2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Canton

Public System Water No. TX 2340001

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, 201 N. Buffalo

Phone No.: 903-567-4434

E-mail: canton@cantontex.com

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of 1/1/2018 to 12/31/2018

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please contact us at 903-567-2826.

En Espanol: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de lliamar al telefono (903) 567-1500.

Where Do We Get our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF CANTON is Surface Water. Our drinking water is obtained from a COMBINATION of water sources which include three wells and the surface water treatment plant. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: CARRIZO-WILCOX, MILL CREEK LAKE.

Information about your 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. 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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;
- 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;
- 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.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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.

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicated that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Walt Lehmann at 903-567-2826.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview
Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Definitions and Abbreviations: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 or MRDL: 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

Abbreviations

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
NA: Not applicable
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppm – milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

2018 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2018	16	3-12.7	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	33	1.59-39.9	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2018	0.046	0.046-0.046	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2018	0.1	0.0811-0.0811	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	0.138	0.067-0.138	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity (**Information Statement:** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.)

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.19 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON – The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/14/2016	1.3	1.3	0.0344	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of house-hold plumbing systems
Lead	9/14/2016	0	15	0.395	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual:

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Cl2	2018	2.29	1.0-3.8	4	4	Mg/l	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2018	0.1	0-0.1	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2018	0.5	0-0.5	0	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

City of Canton
Water & Wastewater Treatment Division
201 N. Buffalo

Canton, Texas 75103

PRESORTED STANDARD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CANTON, TEXAS 75103
PERMIT 171

CURRENT RESIDENT OR