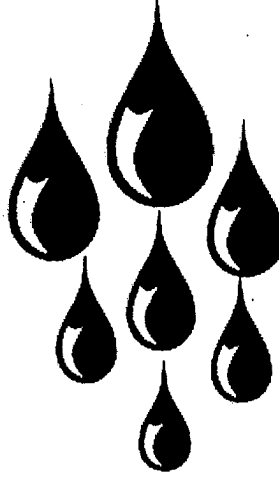
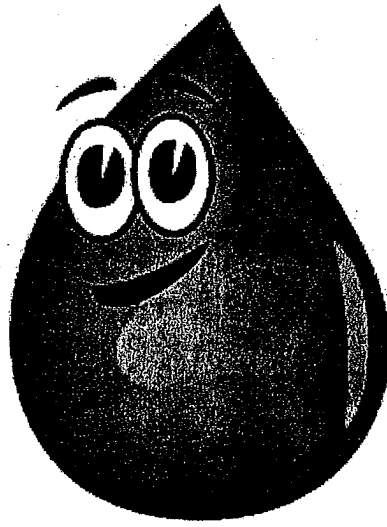
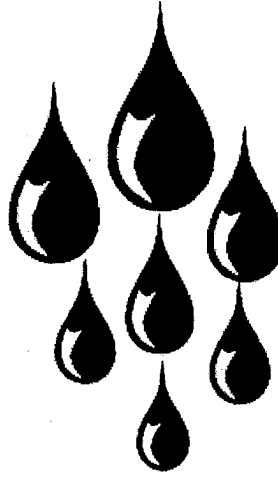


BENTLEYVILLE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality
EVERY DROP COUNTS



QUALITY ON TAP! OUR COMMUNITY OUR PROFESSION

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of the Municipal Authority of the Borough of Bentleyville

508 Main Street
Bentleyville, PA 15314

Report Year 2016 PWS ID: 5630030

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

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 Richard Motycki at 724-239-2381. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in our office located at 508 Main Street, entering through the rear of the building.

SOURCE OF WATER:

We purchase all our water from the Authority of the Borough of Charleroi. Their source of water is the Monongahela River, a surface water source. The water is treated at their Charleroi Filtration Plant.

A Source Water Assessment of our source was completed in 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to accidental spills along the transportation corridor and "wildcat" sewers dumping raw sewage directly to the river and to a lesser degree by industry and storm water runoff from developed areas. Overall, our source has high risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to Richard Motycki at 508 Main Street, Bentleyville, PA. 15314 and are available on the PADEP Web site at www.dep.state.pa.us (Keyword: "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southwestern Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (412) 442-4000.

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).

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, 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 run-off, 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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.

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 (800-426-4791).

OTHER INFORMATION:

The Authority is constantly working to maintain and improve its system. This year alone we have installed three new hydrants and have changed out four main line valves. Under the Rules & Regulations of the Bentleyville Municipal Authority, all property owners are responsible for the locating of water curb boxes which are to be exposed and accessible at all times, especially in case of emergency. The Authority is NOT responsible for location water curb boxes, the property owner will be responsible and bear ALL COSTS for its location.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean quality water. "We at the Bentleyville Municipal Authority work diligently to provide our residents with top quality water", said Ken Yohe, Board Chairman. We ask that all of our customers help protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you suspect a leak, please do not hesitate to call our office at 724-239-2381 or call 911 to report the location. Thank you for your cooperation and consideration.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

The Bentleyville Municipal Authority and the Authority of the Borough of Charleroi routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of most recent monitoring required for the period of January 1 to December 31, **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.

Detected Sample Results for Bentleyville Municipal Authority

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date or Frequency	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	80*	N/A	148	1-10	CCR	Q	Y	By-product of chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	60*	N/A	32	10-30	CCR	Q	N	By-product of chlorination
Chlorine	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	1.13	0.35-1.13	ppm	M	Y	Water additive used to control microbes

* Compliance is determined by a Running Annual Average (RAA)

Contaminant Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead 2016-18	15	0	.0	CCR	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper 2013-15	1.3	1.1	.12	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial Contaminants Date(s) Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Typical Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria Monthly	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: • >1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥40 samples/month: • 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0 of 12	N	Naturally present in the environment.

