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.

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.
Fluoride is added to the Selinsgrove Borough Water to promote healthy teeth in children and adults. (Range - 0.6 to 0.9 ppm)

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane	80	80	1.08	1.08	ppm	2017	N	Byproduct of disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane	80	80	1.13	1.13	ppm	2017	N	Byproduct of disinfection
Gross Alpha	15	0	2.9	**a	pCi/L	2014	N	Naturally occurring
Radium 226	5	0	1.77	**a	pCi/L	2017	N	Naturally occurring
Radium 228	5	0	1.4	**a	pCi/L	2017	N	Naturally occurring
Total Trihalomethane	80	N/A	6.01	**a	ppb	2020	N	Byproduct of disinfection
HAA5	60	N/A	1.39	**a	ppb	2020	N	Byproduct of disinfection
Barium (IOC)	2	2	0.094	0.038 to 0.094	ppm	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point (EP) Disinfectant Residual

	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	EP	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine-EP 101	0.4	101	0.69	0.69 to 0.97	ppm	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine-EP 102	0.4	102	0.4	0.4 to 0.94	ppm	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine-EP 103	0.4	103	0.53	0.53 to 0.97	ppm	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Distribution Residual						2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Month of Highest Avg. Result	Highest Avg. Result	MRDL	Lowest Avg. Result	Units
MAY 2021	0.83	4.0	0.62	ppm

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	2021 6 samples taken monthly	N	Naturally present in the environment

Bacteria Sample: The Borough received two positive samples on 10/8/21 which triggered a Level 1 Assessment.
We implemented the corrective Level 1 Assessment plan and resampled. All samples came back negative for bacteria. (No Violation)

Lead and Copper

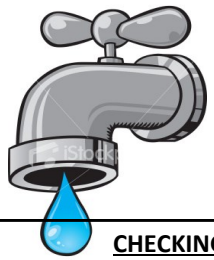
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above AL or Total Sites	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0.0032	0 out of 24	ppb	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.1	0 out of 24	ppm	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Nitrate

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
EP 101	10	10	2.06	**a	ppm	2021	N	Runoff from fertilizer
EP 102	10	10	0.857	**a	ppm	2021	N	Runoff from fertilizer
EP 103	10	10	3.79	**a	ppm	2021	N	Runoff from fertilizer

2021 CCR Published & Distributed - Spring/Summer 2022

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.



2021 Selinsgrove Borough Consumer Confidence Report

Additional copies available upon request at the Borough Office.

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CHECKING FOR LEAKS THIS SPRING

Just as we change the batteries in our smoke detectors and move our clocks ahead, we should also get in the habit of checking for leaks every spring. Check hose bibs, garden hoses, and all water pipes that were exposed to the elements. Begin checking for leaks by visually inspecting all exposed pipes and fixtures for dampness. If you have a soft, wet spot on your lawn during a dry period or hear the sound of running water, you may have a leak in the service line to your house. To confirm if the water might be coming from your service line, close the main shut-off valve inside your house. If the sound of running water continues, the outside service line could be leaking.

If you have a pool, shut the auto leveler off for a few days and mark the water level. If the level drops significantly in a day or two, there's a good chance there's a leak in your pool's plumbing system.

Inside your home, check your water meter before bed and when you get up - before anyone runs the water. If the meter has moved, there's likely a leak somewhere in the house.

To check for leaks in your toilets, place a drop or two of food coloring in the toilet tank. If any color shows up in the bowl after 15 minutes, you have a leak. Be sure to flush immediately after the experiment to avoid staining the tank.

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.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

In The Bathroom

*Install low consumption (1.6 gal/flush) toilets. This can save up to 14,000 gallons of water per year.
*Turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth or shaving.
*Install a low-flow showerhead.
*Take showers instead of baths.

In The Kitchen And Laundry Room

*Run only full loads in the dishwasher and washing machines.
*Install a low-flow aerator on all faucets.
*Do not pre-rinse dishes before loading in the dishwasher.
*Refrigerate a bottle of drinking water instead of letting the faucet flow until the water is cold enough to drink.
*Use the proper load-size selection on the washing machine.
*Instead of running water over fruits and vegetables to clean them, fill a bowl of water and use a brush.

Lawn, Garden And Outdoors

*Water during the morning or in the evening to prevent evaporation during the heat of the day.
*Avoid watering the lawn on windy days.
*Plant drought-resistant plants.
*Cover swimming pools to slow down the evaporation of water. This can reduce water loss by 30%
*Repair any swimming pool leaks.

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.

Hardness—12 to 18 grains per gallon

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 or 800-426-4791.

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 2021. 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 infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).