SMETHPORT BOROUGH DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Sampling Events: January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó 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.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report shows how good our water quality is. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Borough Office at 814/887-5815 or attend one of the meetings held on the first Monday of every month at the Borough Office, 201 West Main Street, Smethport, PA 16749.

There is a wellhead protection plan in place. Information regarding these types of plans is available by visiting the DEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (keyword: "DEP source water"). Results for all public water suppliers are posted on this website. Our groundwater is supplied by three wells on Ralph Street in Smethport, PA.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following report shows the results of our monitoring. 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 dates are noted on the sampling results table for results not in the current monitoring period. They have assigned us public water supplier id 6420023.

We are happy to report that all ten lead samples and two sets of total trihalomethanes (TTHM's) and total haloacetic acid (HAA's) samples were less than the detectable levels. TTHM's and HAA's are analyzed under the Disinfection Byproduct Rule to ensure there are no harmful byproducts of chlorination. An entry point sample was analyzed for arsenic, and the result was less than the detectable level. Four synthetic organic chemicals (SOC's) were analyzed and all results were less than detectable.

The website lists compliance achieved for the violations this year, and they include a failure to monitor and report chlorine in July. The lab field technician missed recording the result on his paperwork. There was some confusion over sample monitoring periods due to a resample, and sampling was missed for two SOC's in the 2nd quarter, resulting in a violation. Public notification was required. Results before the 2nd quarter are less than their detectable levels for atrazine and glyphosate. The sample for atrazine in 2008 was less than the detectable level, but the glyphosate analysis is not complete.

As you can see, with the exception of one chlorine result, all treatment techniques and maximum contaminant levels were within regulated levels. We continually work with DEP and our laboratory to maintain safe, clean drinking water, and we appreciate your taking the time to review this report.

TABLE OF REGULATED CONTAMINANT RESULTS

CONTAMINANT (UNITS)	RESULTS	VIOLATION	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES IN DRINKING WATER
Barium (ppm) 2004 sample	0.017	No	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) 2004 sample	0.13	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	1.19	No	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	0.614	No[2]	AL=1.3[1]	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Chlorine (ppm)	**4.46**	**No[2]**	**MRDL=4**	**MRDLG=4**	**Water additive used to control microbes**

Table lists results above their detection levels. See narrative report for additional parameters analyzed.

[1]Lead and copper action levels are based upon the 90th percentile result. Our lead results were all <1 (action level of 15) and copper levels ranged from 0.275 to 0.667 (action level of 1.3). None of the ten samples were above the lead or copper action levels.

[2]Chlorine results ranged from 1.1 mg/l to 4.46 mg/l. Only one sample (in December) was above 4.0. Results are based on a monthly average when reported to PA DEP. The monthly average for December was 3.25 mg/l. Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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.

N/A=Not Applicable

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

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.

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).

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).

In these days of "going green", it seems a lot of people are focusing on conservation and clean water. The following is copied from the EPA website. WaterSense, a partnership program sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, makes it easy for Americans to save water and protect the environment. Look for the WaterSense label to choose quality, water-efficient products. Many products are available, and don't require a change in your lifestyle. Explore the links below to learn about WaterSense labeled products, saving water, and how businesses and organizations can partner with WaterSense. (The links can be found in the water page at the website www.epa.gov.)