OTHER VIOLATIONS: No Violations

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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.

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.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

CCR – Consumer Confidence Report units.

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

N/A – Not Applicable

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 5630039

The Authority of the Borough of Charleroi

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.81	0.44 – 0.81	ppm	Monthly	N	Water additive to control microbes
Nitrate	10	10	< 1.00	N/A	ppm	8/15/2016	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	29.0	7.0 – 48.5	ccr	Quarterly	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	57.2	12.9 – 82.5	ccr	Quarterly	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Range represents the highest and lowest levels detected during the monitoring year. TTHM/HAA5 compliance is based on the Running Annual Average (RAA) of all levels detected at a specific sample location. The Authority sampled at four (4) different locations throughout the distribution system in 2016. The highest RAA of the sampled locations in 2016: (HAA5 = 29.0) (TTHM = 57.2).

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	0.61	0.61 – 1.55	ppm	4/24/2016 (L) 8/14/2016 (H)	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	3.51	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.174	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Lead and Copper samples listed above were taken from 6/1/2016 through 9/30/2016. The Authority is scheduled to collect lead and copper samples again in 2019 when the next required sampling cycle begins.

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.023	7/2/2016	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%	2016	N	

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS:

Total coliform bacteria are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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:

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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* (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. The Authority of the Borough of Charleroi 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>.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids (TTHM/HAA5)

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. The Authority is required to sample quarterly for TTHM/HAA5 levels in your drinking water. During the Fourth Quarter of 2016, the samples were to be taken on October 14 with a grace period of three days prior to and three days following (October 11, - October 17, 2016). The Authority performed the sampling on October 10, 2016, one day ahead of the scheduled sampling period which resulted in a monitoring violation. The samples were sent to a certified laboratory for analysis and all test results were found to be in compliance with regulatory requirements.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant that we did not properly submit test results for during the previous year. It also includes how often we are supposed to sample for, 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 taken.

<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Required sampling frequency</i>	<i>Number of samples taken</i>	<i>When sample should have been taken</i>	<i>When samples were or will be taken</i>
<i>TTHM</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Within 3 days of October 14, 2016</i>	<i>October 10, 2016</i>
<i>HAA5</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Within 3 days of October 14, 2016</i>	<i>October 10, 2016</i>

What was done?

All quarterly TTHM/HAA5 sampling is to be taken three days prior to or after the date assigned by the Pennsylvania DEP Monitoring Calendar for The Authority. When this was transferred to the Authority's Monitoring schedule, a typographical error lead to a miscalculation on when the Fourth Quarter sample should have been taken. Although the results of the sampling were compliant with the applicable limits of the Running Annual Average, The Authority was notified by the DEP that it was in violation of its monitoring requirements for taking the sample one day early.

For more information, please contact the Authority of the Borough of Charleroi, 3 McKean Avenue, Charleroi, PA 15022 at 724-483-3585.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Authority of the Borough of Charleroi

PWS ID#: 5630039

Date distributed: June __, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Reporting Requirements Not Met for Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to provide all of our water customers along with the Pennsylvania DEP a copy of our Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by July 1st of each year. This past year, the Authority had provided all of their customers with a copy of the 2015 report by July 1st as required. On January 19th 2017, the Pennsylvania DEP notified the Authority that they did not receive a copy of the 2015 report by July 1, 2016 as required, but instead on July 6, 2016 which resulted in a reporting violation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the information that we did not properly submit copies of paperwork for during the previous year. It also includes how often we are supposed to submit this report, when the report should have been submitted, and when the report was actually submitted.

<i>Report</i>	<i>Required reporting frequency</i>	<i>When report should have been received</i>	<i>When report was received</i>
<i>CCR</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>July 1, 2016</i>	<i>July 6, 2016</i>

What was done?

The Authority's customers received their copy of the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the previous year of 2015 by the required deadline. Because the Authority is also required to submit a CCR Certification to the DEP on or before October 1 of that same year, due to an oversight, the Authority sent a copy of the CCR and the CCR Certification to the DEP that they received July 6, 2016. Although the Certification was received at an acceptable time, the copy of the CCR was not delivered to the DEP within the allotted timeframe.

For more information, please contact the Authority of the Borough of Charleroi, 3 McKean Avenue, Charleroi, PA 15022 at 724-483-3585.

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