



2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 6250007 NAME: ALBION 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 THE ALBION BOROUGH OFFICE at (814) 756-3660. 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 THIRD THURSDAY OF THE MONTH.

**SOURCE(S) OF WATER:**

Our water source(s) is/are: (Name-Type-Location)

GAGE ROAD WELLFIELD: FOUR GROUNDWATER WELLS.

PONT WELLFIELD; THREE GROUNDWATER WELLS. ONE OF THE WELLS IS SPRING FED.

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) of is/are potentially most susceptible to [insert potential *Sources of Contamination* listed in your *Source Water Assessment Summary*]. Overall, our source(s) has/have [little, moderate, high] risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection web page* at (<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>) . 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 Dep Warren District Office, 321 North State Street, North Warren, Pa 16365, Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (814) 723-3273.

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, 2015. 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.

*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)

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

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

*ppq* = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

*ppt* = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.189	0.086 - 0.292	PPM	4/20/15	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickle	0.1	0.1	0.683	0.0 - 0.006	PPM	4/20/15	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate	10	10	1.36	0.0 - 1.36	ppm	8/12/15	N	Runoff fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	7	5 - 7	ppb	8/12/15	N	Bi-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	24	13.8 - 24	ppb	8/12/15	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dicloroacetic Acid	80	N/A	2.5	2 - 3	ppb	8/12/15	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid	80	N/A	3.5	3 - 4	ppb	8/12/15	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	80	N/A	2.83	2.09 - 3.57	ppb	8/12/15	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	80	N/A	3.56	2.42 - 4.69	ppb	8/12/15	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloro methane	80	N/A	5.31	3.55 - 7.07	ppb	8/12/15	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromo methane	80	N/A	7.17	5.71 - 8.62	ppb	8/12/15	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radium-226	5	0	0.25	0.25	pCi/L	12/18/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	5	0	0.68	0.68	pCi/L	12/18/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine, Distribution	4	4	0.96	0.52 - 0.96	ppm	Feb/15	N	Water additive to control microbes

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine Entry Point 100	0.90	0.77	0.77 – 2.12	ppm	12/21/15	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Entry Point 101	0.4	0.50	0.5 – 1.37	ppm	12/28/15	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0.271	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.0	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

<b>Microbial</b>					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: • More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: • 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	1	Y	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

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

**HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Total Coliform bacteria are not a health threat; the bacterial test is used to indicate whether other potentially harmful bacteria may be present. They are naturally found in the environment.

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**OTHER VIOLATIONS:**

9/1/15, Total Coliform Presence, TCR Minor Routine M/R - 24; TCR Minor Monitoring or Reporting Violation. *Four, required, Check Samples were collected after obtaining the positive result; none of the Check Samples were positive for Total Coliform.*

**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).