

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Municipal Authority of Buffalo Township (PWS ID #5030019)

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 water and services we deliver to you every day. It was prepared and is being distributed as required by the Environmental Protection Agency. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. In addition, we want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

You can feel confident because your drinking water, drawn from the Allegheny River and treated at our filtration plant in Freeport, meets all federal and state requirements.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection conducted a Source Water Assessment of our Allegheny River intake in 2003. This assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to accidental releases of contaminants from industrial sites upstream of the intake, accidental releases of petroleum products from upstream wells, storage sites, and pipelines, and storm water runoff from developed areas adjacent to the river and its tributaries. Overall, the Allegheny River Watershed has little risk of significant contamination. A copy of the Source Water Assessment report is available by contacting our office.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our Authority Manager, Don Amadee at 724-295-2703. (mabt@zoominternet.net) We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility so please don't be afraid to ask. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM in our office at 707 South Pike Road.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include microbes, organic and inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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.

MCL's (Maximum Contaminant Levels) are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, 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.

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). Or, you may call our office if you have questions.

Thank you for this opportunity to pass on some vital information about your water supply. We make it our top priority to provide quality water to every tap and we hope that this information gives you a better understanding of what that means. Also, we ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources from contamination and overuse. They are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

The Municipal Authority of Buffalo Township routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2009. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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The Authority is currently working on the design of new membrane filtration treatment units for our Freeport Filter Plant. This new technology will provide us with the best possible equipment to protect our customers from waterborne pathogens.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations that may be unfamiliar. 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.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

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 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial

WATER QUALITY TABLE								
Chemical Contaminant	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.038	(a)	mg/l	3/3/2005	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	2	0.33	(a)	mg/l	3/17/2005	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.29	(a)	mg/l	8/20/2009	N	Runoff from fertilizer use or septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	TT	n/a	1.73	0.92 – 1.73	mg/l	6/21/2007	N	Naturally present in the environment
DI (2 ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	0	0.8	0 – 0.8	ppb	6/7/2007	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Benzo(a)pyrene	200	0	100	0 – 100	ppt	6/7/2007	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Halocetic Acids (HAA)	60	n/a	37.4	8.2 – 37.4	ppb	2009	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	n/a	113.1	3.6 – 113.1	ppb	2009	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine – Residual Entry Point	4	4	1.0	0.49 – 1.0	mg/l	3/19/2009	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine – Residual Distribution System	4	4	1.3	0.7 – 1.3	mg/l	2009	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead	15	0	2.0	(c)	ppb	9/20/2007	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.03	(c)	ppm	9/20/2007	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Turbidity	TT	0	.11	(b)		11/14/2007	N	Soil runoff
	TT		100%			2007	N	

Footnotes:

(a) *Only one sample required.*

(b) *100% of our samples met the turbidity limits specified in 141.73.*

(c) *None of the 20 samples tested exceeded the action level.*