



2014 Selinsgrove Borough Consumer Confidence Report

PWSID #4550005

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Safe Drinking Water Act

To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, the Borough of Selinsgrove will annually issue a report on monitoring performed on its drinking water. The purpose of this report is to advance consumer's understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

For the 2014 calendar year, no contaminants were detected at levels that exceeded federal or state standards. A few contaminants were detected in amounts well below Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG) set for public water systems throughout the country. The table included in this report lists all contaminants for which tests were completed and notes the levels for those detected. Their presence does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Some people may be more vulnerable to substances found in drinking water than that of the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly people and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The Environmental Protection Agency Center for Disease Control 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).

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. Selinsgrove 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>.

HARDNESS = 10 GRAINS PER GALLON.

Drought Emergencies

In the event of any drought emergency, several measures will be taken to alleviate water demand. Each stage will be followed until an adequate balance of supply and demand has been satisfied.

Drought Phases:

Drought Watch: Voluntary reduction of water use by 5%.

Drought Warning: Voluntary reduction of water use by 10%.

Drought Emergency: Mandatory water restrictions and implementation of water rationing.

Water Rationing Stages:

Stage 1—Water rationing and emergency prohibitions will be published.

Stage 2— 25% reduction by all water users.

Stage 3—Temporary service interruptions.

Stage 4—Additional service interruptions and use of water from outside sources.

A complete listing of non-essential water uses, water restrictions for residential customers, water restrictions for non-residential customers and enforcement and penalties are available for inspection at the Borough Office.

The Borough of Selinsgrove provides safe and aesthetically pleasing drinking water to its residents as well as many businesses and visitors. The Borough's water supply comes from deep water-bearing layers of rock called aquifers. As water travels through the ground and underlying rock, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. These include: viruses and bacteria (which may come from sewer treatment plants, septic systems, livestock and wildlife), salts and metals (which can be natural or may result from storm runoff, wastewater discharges and farming) and organic chemicals (which originate from industrial processes, petroleum production, gas stations, storm runoff and septic systems). Water is removed from the aquifers by wells, is treated and stored in a fully-enclosed reservoir and standpipe.

As part of your yard work, please trim shrubs and bushes from around the water reader remote.

Please monitor your water systems, fixtures and appliances to quickly find and repair leaks.

Si usted no puede leer esta informacion importante, busque a alguien que pueda interpretar esto para usted.

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 that is 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.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

**a—only one sample taken for the year, no range of results.

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.65	0.55-0.87	ppm	2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Arsenic	10	0	0.8	**a	ppb	2012	N	Naturally occurring
Barium	2	2	0.082	0.029-0.082	ppm	2012	N	Naturally occurring
Haloacetic Acids	60	60	1.8	1.8	ppb	2012	N	Byproduct of disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	80	80	6.3	3.7-6.3	ppm	2014	N	Byproduct of disinfection
Ethylbenzene	700	700	0.78	0.78	ppm	2014	N	Discharge from Petroleum Refineries
Flouride	2	2	0.61	0.33-0.61	ppm	2012	N	Additive for Oral Hygiene
Gross Alpha	15	0	4.86	1.9-4.86	pCi/L	2011	N	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta	50	0	2.17	**a	pCi/L	2011	N	Naturally occurring
Radium 226	5	0	0.34	**a	pCi/L	2011	N	Naturally Occuring
Radium 228	5	0	0.45	**a	pCi/L	2011	N	Naturally Occuring
Nitrate	10	10	3.7	1.7-3.7	ppm	2014	N	Runoff from Fertilizer Use

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.4	0.4	0.4-0.98	ppm	2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Microbial

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	More than 1 positive monthly sample.	0 "	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2013)	15	0	3.9	ppb	0 out of 21	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (2013)	1.3	1.3	0.095	ppm	0 out of 21	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

