pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WATER STANDARDS AND FACILITY REGULAITON

2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 6200051 NAME: Titusville Municipal Water Works

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 Titusville Water Works at 814-827-5300 X 311. We want you to be informed about your water supply. .

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is/are:

10 interconnected Wells located at the Titusville Water Works property / 220 Oil Creek Drive Titusville PA 16354

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, 2012. 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)

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)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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**
Chlorine	MRDL-4	MRDLG-4	0.545	0.34-0.545	MG/L	2012	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate	10	10	0.57	0-0.57	MG/L	6/19/2012	N	Runoff from fertilizer
Di(2ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.006	0	0.0034	0-0.0034	MG/L	Sample not taken	Y**	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Barium (IOC)	2	2	0.054	0-0.054	MG/L	2011	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, natural deposits
Chlorodibromomethane (THM)	80	N/A	0.00103	0-0.00103	MG/L	2012	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Nitrite	1	1	0.003	0-0.003	MG/L	2012	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion from natural deposits

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

**Please see attached Public Notification sheet regarding failure to monitor SOC's in the second quarter.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	0.40	0.41	0.4-0.68	MG/L	5/8/2012	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	1.8	ppb	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.123	ppm	0	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	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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. 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 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.*

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE UNFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Titusville City WTP

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring period of 2012 we did not sample for the SOC Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and therefore we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken and the date on which follow-up samples were or will be taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Required	When Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	Annual	1 per entry point	2012 during quarter with highest previous result	Next monitoring period for those contaminants

Corrective Action Taken: SUBMIT SAMPLE IN SECOND QUARTER 2013

For more information, please contact RANDALL J. NEBEL (PWS Contact Person) at 814-827-5300 X 311 (Phone Number)

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Titusville Municipal Water.

PWS ID No.: 6200051 Date distributed: APRIL 1, 2013

Violation ID 2013-11836

Microbac Laboratories, Inc.
Erie Division
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Larry Lewis, Managing Director • E-mail: erie@microbac.com • http://www.microbac.com

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Work Order Number:
13D1164

Titusville,City Of,Water Plant
Attn: Sines
107 N. Franklin St.
Titusville, PA 16354

Date Reported 04/15/2013
Date Received 04/02/2013
Account Number 000000003206

Purchase Order:

Subject: 2013 Annual DEP SOC (2nd Q)

SMP	TEST	METHOD	RESULT	UNITS	ANALYSIS DATE	TIME	TECH	NOTES
01	**Entry Point 101**							
	Sample Type:	E						
	Sample Point:	101						
	Sample Time:	04/02/2013 @ 9:15						
Form filed with DEP		-						
Semivolatile Organics		EPA 525.2						
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate			<1.2	ug/L	04/09/13	23:10	JMS	

Order Notes

The SOC analyses were sub-contracted to Microbac Laboratories, Inc./Central Pennsylvania Division. NELAP PA ID# 22-00578, NELAC NY ID#11650 (W.O. 1312478)

All samples received in proper condition and results conform to ISO 17025 unless otherwise noted

Some or all of the samples were collected by the customer. The verifiability of the final results are therefore limited by the customer's reported values. Microbac Laboratories, Inc. assumes that all sampling instructions are followed, and the data upon which these final results are based, have been accurately supplied by the client.

Notes and Definitions

SI	Surrogate recovery was above laboratory acceptance limits. No negative impact on the data.
RPD	Sample Duplicate Relative Percent Difference (RPD) was out of acceptance limits.
LCS+	The LCS recovery was above the laboratory acceptance limits. The reported result was less than the reporting limit.
A-01	LCS @ lower conc. acceptable (BS2), batch data accepted based on BS2