

**2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT****PWSID #: 6620039 NAME: Youngsville 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 Lisa Hagberg at 814-563-4604. 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 4:30PM. Youngsville Borough Building 40 Rail Road Street.

**SOURCE(S) OF WATER:**

Our water sources are two wells located at 40 Rail Road Street and one well located on Division Street, Youngsville.

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, 2017. 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)

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

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

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL in CCR Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Barium	2.0	2.0	0.0991	0.0542-0.0991	ppm	01/2015	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	1.15	1.15	ppm	07/2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids	60	60	0	0	ppm	07/2017	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes	80	80	5.82	0.54-11.1	ppm	07/2017	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.66	0.336-0.97	ppm	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Antimony	6	6	0.7	0.7	ppb	01/2015	n	Some people who drink water containing antimony well in excess of MCL over many years could experience increases in blood cholesterol and decreases in blood sugar.

<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	0.40	0.04	0.04-1.76	ppm	2017	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	1.04	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.083	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1 positive monthly sample</li> </ul> For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5% of monthly samples are positive</li> </ul>	0	0	N	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	2016	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

**HEALTH EFFECTS:** No MCL'S (Maximum Contaminate Levels) were exceeded in 2017

**OTHER VIOLATIONS:** *Youngsville Borough had no violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act in 2017*

**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. Youngsville 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>.

## Customer Lead and Copper Survey

Did you know that the Youngsville Borough Public Water System is required by the EPA to sample customer's' homes for lead and copper every three years? Customer participation is appreciated to help us comply with government regulations and monitor our water quality. While these contaminants are not in our source water, they can enter tap water through the corrosion of older household plumbing materials. Historically, our values for lead and copper are low and meet drinking water standards. However, our water system is now required under drinking water regulations to send surveys to all customers asking that they complete and return the survey form below.

1. What year was your home built? \_\_\_\_\_

(Why this is important): The EPA focuses on these years because of the Lead and Copper Rule in the Code of Federal Regulations. However, if we do not have enough homes to inspect between 1982 and 1989, you may be contacted. If you don't know when your home was built, check your property tax information or other documents.)

2. Do you have a water filter or water softener installed in your house or kitchen? Yes or NO

(Note: Your PWS is safe to drink and meets EPA drinking water standards without filtering. Softening is a matter of customer preference, not safety.)

3. What type of plumbing materials are used for your outside water service line from your water meter to the point of entry into your home? Circle all that apply

Lead Pipe	Copper Pipe w/Lead Solder	Plastic or PVC or REX	
Galvanized Iron	Cast Iron	Steel	Unknown

4. What type of pipe is your house plumbed with? Circle all that apply

Lead Pipe	Copper Pipe and Lead Solder	Plastic or PVC or PEX	
Galvanized Iron	Cast Iron	Steel	Unknown

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Return this form to: Youngsville Borough, 40 Railroad Street, Youngsville, PA 16371

Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to complete and return this survey!

