

# 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to provide you with this year's 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the Titusville Water Works. Our goal is and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We have a source water assessment report available from our office that provides more detailed information such as potential sources of contamination. A summary of our water system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination follows: not susceptible. The information contained in the Public Water Supplier Self-assessment Form for Source Water Assessment and Protection Program can be obtained by contacting the Public Works Director at (814) 827-5300 Ext. 308 or going to the City Garage at 120 St. John Street.

This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. 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 is from a ground water aquifer with 10 wells. We are pleased to report that our water meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this Report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Titusville Water Works at (814) 827-5300, Ext. 319.

Under the Safe Water Drinking Act (SWDA), EPA is responsible for setting national limits for numerous substances in drinking water and also specifies various treatments that water systems must use to remove these substances. We continually monitor for these substances and report directly to the EPA if they are detected in the drinking water. EPA uses this data to ensure that consumers are receiving clean water and verify that states are enforcing the laws that regulate drinking water. The *Titusville Water Works* routinely monitors for contaminant 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, 2009. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some of those contaminants have been detected. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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

## TEST RESULTS TABLE 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL In CCR units	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
12. Barium (ppm)	N	0.046	MG/L	2	2	Discharge of mining waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
17. Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.23	MG/L	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
21. Copper (ppm)	N	.071	MG/L	AL = 1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
23. Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.17	MG/L	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
24. Lead (ppb)	N	1.6	UG/1	AL = 15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
26. Nitrate (ppm)	N	0.54	MG/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

**The table shows that our system had no problems this year.**

## DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED:

**Action Level**— The concentration of a contaminate, which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which water systems must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** — The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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 contamination.

**Parts per Million (ppm)** — or milligrams per liter (MG/L). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.00.

**Parts per Billion (ppb)** — or micrograms per liter (UG/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.00.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. 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.

### **WHAT'S IN MY WATER?**

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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To obtain more information about contaminants and potential health effects call the:

*Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (1-800-426-4791) or visit [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention @ [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)  
PA Department of Environmental Protection @ [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us)  
City of Titusville @ [www.cityoftitusvillepa.gov](http://www.cityoftitusvillepa.gov)

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### ***HOW DO DRINKING WATER SOURCES BECOME POLLUTED?***

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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

***Microbiological contaminants*** (bacteria, virus, protozoan, etc.) can come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural live stock operations, and wildlife.

***Inorganic chemical contaminants***, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run off, industrial and/or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

***Pesticides and herbicides***, which may occur from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run off, and residential uses.

***Organic chemical contaminants***, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

### ***\*\*\*\*\*NOTICE: IMPORTANT INFORMATION\*\*\*\*\****

*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, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These persons 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 (1-800-426-4791). Please call our office if you have any questions.*

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 Titusville Water Works 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 and 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a dependable water supply we sometime need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustment. Thank you for understanding.

**Please call our office if you have any questions (814) 827-5300, Ext. 319**

**We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.**