



**City of Canal Winchester
Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report
For 2018**

The Canal Winchester Department of Public Works, Division of Water 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 Division of Water operates a 2.0 million gallon per day (MGD) Ion Exchange Softening Plant. This treatment plant as well as the 2.0 MGD Leiberman Well Field and the 1.0 MGD High Street Well Field will fulfill the needs of the community for many years to come. The plant and well fields produced 291.78 million gallons of water in 2018. The City of Canal Winchester also maintains an emergency connection with the City of Pickerington and the Village of Lithopolis. These emergency connections were not utilized in 2018.

Due to the sensitive nature of the aquifer in which the drinking water wells are located and the existing potential contaminant sources identified, the aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Canal Winchester has a high susceptibility to contamination. This does not mean that the well fields will become contaminated; only that conditions are such that the groundwater could be impacted by potential contaminant sources. Future contamination may be avoided by implementing protective measures. Detailed information is available in the City of Canal Winchester's well field/drinking water source protection plan and susceptibility analysis, which can be obtained by calling the Division of Water @ (614) 837-5623.

The sources of tap and bottled drinking 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. Water can also 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, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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).

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, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/Center for Disease Control 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).

About your drinking water.

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The City of Canal Winchester Division of Water conducted sampling for numerous contaminants during the years 2014 – 2018: 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 our data, though accurate, is more than one year old. Contaminants that were detected are outlined on the following chart:

	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Bacteriological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	N/A	N/A	No Positive	N/A	NO	2018	All Samples negative in 2018
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (mg/L)	4 mg/L	4 mg/L	1.02	.80 -1.28 mg/l	NO	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Phosphorous			.82	.67-.92 mg/l	NO	2018	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from agricultural activities.
Manganese	N/A	.05 mg/L	.028	<.02 - .028 mg/L	NO	2018	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits
Lead (ug/L)	0	AL=15 ug/L	<5.0 ug/L	N/A	NO	2018	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Two out of twenty samples for lead were found to have levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ug/L							
Copper (mg/L)	1.3 mg/L	AL=1.3 mg/L	.349 mg/L	N/A	NO	2018	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Zero out of twenty samples for copper were found to have levels in excess of the copper level of 1.3 mg/L							
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ug/L) Site 201	0	80 ug/L	19.4 ug/L	N/A	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ug/L) Site 201	N/A	60 ug/L	9.6. ug/L	N/A	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHMs (ug/L) Site 202	0	80 ug/L	21.9 ug/L	N/A	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5 (ug/L) Site 202	N/A	60 ug/L	<6.0 ug/L	N/A	NO	2018	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Residual Disinfectants							
Total Chlorine (mg/l)	MRDL= 4mg/l	MRDLG= 4mg/l	.93 mg/L	..87 – .93 mg/l	NO	2018	Water additive used to control microbes

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. The City of Canal Winchester 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Information

All water systems were required to 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 found, these must be corrected by the PWS.

License to Operate (LTO) Status Information

The Division of Water has a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comment are encouraged at regular meetings of Canal Winchester City Council that meets the first and third Mondays of every month at 7:00 pm in the council chambers at 10 North High Street. Please check the calendar on the City website to verify meeting times. www.canalwinchesterohio.gov

For more information on your drinking water contact Joseph Taylor, Water Superintendent at (614) 837-5623 or jtaylor@canalwinchesterohio.gov

Definitions of some terms contained within this report.

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

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 Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (MRDLG): The level of 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.

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. One part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

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.