Stark County Water District

2024 Stark County Water District – Water Quality Report
PWSID # OH 7607303

About Your Drinking Water: The Stark County Water District (SCWD) is pleased to provide you with its 2024 Consumer Confidence Report. In 2024, we had a current, unconditioned license to operate our water system from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA). This report summarizes the quality of water we purchased from Aqua Ohio in 2024 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of their activities during 2024. Public participation and comments are encouraged. To participate, or for more information on your drinking water contact Jason Miller at (330) 451-2320.

Sources of Supply: SCWD purchases water from Aqua Ohio, Inc., a private water company. Water is delivered to SCWD at two locations, one on Edison Street and one on State Street, both at the west Stark County border. SCWD does have an emergency connection with North Canton water, but no water was taken from this connection in 2024. Aqua Ohio water is withdrawn from nine wells located in a sand and gravel aquifer in the Tuscarawas River Valley. A source water susceptibility analysis indicates that the aquifer that supplies drinking water to Aqua Ohio has a high susceptibility to contamination based on the aquifer's sensitivity to contamination, the numbers and types of potential contaminant sources within the well protection area and evidence of historical ground water quality impacts from human activities. A source water susceptibility analysis evaluates the likelihood that a public water system's source water could become contaminated. Aqua Ohio has completed a wellhead protection/drinking water source protection plan endorsed by the OEPA. More information about how the OEPA determines a water supply's susceptibility to contamination can be found in the OEPA's Ground Water Susceptibility Analysis Process Manual. Copies of the manual are available by contacting the OEPA or visiting the following web site: **http://www.epa.ohio.gov/portals/28/documents/swap/swap_susceptibility_guidance.pdf** More information regarding the Aqua Ohio wellhead protection/drinking water source protection plan and what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 330.833.4630.

Sources of Contamination: 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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. 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 at 800.426.4791.

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. Stark County Water District 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.

Violations: SCWD was late in monitoring for and reporting results for DBP's in our drinking water system during the 2024 Annual time period, as required by our OEPA issued permit. **Although taken late, the analysis conducted on the samples indicated that levels were well withing the standards established by EPA.** SCWD purchased software to schedule future water system tasks so that this error will not be repeated. DBP sampling for 2025 will take place between July 1 and September 30th as required by our permit. OEPA will consider this violation in effect until the 2025 samples are taken and reported. This notice is for compliance purposes. You do not need to take any action in response to this notice. "*Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above-mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. Compliance with the MCLs for DBPs is determined based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Since this system failed to monitor during the monitoring period referenced in this notice, the LRAA cannot be properly calculated and compliance with the MCL cannot be properly determined. Some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor."*

An explanation of the abbreviations used in this report can be found at the bottom of the page.

Stark County Water District – PWS ID# OH7607303

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOC's)							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	< 6.0	< 6.0	No	2024	By product of drinking water disinfection (DBP)
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	NA	80	44.5	44.1 – 45.0	No	2024	By product of drinking water disinfection (DBP)
Residual Disinfectants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG= 4	MRDL=4	.7	.5 – 1.0	No	2024	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead and Copper							
Contaminants (units)	Action Level (AL)	Individual Results over the AL		90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	NA		0.0	No	2022	Corrosion of Household Plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppm)	15.5 ppm	NA		0.0	No	2022	Corrosion of Household Plumbing, Erosion of natural deposits

AQUA OHIO - Stark Regional Division- PWS ID# OH7604512

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
Inorganic Contaminants							
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.0	0.80- 1.1	No	2024	Erosion of natural deposits; additive to promote stronger teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.013	NA	No	2022	Discharge from oil refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ug/l)	0	10	3.40	0 –3.4	No	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.

Table Of Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants (Units)	Sample Year	Average Level Found	Range of Detections
Lithium (ppb)	2023	12.9	11.1 – 14.7
PFOA (ppb)	2023	NA	ND – 0.0013
PFOS (ppb)	2023	NA	ND – 0.0013
PFNA (ppb)	2023	NA	ND – 0.0013

Explanation of Abbreviations

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 a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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 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.

NA: Not applicable. **ND:** Not detected. **ppm:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number. **ppb:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion or Micrograms per Liter (**ug/l**)

VOC: Volatile Organic Contaminants **SOC:** Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Picocuries per liter: (pCi/L) A unit for measuring radioactive concentrations **DBP**: Disinfection by Product

DRINKING WATER NOTICE

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Stark County Water District

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2024 annual time period, our office was late in taking the required samples for DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTs (DBP's)**.**

What Should I Do?

This notice is to inform you that Stark County Water District was late in monitoring for and reporting results for DBP's in our drinking water system during the 2024 Annual time period, as required by our Ohio Environmental Protection Agency issued permit. **Although taken late, the analysis conducted on the samples indicated that levels were well within the drinking water standards established by EPA as shown in the accompanying 2024 Consumer Confidence Report.** DBP samples for 2025 will take place between July 1 and September 30th. This notice is for compliance purposes. You do not need to take any action in response to this notice.

"*Upon being notified of this violation, the water supply was required to have the drinking water analyzed for the above-mentioned parameters. The water supplier will take steps to ensure that adequate monitoring will be performed in the future. Compliance with the MCLs for DBPs is determined based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA). Since this system failed to monitor during the monitoring period referenced in this notice, the LRAA cannot be properly calculated and compliance with the MCL cannot be properly determined. Some people who drink water containing DBPs in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of cancer. If you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor."*

What Is Being Done?

Our office recently purchased asset management software that will help us better track maintenance tasks, including water quality sampling and permit compliance sampling. The software will prevent the potential for missed assignments due to staff changes, including retirements such as happened with the delayed sampling for the 2024 DBP's. We feel confident our use of the new software will help us keep up with tasks through changes in staff, staff responsibilities and/or regulations. Sample results and additional information may be obtained by contacting the Stark County Water District at:

Contact Person: Jason Miller
Phone Number: 330-575-7352
Mailing Address:
Stark County Metropolitan Sewer District
PO Box 9972
Canton OH 44711-0972

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Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example: people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.