

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 6200964 – Hydetown Elementary School

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

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 Mr. John Cowan, Director of Buildings and Grounds at (814) 827-9733. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

SOURCE OF WATER:

The Hydetown Elementary School is supplied with water from one well approximately 70' into an underground source of water. This well is located to the rear of the school. The Titusville Area School District owns the land around this well and restricts any activity that could contaminate it. After the water comes out of the well, it is treated with a water softening system.

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, 2016. 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.

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	0.278	N/A	ppm	09/13/16	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	0.0519	N/A	ppm	06/23/15	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead Sample Date 09/13/16	15	0	0	ppb	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper Sample Date 09/13/16	1.3	1.3	0.468	ppm	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: • More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: • 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

None

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. Hydetown Elementary School 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>.

Dear HYDEPARK ELEMENTARY STUDENTS, STAFF AND VISITORS

TASD HYDEPARK ELEMENTARY appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of 45.0 parts per billion (ppb) was reported for the sample collected on 9-13-16 at your home. We are happy to report that your result is below the lead action level of 15 ppb. SCHOOL

What does this mean?

The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is 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.

What are the health effects of lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What are the sources of lead?

Children are exposed to lead when they ingest deteriorating lead-based paint, inhale or ingest lead-contaminated dust and/or lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Although your home's drinking water lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposures, you should ask your health care provider about testing your child for high levels of lead in the blood.

What can I do to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water?

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**

- Do not boil water to remove lead.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. NSF Consumer Affairs Office has developed a NSF Water Fact Kit for consumers that includes specific information about lead in drinking water at: http://www.nsf.org/consumer/newsroom/kit_water.asp

For More Information

Call us at 814-627-9733 or visit our website at www.COYOCKEY.ORG to find out additional information on lead. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at: www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

Consumer Tap Notice for Lead Results Certification Form

Name of PWS: HYDEPARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PWSID Number: 6200964

Monitoring period to which the notice applies (e.g., June – Sept. 2010): JUNE-SEPT 2016

Date(s) results were received from laboratory: 10-5-16

Date(s) Notices were provided to consumers: 11-7-16

The water system named above hereby certifies that its lead consumer notice has been provided to each person it serves at the specific sampling site from which the sample was tested. The water system also certifies that these results and the following information were provided to such persons within 30 days of receiving the test results from the laboratory:

- 1) Individual tap results from the lead tap water monitoring carried out under the requirements of §109.1103
- 2) An explanation of the health effects of lead.
- 3) Steps that consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
- 4) The maximum contaminant level goals and action levels for lead, and the definitions of these two terms from §141.153(c).
- 5) Water system contact information.

Notices were distributed using the delivery methods indicated below. **Check all that apply.**

Mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: _____

Electronic mail.

Posting the notice on the Internet at www. GOROCKETS.ORG

Posting the notice in public places (attach a list of locations).

Delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several person such as: apartments, business, and large private employers.

Other methods. Specify: _____

Certified by: Signature: John D. Cowan

Print Name: JOHN D. COWAN

Title: DIRECTOR OF BUILDING AND GRANTS

Phone # 814-827-9733 Date: 11-16

Complete this form, **attach a copy of the notice(s)** and submit this form to your local DEP office.

(See a list of DEP's regional office on the back of this form).