



**Stark Regional Division 2014 Water Quality Report  
PWSID#: OH7604512**

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.  
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

A Message to Ohio's Customers,

Aqua Ohio is proud to be your local water company. We're dedicated to delivering quality, reliable water to your tap and feel it's important to share information with you about your water. The information in this Consumer Confidence Report is a summary of test results that EPA certified technicians record daily in our water plant and throughout the community.

One of the most important factors in the reliable delivery of quality water is the ongoing investment in our treatment and delivery system. Most customers don't think about the pumps, pipes and valves throughout system that require maintenance and replacement to avoid service interruptions, at least until there is a problem. Some water systems choose to postpone infrastructure replacements until they break down or they are forced to take action by regulators (Ohio's statewide water infrastructure is rated "D+" by the American Society of Civil Engineers). It may help them keep rates artificially low over the short term, but catastrophic failures and emergency, double-digit rate increases are becoming more frequent across the country.

Aqua seeks to avoid those unpleasant surprises, service interruptions and regulatory action by continually investing in the systems that serve you. Aqua continually evaluates infrastructure, and invests in areas with the greatest need. In fact, since 2012, Aqua Ohio has invested more than \$70 million in infrastructure upgrades and plans to invest an additional \$30 million in 2015. That's more than \$100 million invested in the communities we serve. In other words, by the end of 2015 we will have spent about \$650 per customer on things like pipes, pumps and valves and that doesn't include ongoing operating costs associated with treatment, taxes, utilities, staffing or regulatory compliance.

I hope understanding the investments we're continually making in the system helps build an appreciation for our dedication to bring you safe, reliable water. The water quality results summarized in this report, combined with that investment should give you confidence that the water delivered to your home will continually meet EPA requirements for health and safety and is delivered reliably at a reasonable price.

For more information or for additional copies of this report, please contact our customer service center at 877.987.2782. You can also view an electronic version of this report on our website.

Sincerely,

Ed Kolodziej, President

**About Your Drinking Water** -- Aqua Ohio, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2014 Consumer Confidence Report for the Stark Regional Division water system (public water supply ID# OH7604512), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Ohio provided in 2014 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We have a current, unconditional license to operate our water system. 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 our activities during 2014. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.987.2782 or visit our website at [www.AquaAmerica.com](http://www.AquaAmerica.com).

**Sources of Supply** -- Water from the Stark Regional Division comes from ten wells located in a sand and gravel aquifer in the Tuscarawas Valley. Stark Regional Division also purchased water from the City of North Canton. The water purchased from North Canton is used to provide water to the City of Green and portions of the Stark County System. The Stark Regional Division has completed a wellhead protection/drinking water source protection plan endorsed by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA). The aquifer that supplies drinking water to Aqua has a high susceptibility to contamination based on the aquifer's sensitivity to contamination, the numbers and types of potential contaminant sources within the protection area and evidence of historical ground water quality impacts from human activities. The susceptibility analysis evaluates the likelihood that a public water system's source water could become contaminated. 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 are available by contacting the OEPA or visiting the following web site: [www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/pdu/swap\\_procman.html](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw/pdu/swap_procman.html). More information regarding the Stark Regional Division wellhead protection/ drinking water source protection plan and what consumers can do to help protect the aquifer is available by calling 877.987.2782.

**The sources of drinking water (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 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:

- 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 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 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 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.**

#### Notes and Definitions:

**Action Level:** 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

**ppb:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

**ppm:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

**PWSID:** Public water supply identification number.

**Treatment Technique:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2014 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The table provides the level found and the range of detections of regulated contaminants.

### Stark Regional Division- PWSID#: OH7604512

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	1%	0 – 1%	5%	0	2014	N	Naturally present in the environment
Values above are % positive samples each month. During the year, 1 of 1108 samples was positive for Total Coliform Bacteria. The highest number of positive samples in a month was one in May 2014.							
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.9	0.9 – 1.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Fluoride, ppm	1.2	0.9 – 1.5	4	4	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	6	2 - 9	60	NA	2014	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	31	9 - 32	80	NA	2014	N	
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</b>							
Simazine, ppb	0.053	NA	4	4	09/12	N	Herbicide runoff
<b>Unregulated Compounds</b>							
Chloroform, ppb	0.9	NA	NA	NA	09/13	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloro-methane, ppb	0.8	NA	NA	NA	09/13	N	
Bromodichloro-methane, ppb	0.9	NA	NA	NA	09/13	N	

### Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	ND	30	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2012	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	30	0	AL= 15	0	2012	N	

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 Regional Division 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 at 800.426.4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2014. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2014			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Chromium (total), ppb	0.3	0.27 – 0.34	NA
Chlorate, ppb	73	55 – 120	NA
Hexavalent chromium, ppb	0.20	0.15 – 0.25	NA
Molybdenum, ppb	0.95	ND – 1.4	NA
Strontium, ppb	99	79 - 110	NA
Vanadium, ppb	0.40	0.32 – 0.44	NA
1, 4- dioxane, ppb	0.24	0.23 – 0.24	NA
1,1-dichloroethane, ppb	0.10	0.097 – 0.1	NA

#### City of North Canton- PWSID# OH7604312 (Purchased Water)

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium, ppm	0.03	NA	2	2	2013	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	1.03	1.00 – 1.06	4	4	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	0.16	ND – 0.16	10	10	2014	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b>							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	8.3	ND – 8.3	60	NA	2014	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	44.9	35.7 – 50.7	80	NA	2014	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
<b>Unregulated Contaminants</b>							
Chloroform, ppm	5.2	2.3 – 8.8	NA	NA	2014	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloro-methane, ppb	11.0	7.1 – 14.9	NA	NA	2014	N	
Dibromochloro-methane, ppb	17.3	14.7 – 19.2	NA	NA	2014	N	
Bromoform, ppb	11.4	9.0 – 14.1	NA	NA	2014	N	