

2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Ford City Borough Water System

We're pleased to present to you our 2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is taken from wells located in Ford City Borough.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak to someone who understands it.)

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Ford City Borough Office at (724) 763-3081. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of the month at 6:00 p.m.

Ford City Borough routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2004. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable (N/A) – not applicable

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000).

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion or micrograms per liter (corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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.

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Radioactive Contaminants						
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/l)	N	4.13000 (1/17/2000)	(a)	(c) 50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters (pCi/l)	N	4.33000 (1/17/2000)	(a)	1.5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium (pCi/l)	N	1.00000 (10/2002)	(a)	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (ppm)	N	0.02000 (4/3/2003)	(a)	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	N	0.03000 (1/17/2000)	(a)	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	N	1.26000 (4/3/2003)	(a)	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.85000 (4/8/2004)	(a)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	0.00070 (1/14/2004)	(a)	0.005	0	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Toluene (ppm)	N	0.00100 (4/3/2003)	(a)	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
Lead and Copper Rule						
Lead (ppb)	N	0.00800 (7/7/2004)	(b)	AL=1.5	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	0.33000 (7/7/2004)	(b)	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals						
Halacetic Acids (HAA)	N	0.00500	(a)	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
(ppb)		(7/15/2004)				disinfection
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N	0.02200 (7/15/2004)	(a)	0.08	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Footnotes:

(a) Only one sample required.

(b) None of the 20 samples exceeded the action level.

(c) Compliance with the MCL may be assumed without further analysis if the average annual concentration of Gross Beta Particle Activity is less than 50 pCi/l. The MCL for Beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be level of concern for Beta particles.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man made. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Please call our office if you have questions.