**

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: WILCOX GROUP, MILL CREEK LAKE. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

**ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.**

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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).

**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.

**Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements**

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.

**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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

**Secondary Constituents:** 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.

**About the Tables**

The information that follows lists all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

**DEFINITIONS**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**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 contamination.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**ABBREVIATIONS**

- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (Mg/L)
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year or Range | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant   |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|---|
| 2008          | Barium      | 0.03          | 0.03          | 0.03          | 2   | 2    | ppm             | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| 2008          | Chromium    | 2.2           | 2.2           | 2.2           | 100 | 100  | ppb             | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.   |
| 2008          | Fluoride    | 0.46          | 0.46          | 0.46          | 4   | 4    | ppm             | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 2008          | Nitrate     | 0.05          | 0.0           | 0.2           | 10  | 10   | ppm             | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                              |

**Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED**

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

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

| Year | Disinfectant | Average | Minimum | Maximum | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Chemical                     |
|------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|------|-------|-----------------|--|
| 2008 | Chloramines  | 2.69    | 1.7     | 3.5     | 4    | <4.0  | ppm             | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

**Disinfection Byproducts**

| Year | Contaminant            | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant                     |
|------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|-----------------|---|
| 2008 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 25.3          | 22.8          | 27.7          | 60  | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2008 | Total Trihalomethanes  | 24.1          | 22.9          | 25.2          | 80  | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED**

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these

| Year | Contaminant          | Average | Minimum | Maximum | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant                     |
|------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------------|---|
| 2008 | Chloroform           | 16.73   | 16.73   | 16.73   | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2008 | Bromodichloromethane | 6.02    | 6.02    | 6.02    | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2008 | Dibromochloromethane | 1.01    | 1.01    | 1.01    | ppb             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)**

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.

| Year (Range) | Contaminant            | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant  |
|--------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| 2008         | N-nitrosodimethylamine | 0.2571        | 0.0100        | 0.6300        | ppb             | Nitrosamines are chemical byproducts from the manufacture of numerous products including rubber, leather and plastics. Foods such as bacon and malt beverages may also contain nitrosamines. |

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th | Number of Sites | Action | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant   |
|------|-------------|----------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|---|
| 2001 | Lead        | 2.8      | 0               | 15     | ppb             | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2001 | Copper      | 0.035    | 0               | 1.3    | ppm             | Corrosion of household plumbing                                       |