

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 the Borough Office at 469 Third Street, Beaver, PA 15009.

We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M. in the Municipal Building at 469 Third Street, Beaver, PA 15009.

Source of Water

Our water source is five (5) wells located by the riverfront.

The PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) completed a Source Water Assessment of our source in 2003. The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to accidental spills from roadways, railroad, and a nearby fuel storage facility. Overall, our source has moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to Beaver Borough at 469 Third Street, Beaver, PA 15009, and will be available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (Keyword: "DEP source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (412-442-4000).

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, 2015. 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 and Abbreviations

AL = Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - 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.

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - 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.

MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - 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.

MinRDL = Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point.

ppm = Parts Per Million = milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb = Parts Per Billion = micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt = Parts Per Trillion = monograms per liter (ng/L)

Educational Information

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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. Beaver Borough 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: (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Beaver Borough Municipal Authority

Our water system violated one (1) 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 indication of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. Beaver is required to perform Nitrate/Nitrite samples (4) times a year, or quarterly, and the third quarter sample was not done. Once notification was received that a sample was missed the fourth quarter sample was immediately performed on November 4th, no further action was required.

The table below lists the contaminate(s) we did not properly test for during the last year when the samples should have been taken and the fiscal year the samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Violation Type	When all samples should have been taken	Fiscal Year
Nitrate/Nitrite	Monitoring/Reporting	Quarterly (July-Sept)	2015

Secondary Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chloride	250	250	258.73	*	ppm	06/4/14	Y	Leaching from rocks. Used in production of industrial chemicals, road salt and fertilizers

Other Violations

The Borough received a notice of violation from the DEP for the high chloride result. Although this was a violation, secondary contaminants generally do not pose a health risk. Secondary contaminants can cause cosmetic or aesthetic effects such as odor, taste or staining. Although excessive intake of drinking water containing sodium chloride at concentrations above 2.5 g/L has been reported to produce hypertension, this effect is believed to be related to the sodium ion concentration. The Borough has been testing their sources monthly for chloride and have developed a corrective action plan in order to reduce entry point chloride levels to below the maximum contaminant level as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. Chloride results and corrective action plan available upon request.

Water System Information

Detected Sample Results								
Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chromium	100	100	11.4	11.40	ppb	06/30/15	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills. Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine	MRDL 4	MRDL 4	0.69	0.14-0.69	ppm	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium (IOC)	2	2	0.0991	0.0991-0.0991	ppm	06/30/15	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	5.93	4.66-5.93	ppm	02/10/15 06/30/15 11/10/15	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion or natural deposits
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	80	n/a	2	*	ppb	08/12/15	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Benzo(A)pyrene	200	0	22	0 20 0 20	ppt	04/27/15 08/19/15 11/04/15	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Halocetic Acids	60	n/a	3.40	*	ppb	8/12/15	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection

* Only one sample required

Entry Point Disinfection Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units of Measure	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.04	0.02	2-62	ppm	2015	N†	Water additive used to control microbes

† Even though the lowest level detected is below the minimum, it is not a violation since this low value did not occur for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level AL	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of AL Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (samples taken in 2013)	15	0	8.4	ppb	2 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (samples taken in 2013)	1.3	1.3	0.1390	ppm	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching wood preservatives

BULK RATE
 U.S. POSTAGE
 P A I D
 Permit No. 297
 Beaver, PA 15009

Beaver Borough provides safe clean potable water that meets all Federal and State requirements. We are pleased to inform you that there is no lead present in the water we provide. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with the service lines and home plumbing. Beaver Borough is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. This announcement is one of many requirements from the EPA and PA DEP to help you better understand the role water plays in your everyday life.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can exist naturally 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).

You might have noticed a little more chlorine in your drinking water than in the past. EPA recently established a rule that requires drinking water systems using groundwater to achieve 99.99% inactivation of viruses through the disinfection process. Inactivation is a function of the disinfectant (chlorine) concentration and the amount of time the water spends in contact with the disinfectant, as well as the temperature and pH of the water. DEP established a minimum residual concentration of 0.4 mg/l as free chlorine. In order to achieve this concentration, we regrettably have to add a little more chlorine than we have in the past.

For more information, please contact Daniel L. Madgar, Borough Manager, at (724) 773-6700. This notice is being sent to you by the Beaver Borough Municipal Authority.
 PWS ID# 5040009

Date distributed: _____

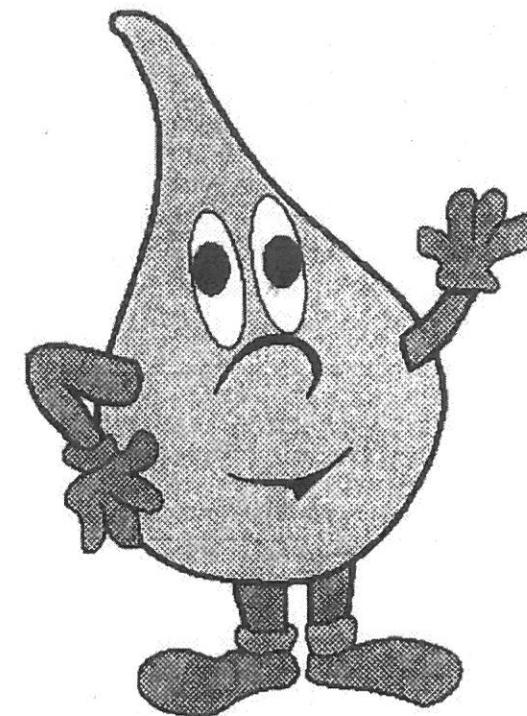
BOROUGH OF BEAVER
 469 Third Street
 Beaver, Pennsylvania 15009

Beaver Borough

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWSID #5040009

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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.



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua a 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.)