

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Liberty Township Water System
PWSID #6430079

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.)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality your drinking water. 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 quality and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

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 Township Secretary at 724-794-1773.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water system. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 P.M. at the Township Municipal Building, 2873 Mercer Butler Pike, Grove City, PA

Our water source is the Grove City Water System. Grove City Borough's source of water is three ground water wells located in the Borough. This water undergoes treatment at the Borough's treatment facilities prior to being served to the public.

A Source Water Assessment of the Borough's source water was completed in 2004 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that the source is potentially most susceptible to former and active industrial sites, previous coal mining, and leaks in underground storage tanks. Overall, our source has little risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to The Borough Manager, P.O. Box 110 Grove City, Pa. 16127 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 suppliers, local planning agencies, and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Meadville Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 814-332-6942.

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).

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The Detected Sample Results table, included herein, shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 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 may be from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the table.

In the table 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:

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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion 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 that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below that 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 of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Lead (ppb) - Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminants								
Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Sources of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes	0.08	N/A	0.0337	N/A	ppm	7/8/15	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids 5	0.06	N/A	0.011	N/A	ppm	7/8/15	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Barium	2	2	0.16	0.14–0.16	ppm	9/19/12	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	2	0.31	0.26-0.31	ppm	9/19/12	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nickel	0.1	0	0.003	0.002-0.003	ppm	9/19/12	No	Corrosion of home plumbing

Microbial					
Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Yes/No	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 Sample Per Month	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MRDLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4	4	0.38	0.0-0.38	ppm	October	No	Water additive to control microbes

Lead and Copper						
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites above AL of Total Sites	Violation Yes/No	Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb) 2013	15	0	0	0 out of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2013	1.3	1.3	0.16	0 out of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits

VIOLATIONS:

Liberty Township had no violations in 2015.

The supplier, Grove City, had two violations in 2015. Due to a laboratory reporting error the results for cyanide monitoring at the entry points to its system were not reported to the state in a timely manner. The laboratory subsequently submitted those results. This violation did not represent a threat to the safety of the drinking water. All consumers of Grove City's water will be immediately notified of any situation that threatens the safety of the public water supply.

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 that 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 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 process, petroleum production, or mining activities.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.
- 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. Liberty Township 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>.

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 that 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 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.