BOROUGH OF ZELIENOPLE
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 5100093 NAME: Borough of Zelienople Water Plant

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, 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 the water system superintendent at 724-452-6610 ext 400 or zeliewater@zoominternet.net.

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 2nd and last Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at the Municipal Building.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our primary source is surface water from Scholars Run, a tributary of the Connoquenessing Creek, located in Jackson Twp. The Borough also has an emergency connection with Marion Twp, which is utilized during drought conditions and emergencies. A Source Water Assessment of our source was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, accidental spills along roads and leaks in underground storage tanks. Overall, our source has moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to the Borough of Zelienople, 111 W. New Castle St., Zelienople PA 16063 and will be available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (Keyword: "DEP source water"). 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 PADEP Northwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 814-332-6816.

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, 2008. 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 AND 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.

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.

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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: BOROUGH OF ZELIENOPLE WATER PLANT

Chemical Contaminant	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	2.56	0.15-2.56	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	80	72	29-72	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids five (HAA5)	60	60	31	21-31	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate	10	10	0.98	0.98	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Total organic carbon TOC	TT	TT	2.8	1.3-2.8	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0.00	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.06	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.16 NTU	09-15-08	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	Jan. 08	N	

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Typical Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect < 40 samples/month: • More than 1 positive monthly sample	0	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: MARION TOWNSHIP WATER SYSTEM

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	0.50	0.10-0.50	ppm	05/21/08	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	80	92	54-92	ppb	6-25-08	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids Five (HAA5)	60	60	39	19-39	ppb	12-29-08	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Yes or No	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0.0	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.09	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household Plumbing.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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).

OTHER INFORMATION:

- While drawing water from Marion Twp., testing for TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] was conducted and the levels were found to be below the MCL.

- The Borough Water Department is undergoing significant changes in order to better serve its customers. Our raw water source becomes limited in the hot months of summer and early fall and because of that we sometimes suffer from a shortage. The Borough has agreed to build a water line to Beaver Falls for the provision of water from that source. This line is currently under construction with an anticipated Fall 2010 time for completion. The goal is to provide you, the customer, with an ample supply of good water for your use. We will keep you informed of our progress.