

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Patton Borough Water Department – PWSID# 4110024

Page One

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.)

Enclosed please find this year's **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. This report shows our water quality and what it means. For questions concerning the information contained in this report you may contact the Patton Borough Water Department through the Patton Borough Office – (814) 674-3641. If we are not available you may leave a message on our answering machine. Council Meetings are second Tuesday, of each month at 7pm in the Council Chamber room of the Municipal Building – 800 Fourth Avenue - Patton. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, welcome to attend any of our meetings. The public is welcomed at any regular meeting, however if you wish to address the Council concerning this report (or address the Council in general) you must contact the Borough Office by the Thursday prior to the meeting to be on the Agenda.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is the off stream impoundment on Chest Creek.

We have a source water assessment report available from our office that provides more detailed information such as potential sources of contamination. A summary of our water system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination follows: *A Source Water Assessment of the Chest Creek Intake, which supplies water to the Patton Borough Water Department Filtration Plant, was completed in 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that the Chest Creek Intake is potentially most susceptible to non-point sources of Stormwater runoff from and contaminants from surface mining areas, and application of herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers along the railroad tracks and agricultural areas. An Act 167 Stormwater Management Plan was recently developed. A point source of an active mine includes a permitted reclamation treatment plant. The most serious potential sources of contamination are accidental spills of a variety of materials along the transportation corridors of the railroad and the major roads, as well as unsewered developments with failing septic systems. Overall, the Chest Creek Watershed has not been designated in this report. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to Patton Borough, PO BOX 175, Patton, Pennsylvania 16668. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Cambria Office, at (814) 472-1900.*

Patton Borough Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our 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.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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. *Non-Detects (ND)* - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level. *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). *Millirems per year (mrem/yr)* - measure of radiation absorbed by the body. *Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)* - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers. *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. *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.

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Patton Borough Water Department – PWSID# 4110024
 Page Two

PA DEP Consumer Confidence Data - PADWIS Sample Results:
January 1, 2009thru December 31, 2010 and Detected Contaminants - January 1, 2009thru December 31, 2010
DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violati on Y/N	Level Detecte d	Rang e	MCL in CCR units	MCL G	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU) May 10, 2010 - Maximum	N	0.048	100 %	NTU	n/a	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm) 03/16/2004	N	.04710		2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) 03/16/2004	N	.72000	N/A	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) 05/21/2010	N	1.19		10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm) Lowest Entry Point Residual	N	0.65		MRDL = 4	MRD LG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Highest Monthly Average for Distribution System	N	1.03				
Total organic carbon (ppm) Not Applicable See Below	N	3.0	0.0- 4.0	TT	n/a	Naturally present in the environment

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Patton Borough Water Department – PWSID# 4110024

Page Three

Lead – 2010 90 th Percentile	N	.0003		AL=.015	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) - 2010 90 th Percentile	N	0.050	N/A	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals

Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb) (Annual Average)	N	30.3	N/A	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) 1 st Quarter 2010 2nd Quarter 2010 3rd Quarter 2010 4 th Quarter 2010		58.2 78.0 210.0 110.9	N/A	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Exceed on Annual Average	Y	114.3				
Radon & Uranium (ppm) 4/15/2003	N	.0176	N/A	AL=1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits

There were no detects of any Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs) Tested in 2010.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides were not tested in 2010 in accordance with our DEP Monitoring Calendar.

Inorganic Contaminants

Arsenic (ppb) None Detected				10***	0***	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
--------------------------------	--	--	--	-------	------	--

Footnotes:

➤ Only one sample required.

(b) The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified in 141.73. For example: “ In February, 97% of turbidity samples met the turbidity limits.”

HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE :

Barium (ppm) - Some people who drink water-containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Turbidity (NTU) - Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfections and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Fluoride (ppm) - This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease.

Lead (ppb) - 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. 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Total Organic Carbon – MCL for TOC's is 4.0 mg/L. Our maximum annual is 2.20 mg/L this puts us well below the MCL for TOC's.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb) - Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb) - 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Total organic carbon (ppm) - Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHM (For systems serving less than 10,000 people with results between 0.080 and 0.1 mg/L)

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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Radon & Uranium: We constantly monitor the water supply for various constituents. We have detected radon in the finished water supply in One (1) out of One (1) samples tested. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air-containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren't too costly. For additional information, call your state radon program or call EPA's Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON).

As you can see by the table, our system had did not have any lead exceedence in 2010. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements, 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 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 stormwater 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 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 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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure.