

2020 Village of Beach City Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Prepared JUNE 2021

The Village of Beach City has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. 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 Village of Beach City has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

What to expect from your drinking water?

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 Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA 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.

What is the source of Beach City's drinking water?

Beach City purchases its drinking water from the City of Canton. The Canton Water Department obtains 100% of its water from underground wells. Their wells extend hundreds of feet deep into sand and gravel aquifers that were created long ago by glacial activity. Canton has three separate well fields that supply water to their three water treatment plants. The first is referred to as the Northeast Well Field, which is located in the northeast section of Canton. The second is referred to as the Northwest Well Field, which is located in the northwest section of Canton. Finally, the Sugarcreek Well Field is located southwest of Canton. The Source Water Assessment Reports have been completed for all three well fields. The reports indicate the well fields are highly susceptible to contamination due to the physical nature and location of the respective aquifers. A high susceptibility rating of the aquifer does not imply that the well fields will become contaminated. It only means that the existing/known aquifer conditions are such that ground water within the aquifer could become impacted if the potential contaminant sources are not appropriately managed. The City of Canton has taken protective measures to avoid contamination.

Should you need to find your Source Water Assessment Information, contact Ohio EPA at (614) 644-2752.

Information Needed County: *Stark* System ID#: *OH7608112* Name: *Canton Public Water System*

The local contact for Canton's Water System is Superintendent Tyler Converse. Phone: (330) 489-3308

The local contact for the Village of Beach City water system is Lonnie Chewning. Phone: (330) 756-2682

Backup Measures

Should the need ever arise, there are several protective backup systems built into our utility that enable us to ensure a dependable flow of drinking water to our consumers. As previously mentioned, Canton has three separate water treatment plants and well fields. If one plant is taken off-line, the other two plants can make up the difference in water production. The city also has nearly 30 million gallons of drinking water stored in enclosed reservoirs, acting as a protective reserve of water. Another backup system includes diesel generators at the Northeast and Sugarcreek Water Treatment Plants. These powerful generators can provide enough electricity to operate the plants in the event of a widespread power outage. The systems described above ensure that the Canton Water Department can provide a dependable supply of drinking water to all of our consumers. All of the redundant and overlapping "backup" systems described ensure that the Canton Water Department can provide a dependable supply of drinking water to Beach City. If the need arises Beach City has a water tower that is capable of holding 200,000 gallons of water. The tower is filled almost daily depending on water usage. The water tower usually has enough water for two days of average daily consumption, longer if conservation methods are followed.

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. More information can be obtained by calling the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at (1-800-426-4791).

Water quality monitoring:

The EPA requires regular sampling of the Canton City’s water supply to ensure drinking water safety. The good news is that **none** of the contaminants that were detected exceed EPA established Maximum Contaminant Levels or resulted in a violation of drinking water standards. Only a very small percentage of the contaminants tested for exist in our water at detectable levels. The tables identify the contaminants that were detected. **The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though accurate, are more than one year old.**

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2019	0.110 PPM	N/A	2.0 PPM	2.0 PPM	PPM	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2017	1.02 PPM	0.92-1.18	4.0 PPM	4.0 PPM	PPM	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Lead and Copper	Action Level	Individual Results over the Action Level		90% of test levels were less than		Violation	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	AL=1.3 PPM	None		0.238 PPM		No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
0 out of 10 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm.								
Lead**	AL=15 PPB	None		5.0 PPB		No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
0 out of 10 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb.								

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. Beach City Water Department 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>

Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection and Disinfection Byproducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA Haloacetic Acids	2020	6.5 PPB	6.0 – 6.5 PPB	No goal for this sample	60	PPB	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM Total Trihalomethanes	2020	22.2 PPB	21.7 – 22.2 PPB	No goal for this sample	80	PPB	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Chlorine	2020	1.18 PPB	0.36 – 1.18 PPB	4.0 PPB	4.0	PPB	No	Water additive to control microbes

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation III:

Unregulated Contaminates monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain contaminate occur and whether it needs to regulate these contaminants.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINATES

Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Unit Measure	Range of Detection	Date of Sample	Contributing Source
Bromodichloromethane	6.23	PPB	3.79 – 6.23	08/28/2019	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Bromoform	0.83	PPB	0.72 – 0.83	08/28/2019	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Chloroform	7.65	PPB	6.99 – 7.65	08/28/2019	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid	1.7	PPB	1.0 – 1.7	08/28/2019	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Dibromochloromethane	3.7	PPB	2.95 – 3.7	08/28/2019	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid	2.7	PPB	1.9 – 2.7	08/28/2019	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Monobromoacetic Acid	1.0	PPB	1.0	08/28/2019	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Monochloroacetic Acid	2.0	PPB	2.0	08/28/2019	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid	1.2	PPB	1.2	08/28/2019	By-product of drinking water Chlorination
2-Methoxyethanol	0.51	PPB	ND – 0.51	2020	Solvent used in Manufacturing
Manganese	1.5	PPB	1.1 – 1.9	2020	Naturally occurring mineral

DEFINITIONS OF SOME TERMS IN THIS REPORT

<p>Action Level = The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: (MRDLG) The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.</p> <p>PPM or mg/l = Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter – A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11 days</p> <p>ND = Contaminant not detected</p>	<p>PPB or µg/l = Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter – a part per billion equates to one second in about 32 years</p> <p>PPT or ng/L = Parts Per Trillion or Nano grams per Liter are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per trillion corresponds to one second in 31,546 years.</p>
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PFAS:

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals applied to many industrial, commercial and consumer products to make them waterproof, stain resistant, or nonstick. PFAS are also used in products like cosmetics, fast food packaging, and a type of firefighting foam called aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) which are used mainly on large spills of flammable liquids, such as jet fuel. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing. Canton Water system participated in PFAS testing in 2020. All PFAS samples collected showed no detection of PFAS contaminants.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information:

All water systems were required to comply with the Total Coliform Rule from 1989 to March 31, 2016, and begin compliance with a new rule, the Revised Total Coliform Rule, on April 1, 2016. The new rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of total coliform bacteria, which includes *E. coli* bacteria. The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection under the new rule, as it requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. As a result, under the new rule there is no longer a maximum contaminant level violation for multiple total coliform detections. Instead, the new rule requires water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences to conduct an assessment to determine if any significant deficiencies exist. If any deficiencies are found they must be corrected by the PWS. Beach City Water was not issued any assessments in 2020.

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 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 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).

Hydrant Flushing:

During the warmer months, you may see village employees flushing fire hydrants. We do this to remove the accumulation of sediment in the pipes, thereby reducing discolored water situations over the long term. Essentially hydrant flushing is our way of cleaning our distribution system! Be aware, however, that hydrant flushing may *temporarily* cause both a drop in water pressure and discolored water.

Hot Water Tanks:

Beach City Utilities recommends that you flush your hot water tanks at least twice a year. Over time, your Hot water tank can accumulate sediment consisting of grit and various mineral deposits. (Waterless water heaters should not experience this problem.) Buildup in a hot water tank can reduce the amount your water heater holds, create a variety of interesting noises, and reduce the efficiency of your unit. The buildup of sediment at the bottom can harden and sometimes clog the drain valve. To be safe please follow your manufacture's instructions for flushing the tank. (There is the possibility of scalding yourself or observers. You may also damage your hot water tank if flushing is done improperly!)

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the Village of Beach City Council meetings. Council meetings are held at the Village Hall which is located at 105 East Main Street, Beach City, Ohio. Council Meetings are scheduled for the 1st and 3rd Mondays of the month. Contact the Beach City Utility Department at (330) 756-2011 during normal business hours to find out the next scheduled meeting of the Village Council.

CANTON CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORTS

Canton Consumer confidence reports can be obtained at:
<https://www.cantonohio.gov/Archive.aspx?AMID=44>.
For questions about these reports, call Tyler Converse at 330-489-3308.

Who do I contact for more information?

For more information about your drinking water contact:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-479

Northeast District Office of Ohio EPA at (330) 963-1200

**Beach City's Water / Wastewater Technician, Lonnie Chewing at:
PO Box 328, Beach City, Ohio, 44608.**

Phone (330) 756-2682 * If no one answers please leave a message and we will return your call.

Email: sewer@beachcityohio.org.