

2015**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**
PWSID #: 4110030 NAME: Cresson Borough Water System

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 Mr. Tim Adams, Borough Water Department Foreman or Ms. Roberta Soisson, Office Secretary at (814) 886-2139. 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 typically on the second Monday of each month beginning at 7:00 PM at the Cresson Borough Municipal Building. Contact the Authority's Secretary at (814) 886-2139 if the second Monday falls on a holiday for the alternate Borough Council meeting date.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source is:

The Cresson Borough Water System purchases all of its water from the Highland Sewer and Water Authority. The water sources for the Highland Sewer and Water Authority are four drilled wells in the Bear Rock watershed and two wells drilled in the Benscreek watershed. Cresson Borough provides no further treatment of the water it purchases from Highland Sewer and Water Authority. The connection to the Highland Sewer and Water Authority is located at Keystone Avenue and Sixth Street in the Borough. A master water meter, 6 inch in size, measures and records all water purchased by the Borough from Highland Sewer and Water Authority.

A *Source Water Assessment* of Highland Sewer & Water Authority source(s) was completed in 2004 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment shows that the Highland sources are potentially most susceptible to accidents and spills along the roadways within the assessment areas and non-point source contamination from residences, pesticide use and past mining practices. Overall, the Highland source(s) have moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available by writing to Highland Sewer & Water Authority, 120 Tank Drive, Johnstown, PA 15904 and will be available on the PA DEP website at <http://www.dep.state.pa.us> (Keyword is "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 Pa. DEP South West Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (412) 442-4000.

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)

Not Applicable (NA) = Not applicable

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:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TTHMs	80	NA	18.8	18.8	PPB	10/1/2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination disinfection
Distribution Chlorine	MRDL = 4	4	1.57 Highest	0.8 – 1.57	PPM	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids(five)	60	NA	4.76	4.76	PPB	10/1/2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination disinfection
Barium (Highland Sewer and Water Authority)	2	2	0.187	0.157-0.187	PPM	3/14/15	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries
Nitrates (Highland Sewer and Water Authority)	10	10	0	0	PPM	5/6/15	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (Highland Sewer and Water Authority)	6	6	0	0	PPB	12/10/14	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

*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	0.4	0.8	0.8 – 1.57	PPM	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0	PPB	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.28	PPM	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial

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"> • More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% of monthly samples are positive 	0	0 Cresson Borough samples and tests for total coliform bacteria each month	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

No MCLs were exceeded, therefore no adverse health effects are expected.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

There were no violations in 2015.

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. The Borough of Cresson 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:

A copy of the Highland Sewer and Water Authority's 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Northern End Well System is available for viewing at the Cresson Borough Municipal Building. The Northern End Well System is the source of water supply for the Cresson Borough Water System as described in detail on Page 1 of this report.

Cresson Borough is scheduled by PaDEP to sample for lead and copper in June-September 2016. Results will appear in next year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.
