

**SAINT FRANCIS UNIVERSITY**  
**ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2015**  
**PWS 4110800**



Saint Francis University is very pleased to provide you with the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2015. The report provides information about our water system, the quality of our water and important health related information. It was prepared in accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Mandatory Guidelines for Consumer Confidence Reporting (CCR).

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. Listed in the Water Quality Tables are the results of our required monitoring for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2015.

Our source water is 2 wells located along Syberton Road, East of the Borough of Loretto, Pennsylvania.

Este informe contiene informacio muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien quo lo entienda bien. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it).

## **EXPLANATION OF WATER QUALITY TABLES**

In this table you may find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiarly with. To help you better understand these terms, we have listed some definitions.

### **ntu, Nephelometric Turbidity Unit**

A Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

### **ppm, Parts Per Million or Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l)**

One part per million. Corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.00.

### **ppb, Parts Per Billion or Micrograms Per Liter (ug/l)**

One part per billion. Corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.00.

### **AL, Action Level**

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **TT, Treatment Technique**

A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### **MCLG, Maximum Contaminant Level Goal**

The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

### **MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level**

The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described from 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.

### **MRDL, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial containments.

### **MRDLG, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal**

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 containments.

## **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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that maybe 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 run-off 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 run-off 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 assure that the 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 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* (800) 426-4791.

### **INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and your children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Saint Francis University 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 water 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>.

### **OTHER INFORMATION**

About Nitrate. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

### **IN CLOSING**

We at Saint Francis University work to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children=s future.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact the Office of Physical Plant at (814) 472-3017 between the hours of 7:30 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

**WATER QUALITY TABLE**

**CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL in CCR Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detection</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Turbidity	TT	n/a	0.419	0.069 – 0.419	NTU	2015	N	Soil runoff
Sulfate	250	250	0.002	0 – 0.002	ppm	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	0.214	0 – 0.276	ppm	2015	N	Discharge of drilling waste, erosion of natural deposits
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	0	<0.500	a	ppb	2015	N	Discharge from chemical plants and industrial activities
Ethylbenzene	700	700	<0.500	a	ppb	2015	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Toluene	1	1	<0.500	0 – 0.500	ppm	2015	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Xylenes	10	10	<1.00	0 – 1.00	ppm	2015	N	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories
Nitrate	10	10	<1.00	0 – 1.00	ppm	2015	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nitrite	1	1	<0.200	0 – 0.200	ppm	2015	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
TTHM	80	NA	6.03	0 – 7.35	ppb	2015	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	60	NA	0	0 – 1.58	ppb	2015	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Asbestos	7	7	0.01	0 - 010	MFL	2015	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains, erosion of natural deposits

**ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Minimum Disinfectant Residual</b>	<b>Lowest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detection</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Chlorine	0.40	0.47	0.47 – 0.72	ppm	2015	N	Water additive to control microbes

**MICROBIAL**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Highest # or % of Positive Samples</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect < 40 samples per month. More than 1 positive monthly sample	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

**LEAD AND COPPER**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b># of Sites Above AL of Total Sites</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Lead	15	0	3.2	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.28	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Footnotes: (a) Only one sample required

