

Meadville Housing Northgate

Water Quality Report for the Year 2017

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<http://www.meadvillepa.com/ccr.html>

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

Meadville Housing Corporation is pleased to present to you the 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water and we want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are fortunate to have two excellent sources of drinking water located within the Northgate complex known as Well #1 and Well #2. These 12" wells are each approximately 550 feet deep. Water is treated with a chlorine solution and pumped through 215 feet of 12" pipe to provide adequate contact time to remove 99.99% of microbes. Treated water then flows into a pressurized 2,000 gallon storage tank prior to distribution.

Monitoring your water: We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. Your Northgate water system has skilled and licensed operators who monitor your drinking water at the source, throughout the treatment process and as it flows from the distribution system. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The table in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017.

In this report you will 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.

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. MCL=s are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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. MCLG=s 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. MRDLG=s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level - The minimum level if residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

pb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. As you can see from the following table, our system had **no violations**. We're proud that **your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements**.

The EPA has determined that your water IS in compliance at these levels. **We tested for many other organic and inorganic contaminants, but there were none detected.**

<i>Chemical Contaminants</i>							
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.19	0.41 – 1.19	Nov. 2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.195	(a)	2012	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2*	2	.214	(a)	2012	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	0.60	0.60	August 2015	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

<i>Lead and Copper</i>							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	6	ppb	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Copper	1.3	1.3	.092	ppm	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
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Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	.40	.42	.42 – 1.89	ppm	7/21/2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

(a) *Only one sample required.*

* *EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.*

The data presented in these tables is from the most recent monitoring done in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. When monitoring was done in a year prior to 2017, the year is indicated in the ALevel Detected@ column.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

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/Centers for Disease Control (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).

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 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 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.

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. Your Northgate Water System 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>.

For more information on this Report or water quality, please contact Meadville Housing Corporation, the manager of Northgate at 724-8151 or 724-4815 or by e-mail at: info@meadvillepa.com

**MEADVILLE HOUSING CORPORATION
NORTHGATE WATER SYSTEM**

***WATER QUALITY REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 2017***

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