2010 Water Quality Report
Roaring Creek Division, PWSID# PA4490024

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2010 Consumer Confidence Report for the Roaring Creek Division (public water supply ID# PA4490024). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2010 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2010. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. In all, during 2010, we conducted thousands of water quality tests to measure the chemical and physical substances in our source and treated water. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2010. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.WTR.AQUA (877.987.2782) or visit our website at www.aquapennsylvania.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Roaring Creek Division comes from three different surface water sources and two wells. Source Water Assessments for the South Branch of Roaring Creek watershed was completed in 2003 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). This area includes four reservoirs and two wells which provide water to approximately 43,000 people. The sources overall have a low risk of significant contamination. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.depweb.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP North Central Regional Office, Williamsport, PA (570.327.3636).

The sources of drinking water (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 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 storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. Below the table is information on water sources and the municipality served.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Roaring Creek Division – PWSID# PA4490024

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	NA	5%	0	2010	N	Naturally present in the environment
Of 614 samples collected in 2010, none was positive for Total Coliform Bacteria.							
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	100 - 100%	TT	NA	2010	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. The Treatment Technique requirement is 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU							
Barium, ppm	0.14	ND - 0.28	2	2	2004	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	3	2 - 4	100	100	2004	N	
Uranium, ppb	0.29	0.23 - 0.36	30	0	2003	N	
Total organic carbon, removal ratio	1.38	1.17 - 1.51	≥1.00, TT	NA	2010	N	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-products - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	38	4 - 67	60	NA	2010	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalo-methanes, ppb	38	8 - 88*	80	NA	2010	N	
Chlorite, ppm (distribution system)	0.3	0.2 - 0.4	1	0.8	2010	N	Water Additive used to control microbes
Chlorite, ppm (entry point)	0.2	0.1 - 0.3	1	0.8	2010	N	
Chlorine dioxide, ppm	ND	NA	MRDL =0.8	MRDLG =0.8	2010	N	
Chlorine, ppm	1.1	0.8 - 1.3	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	2010	N	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.05	30	0	AL= 1.3	1.3	2010	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	2	30	0	AL= 15	0	2010	N	

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. Aqua 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.

Notes:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children, but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Roaring Creek system receive water from unfluoridated supplies.

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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water)

pCi/L, picocuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles.

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

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule: Monitoring was conducted in 2009 for 10 unregulated compounds. None were detected in the Roaring Creek Division samples.

Water Sources:	Three man-made reservoirs on the South Branch of Roaring Creek and two wells
Municipalities served:	Columbia County: Conyngham Township, Borough of Centralia Northumberland County: City of Shamokin, Coal Township, Mt. Carmel Township, Ralpho Township, Shamokin Township, Zerbe Township, Borough of Mt. Carmel, Borough of Kulpmont, Borough of Marion Heights. Schuylkill County: Butler Township, Borough of Girardville, Borough of Gordon, Borough of Ashland

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.