

Conway Borough 2007 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 9 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Conway Borough (PWSID 5040022) purchases and distributes bulk, finished water from the Beaver Falls Municipal Authority (BFMA). BFMA owns and operates two (2) PA DEP permitted Water Treatment Facilities. The BFMA Water Treatment Facilities are known as the Eastvale and the New Brighton Treatment Plants. Both of the BFMA Treatment Facilities utilize and treat surface water obtained from the Beaver River. As a result of reduced demand, the New Brighton Plant has been taken out of service since May 2002. BFMA has prepared a Consumer Confidence Report for the Year 2007. A copy of the BFMA Report can be obtained by calling James Stevenson of BFMA at (724) 847-7387.

Source water assessment and its availability

During the Year 2007 Conway Borough sampled and analyzed the drinking water supplied to its customers for various parameters as required by Federal and State Regulations. The result of the sampling and analysis are displayed on the accompanying table.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

We want our customers to be informed about their drinking water. If you have any questions regarding the content of this report or any other drinking water related issues, you are encouraged to attend the Conway Borough Council Meetings, which are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Conway Borough Fire Hall No. 2, located at the corner of Foote and Gross Street.

Additional Information for Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	19.7	0	24.5	2007	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	85.2	44.2	111.9	2007	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) (tested monthly)	4	4	0.81	0.17	0.81	2007	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm) (a)	2	2	0.04	NA		2004	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) (a)	2	2	0.76	NA		2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) (a)	10	10	1.24	NA		2007	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>			
Turbidity (ntu)(a)	No	0.56	0.00	TT= at least 95% of samples at or below 0.3	Soil runoff			
		99.5% (c)	N/A	TT= 1 NTU for a single measurement				
Inorganic Contaminants								
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) (b)	1.3	1.3	0.195	2007	0 of 20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) (b)	0	15	5	2007	2 of 20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Footnotes:

- (a) Analysis performed by Beaver Falls Municipal Authority.
- (b) These are 90th percentile results.
- (c) The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified by DEP regulations.

Unit Descriptions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
NTU	NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
N/A	NA: not applicable

Important Drinking Water Definitions

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.

Violations and Exceedances**TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]:**

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. The violation occurred during the first quarter of 2007. The last three quarters of 2007 had Running Annual Averages that were below the Maximum Containment Level. We have worked with our supplier of bulk, finished water, the Beaver Falls Municipal Authority, to lower the concentrations of TTHMs contained in the water we purchase.

Reporting:

We did not meet the required DEP deadline for reporting the test results for 4th Quarter 2006 TTHM & HAA5. This in no way affected the water quality.

For more information please contact:

Diane McKay, Borough Secretary

Address:

1208 Third Avenue

Conway, PA 15027

724-869-5550 Phone , 724-869-9959 Fax

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

Spanish

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o 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.)