



2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable.
Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.*

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 the Water Department at (724) 775-9604. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings. They are held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7pm.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources are groundwater wells located along the Ohio River bank which draw water from an underground aquifer.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to accidents and spills from traffic along nearby roads, railroads, the Ohio River, and at local industrial sites. Overall, our sources have high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection web page* at (<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>). 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 Southwest 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, 2014. 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.

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

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

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

| Chemical Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0646 | N/A – single sample | 9/4/12 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium (ppb) | 100 | 100 | 9.5 | N/A – single sample | 9/4/12 | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 3.83 | N/A – single sample | 9/08/14 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | 80 | N/A | 19.9 | 8.1-19.9 | 9/24/14 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | 15 | 0 | 7.9 | N/A – single sample | 9/9/14 | N | Erosion of Natural deposits |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL =4 | MRDL =4 | 0.55 | 0.29-0.55 | Monthly | N | Water additive used to control microbes |

| Entry Point Disinfectant Residual | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|--|
| Contaminant | MinRDL | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Chlorine (ppm) (sampled continuously) | 0.4 | 0.02* | 0.02-0.67 | 9/18/14 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Lead and Copper | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90th Percentile Value | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Lead (ppb) (2013 Data) | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 of 20 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper (ppm) (2013 Data) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.167 | 0 of 20 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |

*The value of 0.02 ppm was not a violation, as the MinRDL value was not below 0.4 ppm for longer than 4 hours.

HEALTH EFFECTS & OTHER VIOLATIONS:

No MCL's or Treatment Techniques were exceeded. Refer to attach notification for additional information about missed sampling and other violations.

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 Monaca 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:

Flushing is necessary to maintain water quality and reduce iron deposits in the mains. When hydrants are being flushed in your neighborhood, expect to see discolored water and decreased pressure at your tap for a short time. After the flushing is completed, run cold water through your taps until the water clears. We apologize for this inconvenience, but flushing is absolutely necessary to protect drinking water quality and public health. Also, we ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources and alert us to any line breaks or unusual water conditions.

Borough of Monaca
928 Pennsylvania Ave.
Monaca, PA 15061

Mayor: *John P. Antoline*
Council President: *John DiMarzio*
Council Members:
Jeff McKay
John Booher
Brandy Rossi-Tesnovich
Derek Wilson
Ronald May
Jeffery Nichol
Dan Zigerelli
Frank Snyder
Jeff Michel
Borough Manager: *Mario N. Leone, Jr.*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for SOCs by Borough of Monaca Water Department

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2nd quarter of 2014 we failed to monitor for SOCs and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for SOCs and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | When samples will be taken |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| SOCs* | 2 times in 2014 | 1 time in 2014 | 2 nd and 3 rd Quarter of 2014 | 2015 |

What happened? What was done?

We were required to collect samples for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2014; however, due to an oversight, the 2nd quarter samples were missed. The 3rd quarter SOC samples and associated lab tests did not detect the presence of any SOCs in the water. We are collecting extra SOC samples in 2015 to compensate for this accidental omission.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

The Borough did not have a written operation and maintenance plan or a written emergency response plan conforming to the guidelines contained in the DEP's Public Water Supply Manual during the report year which constituted a violation. The Borough is in the process of completing these reports to rectify this deficiency.

The Borough has experienced electrical issues at the water pump house. As a public water supplier, it is the duty of the Borough to take whatever investigative or corrective action is necessary to assure that safe and potable water is continuously supplied to the users. The Borough is investigating the causes of the issues and will be evaluating alternatives to correct the problems discovered.

The Borough agreed to install a flood sensor into the well 13 pit to resolve a design standard violation noted by DEP. This work will be completed in the near future.

The Borough has agreed to remove the chlorine gas disinfection system (identified by DEP as a design and construction standards violation). A permit application for the replacement system was submitted to DEP for review in early 2015.

For more information, please contact Gabby Wilson at 724-775-9604.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Monaca Borough Water Department.

PWS ID#: 5040039

Date distributed: June 25th, 2015

*SOCs is a group of contaminants which includes:

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ENDRIN (SOC) | SIMAZINE (SOC) | HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE (SOC) |
| LINDANE (SOC) | DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE (SOC) | 2,4 - D (SOC) |
| METHOXYCHLOR (SOC) | PICLOREM (SOC) | 2,4,5 - TP SILVEX (SOC) |
| TOXAPHENE (SOC) | DINOSEB (SOC) | HEXACHLOROBENZENE (SOC) |
| DALAPON (SOC) | HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE(SOC) | BENZO(A)PYRENE (SOC) |
| DIQUAT (SOC) | CARBOFURAN (SOC) | PENTACHLOROPHENOL (SOC) |
| ENDOTHALL (SOC) | ATRAZINE (SOC) | PCBS (SOC) |
| GLYPHOSATE (SOC) | ALACHLOR (SOC) | 1,2-DIBROMO,3-CHLOROPROP(SOC) |
| DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE (SOC) | 2,3,7,8-TCDD (DIOXIN) (SOC) | ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE (EDB) (SOC) |
| OXYMAL (VYDATE) (SOC) | HEPTACHLOR (SOC) | CHLORDANE (SOC) |