

Testing Results for City of Canton

<u>Regulated Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Value</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
ARSENIC	2/19/08	5.7	5.7	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
BARIUM	2/19/08	0.28	0.28	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries
CHROMIUM	2/19/09	3.7	3.7	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel/pulp mills
FLUORIDE	2/19/08	0.25	0.25	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	2/19/08	3.2	3-3.2	ppb	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use
SELENIUM	2/19/08	8.7	8.7	ppb	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits

<u>Disinfection Byproducts</u>	<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>HIGHEST RAA</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	2008-2010	2	2.1	PPB	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<u>Lead and Copper</u>	<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>90th Percentile</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Sites Over AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
COPPER	2008-2010	0.24	0.012-0.54	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing

<u>Secondary Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Value</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>SMCL</u>
ALKINITY, TOTAL	2/19/08	288	288	MG/L	300
CALCIUM	2/19/08	270	270	MG/L	200
CHLORIDE	2/19/08	550	550	MG/L	250
CONDUCTIVITY @ 25 C UMHOS/CM	2/19/08	2200	2200	UMHO/CM	1500
CORROSIVITY	2/19/08	0.88	0.88	LANG	0
HARDNESS, TOTAL (AS CAC03)	2/19/08	770	770	MG/L	400
IRON	2/19/08	0.048	0.048	MG/L	0.3
MAGNESIUM	2/19/08	22	22	MG/L	150
MANGANESE	2/19/08	0.43	0.43	MG/L	0.05
NICKEL	2/19/08	0.0084	0.0084	MG/L	0.1
PH	2/19/08	7.6	7.6	PH	8.5
PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL	2/19/08	1.4	1.4	MG/L	5
POTASSIUM	2/19/08	4.9	4.9	MG/L	100
SILICA	2/19/08	27	27	MG/L	50
SODIUM	2/19/08	150	150	MG/L	100
SULFATE	2/19/08	49	49	MG/L	250
TDS	2/19/08	1300	1300	MG/L	500
ZINC	2/19/08	0.0094	0.0094	MG/L	5

During the 2009 calendar year, we had no violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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. Your water system 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>.