VIOLATIONS:

There were no violations associated with this public water supply system for the reporting year.

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 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.

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. Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing system that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers should properly operate and maintain their internal plumbing systems. 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.

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. Schwenksville Borough Authority 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at **www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Schwenksville Borough Authority
Drinking Water Quality Report
2011

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2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Schwenksville Borough Authority

PWSID #: 1460042

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:

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you by the Schwenksville Borough Authority, a locally managed municipal authority. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the effort we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

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 Mr. Mike Sullivan at 610-287-7772. 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 the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7:00 pm, at the Dr. M. Donald Markley Building, 298 Main Street, Schwenksville, PA.

SOURCES OF WATER:

Our water sources are: Several wells located throughout Schwenksville Borough and Lower Frederick Township, and an emergency interconnection with Aqua PA.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to volatile organic compounds. Schwenksville's wells were determined to be most susceptible to contamination from transportation corridors and agricultural activities ("A" ratings). Potential pollutants used in residential areas and at auto repair shops also pose a high threat to these wells ("B" ratings). The other potential contaminants in this protection area received "C" and "E" protection ratings. Although these potential sources of contamination (PSOCs) have lower protection priorities, the cumulative effect of the PSOCs on the system's wells should be taken into consideration.

Overall, our sources have a high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection Web* page at **www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm**. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 484-250-5900.

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).

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

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 the period from January 1 to December 31, 2011. 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.

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.
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 (ug/L)
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

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level	Range of Detection	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	Compliance
Total Coliform Bacteria	MCL (systems that collect ≥40 samples/month) 5% of monthly samples are positive;(systems that collect <40 samples/month)1 positive monthly sample.	0	2	N/A		Monthly	N	Naturally present in the environment.	YES
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	5.4	2.3-5.4	ppb	2010	N	Erosion of natural deposits;Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste	YES
* Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0109	N/A	ppm	2009	N	Discharge of drilling wastes;Discharge from metal refineries :Erosion of natural deposits.	YES
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.23	0.725-1.3	ppm	2011	N	Runoff from fertilizer use: erosion of natural deposits	YES
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether	n/a	n/a	0.00018	n/a	mg/l	2011	N		
1,1 Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	70	12.2	n/a	ppb	2011	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	YES
CIS,1,2 Dichloroethylene(ppb)	70	70	0.00067	n/a	ppb	2011	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	YES
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)ppb	80	n/a	6.63	2.2-6.63	ppb	2011	N	By product of drinking water chlorination	YES
1,1-Dichloroethane	n/a	n/a	0.00094	n/a	mg/l	2011	N		
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	15	0	10.8	4.4-10.8	pCi/L	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	5	0	1.82	0.0879-1.82	pCi/L	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Uranium (pCi/L) eff. 12/8/2003	20	0	0.01273	0.01273-4.5	ug/L	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.17	0.5-1.17	ppm	2011	N	Water additive used to control microbes	YES
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (ppb)	60	60	2.076	0.864 - 2.076	ppb	2011	N	By product of drinking water chlorination	YES
Xylenes (ppb)	10	10	0	0-2.16	ppb	2010	N	Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge from chemical factories.	YES
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	0	0	0.79-0.85	ppb	2010	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	YES
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0	0-0.83	ppb	2010	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries	YES
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	6.7	n/a	ppb	2010	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories	YES
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	6	n/a	ppb	2009	N	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Nickel (ppb)	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	ppb	2009	N	Erosion of natural deposits	YES
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total	Violation of TT Y/N		Sources of Contamination	
Lead	15	0	0.97	ppb	0	N		Corrosion of household plumbing	YES
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.309	ppm	0	N		Corrosion of household plumbing	YES

* 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, though representative, is more than one year old.
a) While your drinking water meets EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.