

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
BOROUGH OF SUGARCREEK
PWSID 6610044

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak to someone who understands it.)

We're pleased to present to you the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Year 2010. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water is purchased from the General Authority of the City of Franklin (GACF). The GACF has two groundwater sources: the Ninth Street Well Field and the Barrett's Flats Well Field, both being located within Franklin City limits. Both of these sources are Alluvial Aquifers, with the Ninth Street source having four (4) wells and the Barrett's Flats source having six (6) wells.

The GACF has a source water protection plan available from their office that provides more detailed information such as potential sources of contamination. A summary of the water system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination follows:

A Source Water Protection Plan of the water wells that supply water for the Ninth Street Water Plant and the Barrett's Flats Water Plant was completed in 2009. Funding for development of the plan was provided by the PA Department of Environmental Protection. The Plan found that the water well fields are potentially most susceptible to developed areas (including underground storage tanks), major roads and oil and gas wells. Overall, the water well fields have a low to moderate risk of significant contamination. To make an appointment to review the Plan, contact Conrad Spence at 437-1430.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Borough of Sugarcreek Manager at 432-4717. Our Public Water Supply Identification Number is 6610044. We want our valued customers to be informed about their Water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Borough of Sugarcreek Municipal Building, 212 Fox Street in Rocky Grove.

The Borough of Sugarcreek and the GACF routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of that monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 (800-426-4791).

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable (N/A) – not applicable.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000).

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion or micrograms per liter (corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the 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 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 contamination.

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/l)	N	4.5 (b) (h) 1.9 (c) (h)	(a)	50 (g)	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	N	0.9 (b) (h) 0.0 (c) (h)	(a)	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/l)	N	0.3 (b) (h) 0.0 (c) (h)	(a)	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	N	<1 (b) (h) <1 (c) (h)	(a)	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	N	0.2(b) (d)	(a)	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.75	0.75 – 0.34	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (ppm)	N	0.23 (e)	(f)	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.98(b) (d) 1.25(c) (d)	(a)	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (ppb)	N	1.0 (e)	(f)	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household

TEST RESULTS						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
						plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	1.47 (b) 0.00 (c)	(a) (a)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N	43.7	(a)	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	N	13	(a)	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Footnotes:**(a) Only one sample required****(b) Entry Point ID No. 110, Ninth Street Plant****(c) Entry Point ID No. 111, Barrett's Flats Plant****(d) September 2004****(e) September 2010****(f) None of the required copper and lead samples exceeded the action level.****(g) Compliance with the MCL may be assumed without further analysis if the average annual concentration of Gross Beta Particle Activity is less than 50 pCi/l. The MCL for Beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be level of concern for Beta particles.****(h) December 2002**

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 metal, which can be naturally-occurring or

result from urban storm water runoff, 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Fluoride is added to the drinking water to a level near 1 ppm to assist in the prevention of dental cavities.

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 line and home plumbing. The General Authority of the City of Franklin 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>.

The General Authority of the City of Franklin has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Conrad Spence at 437-1430 or by mail at Franklin City Hall, 430 Thirteenth Street, Franklin PA 16323.

Please call our office at 432-4717 if you have any questions. If you would like a copy of the 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the General Authority of the City of Franklin, please contact Franklin City Hall at 437-1430.