

Hydetown Elementary School Drinking Water Quality Report
Public Water Supply ID # 6200964
Monitoring Period of January 1 Through December 31, 2015

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. Thank you for taking the time to be concerned with the quality of water you drink. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact Mr. John Cowan, Director of Buildings and Grounds at 814-827-9733. All public water supplier data is available by going to www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

The Hydetown Elementary School water comes from one well sunk about 70 feet into an underground source of water. This well is located at the rear of the school. The Titusville Area School District owns the land around this well and restricts any activity that could contaminate it. After the water comes out of the wells, we treat it with a water softening system.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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 regulation establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

The following table shows the results of this monitoring. 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, these dates are noted on the Sampling Results Table for those not in the current monitoring period.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. This water 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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Regulated Contaminants Sampling Results Table (results above detectable levels)

Contaminant	MCL (in CCR units)	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper	AL=1.3	1.3	0.280	NA	ppm	8/26/13	No ¹	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Nitrate-N	10	10	0.35	NA	ppm	8/25/15	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2	2	0.0519	NA	ppm	6/23/15	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

¹Lead and copper action levels are based upon the 90th percentile results. None of the five samples were above the action level for copper or lead.

One Total Coliform bacteria sample was collected each quarter throughout the year. All of the results were non-detect.

Also, in 2015 Nitrite-N was tested for and was non-detect. Asbestos was tested for from our well in 2013 and there was no asbestos found.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) and Inorganic Compounds (IOC's) were tested in 2015. All contaminants were non-detect. Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC's) were also tested in 2015 and there were no detects for any of these compounds.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

- *ppm* = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (*mg/L*) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- *ppb*=parts per billion (*ppb*) or Micrograms per liter (*ug/l*) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 10,000,000.
- *pCi/L*= Picocuries per liter – picocuries per liter is a unit of measure for radioactivity in water.
- *Action Level(AL)* - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* – The “Maximum Allowed” is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)* – The “Goal” is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- *NA* = Not Applicable

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

No Violations

As you can see from the table, none of our results exceeded the regulated levels. We work closely with our lab and the PA DEP to stay in touch with current regulations and recommendations. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.