

2016 _____ **ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**
PWSID #: 6200043 _____ **NAME: Saegertown Borough** _____

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Greg Rademacher or Chuck Lawrence at 814-763-4600. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the second Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Borough Building. Please call ahead to be placed on the agenda.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources are: Multiple wells located in Saegertown Borough and Hayfield Township.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source(s) is/are potentially most susceptible to fertilizers and pesticides. Overall, our source(s) has/have little risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: <http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045>. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP NW Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 230 Chestnut Street, Meadville, PA 16335 (814-332-6332)

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* (800-426-4791).

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016. The State allows 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 is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

DEFINITIONS:

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.

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.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.312	0.159-0.312	Ppm	02/03/2015	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	1.88	0.256-188	Ppm	07/12/2016	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	4.6	4.6	Ppb	09/13/2016	N	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	.092	0.35-0.92	Ppm	Twice/Monthly	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Di (2-ethylhexylphthalate (ppb)	6	0	4.75	0.78-4.75	Ppb	04/07/2015 - 09/25/2015	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Haloacetic Acids (Five)	60	N/A	7	0-7	Ppb	09/13/2016	N	A by-product of drinking water disinfection

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Entry Point 100)	0.50	0.07	0.07-1.15	ppm	02/14/2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (Entry Point 101)	0.70	0.14	0.14-1.62	Ppm	06/12/2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (Entry Point 102)	0.40	0.00	0.00-2.2	Ppm	03/19/2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (Entry Point 103)	0.60	0.0	0.0-1.7	Ppm	11/5/2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (Entry Point 104)	0.40	0.06	0.06-1.65	Ppm	07/26/2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (Entry Point 105)	0.40	0.04	0.04-2.02	Ppm	12/17/2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	3	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.136	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Raw Source Water Microbial					
Contaminants	MCLG	Total # of Positive Samples	Dates	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

VIOLATIONS:

1. VOC's were tested for entry point 101 and there was no detect. However, testing lab failed to report it properly to DEP.
2. Di (2-ethylhexylphthalate) at entry point 102 in the third quarter, was not tested as required. It was properly tested in the fourth quarter and there was no detect.
3. Monthly Chlorine was tested in the third quarter but was not properly reported to DEP. Daily Chlorine was also tested, and was properly reported to DEP.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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:

- 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 stormwater run-off, 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, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 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 and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP 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 *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

Information about 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. Saegertown Borough 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>.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Last year, as in the past, your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. Saegertown Borough vigilantly safeguards its water supplies.

We at THE SAEGERTOWN BOROUGH work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE
ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Saegertown Borough

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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 monitoring period of July 1, 2016-September 30, 2016 a sample was not analyzed for Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate at entry point 102, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Synthetic Organic Compound: Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Quarterly	1	3 rd Quarter of 2016	4 th Quarter of 2016

Corrective Action Taken: Was properly tested in 4th Quarter and there was no detect. This is noted on the CCR Report.

For more information, please contact Chuck Lawrence at 814-763-4600.

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.

This notice is being sent to you by Saegertown Borough.

PWS ID#: 6200043

Date distributed: June 1st, 2016

Violation ID 2016-43417