FINDLAY TOWNSHIP
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

2011

WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID #5020078

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2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

WE ARE PROUD TO REPORT THAT THE WATER PROVIDED BY THE FINDLAY TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY MEETS OR EXCEEDS ESTABLISHED WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. THIS REPORT CONTAINS VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER.

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

SOURCE(S) OF WATER

FTMA is fortunate to have two independent sources of water supplies. These supplies are provided through interconnects that are maintained between our Authority and the two neighboring Authorities. The main supply utilized by FTMA is with the Municipal Authority of the Township of Robinson (MATR). The second supply is provided by the Moon Township Municipal Authority (MTMA). During this report year, FTMA purchased approximately 98% of our total system needs from MATR, and the remaining 2% was provided from the MTMA system.

The MATR system maintains a raw water intake located on the back channel of the Ohio River. This type of supply is classified as surface water, since it is withdrawn directly from the river prior to entering the Water Treatment Plant. The water enters the intake structure and is pumped to the plant. MATR's current plant capacity is rated at 6 million gallons per day.

MATR began its participation in a **Source Water Assessment Program** during 2001. The program is designed to assess potential threats to the raw water supply (Ohio River) to contamination in the distribution system, in an effort to ensure its safety and to reduce the cost of water treatment.

The potential sources of contamination for this surface water (MATR) include: accidental pollution from industrial treatment plants, combined sewer overflows, and ruptures of petroleum and gas pipelines. Non-point sources of potential contamination include discharges from recreational and commercial boating. Also, storm water runoff from transportation corridors and from urban / developed areas may lead to contamination.

The MTMA system obtains its water from an alluvium deposit of sand and gravel in the flood plain of, and beneath, the Ohio River. A radial well and two vertical wells are located upstream of the Sewickley bridge along the Ohio River. This type of source is considered a well source. Additional water is withdrawn from the Ohio River by MTMA in a similar manner in which MATR is supplied (surface supply); therefore MTMA's source of supply is classified as a blended supply. (But it is treated as a surface supply.)

The potential sources of contamination for MTMA would be the same as MATR for their surface water plant. A potential spill from the CSX Railroad and PA Rt 51 are the primary sources of contamination risk to the MTMA well site. In addition to the two interconnects listed above, FTMA also maintains an emergency interconnect with the Western Allegheny County Municipal Authority (WACMA). This interconnect can be used in the event of an emergency such as a water main break.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Mr. Jason Orsini, General Manager, at (724) 695-3108. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the Authority's regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday of the month at 6:00 p.m. in the main meeting room located at the Municipal Building at 1271 Route 30, Clinton, PA.

MONITORING YOUR WATER

The Findlay Township Municipal Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables indicate the results of our required monitoring for the period of **January 1st to December 31st, 2011**. 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.

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 infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

HOW TO READ THE FOLLOWING TABLES

In the tables you may find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following 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.

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

FTMA 2011 TEST RESULTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	< 1	0	0	< 1	Naturally present in the environment
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	No	0.10	A	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservative
Lead (ppb)	No	3	A	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – (STAGE I)						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	No	49	10 - 80	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	No	17	10 - 26	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	No	1.1	.6 - 1.1 Annual Avg. 0.80	< 4	4	Water additive to control microbes

*Footnote (A) 2010 Results - Of the 21 homes sampled for copper and lead, all results were below the action level.

MTMA 2011 TEST RESULTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm) test date 2011	No	.7	(a)	4	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) test date 2010	No	1.2	(a)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	No	.09	.01 - .12	0	TT = 1 for a single measurement / TT = at least 95% of monthly samples < 0.3 NTU	Soil runoff of samples < 0.5 NTU.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	Violation Yes / No	MCL IN CCR UNITS	Range % Removal Required	Range % Removal Achieved	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Organic Carbon	2011	Percent Removal	No	TT	NA - 35%	28.3 - 35.5	Naturally present in the environment

Notes: (a) Only one sample was required per monitoring period.

MATR 2011 TEST RESULTS

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity Footnote (A)	No	.16 NTU	.03 - .16	0	TT = 95% of all monthly samples taken must be equal or less than .3 NTU	Soil erosion

MATR 2011 TEST RESULTS (continued)

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha (11/02)	No	.4	(B)	0	15 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes / No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm) (8/11)	No	0.042	(B)	2	2	Discharge of drinking wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm) (8/11)	No	1.08	(B)	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm) (8/11)	No	.88	(B)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Footnotes:
A) All monthly samples taken were <0.3NTU
B) Only one sample taken

MONITORING COMPLIANCE

During 2011, FTMA met all safe drinking water standards and performed all of the required testing. FTMA is required to sample the water for chlorine and Total Coliform and report results to the DEP on a monthly basis.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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 EPS's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or the internet at **www.epa.gov/safewater**.

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 materials 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 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 runoff, 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 byproducts 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.

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. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 line and home plumbing. The Findlay Township Municipal Authority 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 **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

CONCLUSION

The Findlay Township Municipal Authority has provided you with pertinent information about its public water system, particularly its water quality for the past year. This report was prepared with information provided by the PA Rural Water Association and technical assistance provided by the Allegheny County Health Department. Also included are excerpts taken from MATR's Consumer Confidence Report.

Our goal has always been to provide you, our valued customer and family, with a safe and affordable product. We are grateful to have had the opportunity to serve you in the past and are looking forward to serving you in the future. Again, if you have any questions regarding this report, contact Mr. Jason Orsini at the Authority's office, (724) 695-3108.

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