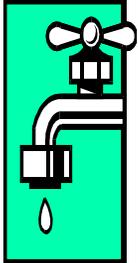


Selinsgrove Borough
1 North High Street
Selinsgrove, PA 17870

2016 Consumer Confidence Report



2016 Selinsgrove Borough Consumer Confidence Report

PWSID #4550005
1 North High Street, Selinsgrove, PA 17870
570-374-2311, fax 570-374-8902
Website: www.selinsgrove.org
Richard F. Kline, Jr., Operator
Roger A. Feltman, Operator

Safe Drinking Water Act

To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, the Borough of Selinsgrove will annually issue a report on monitoring performed on its drinking water. The purpose of this report is to advance consumer's understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

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 2016. 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. Immunocompromised 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).

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. Selinsgrove 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Drought Emergencies

In the event of any drought emergency, several measures will be taken to alleviate water demand. Each stage will be followed until an adequate balance of supply and demand has been satisfied.

Drought Phases:

Drought Watch: Voluntary reduction of water use by 5%.
Drought Warning: Voluntary reduction of water use by 10%.
Drought Emergency: Mandatory water restrictions and implementation of water rationing.

Water Rationing Stages:

Stage 1—Water rationing and emergency prohibitions will be published.
Stage 2— 25% reduction by all water users.
Stage 3—Temporary service interruptions.
Stage 4—Additional service interruptions and use of water from outside sources.

A complete listing of non-essential water uses, water restrictions for residential customers, water restrictions for non-residential customers and enforcement and penalties are available for inspection at the Borough Office.

The Borough of Selinsgrove provides safe and aesthetically pleasing drinking water to its residents as well as many businesses and visitors. The Borough's water supply comes from deep water-bearing layers of rock called aquifers. 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. These include: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming. Water is removed from the aquifers by wells, is treated and stored in a fully-enclosed reservoir and standpipe.

As part of your yard work, please trim shrubs and bushes from around the water reader remote.
Please monitor your water systems, fixtures and appliances to quickly find and repair leaks.

VIOLATION

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for **TTHM** and **nitrate/nitrite** 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	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
TTHM	Annual	1	0	08/01—08/07/2015	08/20/2015
Nitrate/Nitrite	Quarterly	2	0	12/31/2015	06/30/2017

What happened? What was done?

Sampling was erroneously missed. The TTHM sample was taken on time, but there were laboratory issues and the sample had to be retaken. We are working with DEP to address the issue.

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.
- ppb** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppm** = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- pCi/L** = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **a**—No range of results.

Flouride is added to the Selinsgrove Borough Water to promote healthy teeth in children and adults. (Range - 0.6 to 0.8 ppm)

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	0.8	**a	ppb	2012	N	Naturally occurring
Barium	2	2		0.0297-0.082	ppm	2012	N	Naturally occurring
Flouride	2	2	0.61	0.33-0.61	ppm	2012	N	Naturally occurring
Gross Alpha	15	0	2.9	**a	pCi/L	2014	N	Naturally occurring
Gross Beta	5	5	2.17	**a	pCi/L	2011	N	Naturally occurring
Nickel	0.01	0	0.0016	0.00012-0.0016	ppm	2012	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	6.29	1.94-6.29	ppm	2016	N	Runoff from fertilizer
Radium 226	5	0	0.85	**a	pCi/L	2014	N	Naturally occurring
Radium 228	5	0	0.93	**a	pCi/L	2014	N	Naturally occurring



Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.4	0.4	0.4-0.87	ppm	2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial

Contaminant	MCL	MCLB	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	More than 1 positive monthly sample	0	0	2016 6 samples taken monthly	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above AL or Total Sites	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0	0 out of 20	ppb	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.109	0 out of 20	ppm	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing



Selinsgrove Borough's water supply comes from deep water-bearing layers of rock called aquifers. As water travels through the ground and underlying rock, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities.

