


*Este informe contiene informacion
 Muy importante sobre su agua beber.
 Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que
 Lo entienda bien.*

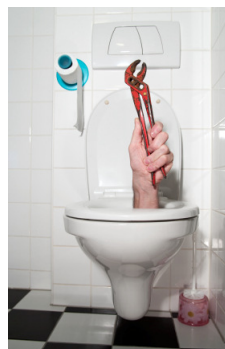
ARE LEAKS COSTING YOU MONEY?

| Leak Size | | Gallons Per Day | Gallons Per Month |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
|  | A dripping leak consumes: | 15 gallons | 450 gallons |
| • | A 1/32 in. leak consumes: | 264 gallons | 7,920 gallons |
| ▪ | A 1/16 in. leak consumes: | 943 gallons | 28,300 gallons |
| ● | A 1/8 in. leak consumes: | 3,806 gallons | 114,200 gallons |
| ● | A 1/4 in. leak consumes: | 15,226 gallons | 456,800 gallons |
| ● | A 1/2 in. leak consumes: | 60,900 gallons | 1,827,000 gallons |

Check for Leaky Toilets:

The most common source of leaks is the toilet. Check toilets for leaks by placing a few drops of food coloring in the tank. If after 15 minutes the dye shows up in the bowl, the toilet has a leak.

Toilets can account for almost 30% of all indoor water use, more than any other fixture or appliance.



Replacing an old toilet with a new model can save the typical household 7,900 to 21,700 gallons of water per year, cutting both your water and wastewater bills.

Leak Facts:

- Leaks can account for, on average, 10,000 gallons of water wasted in the home every year, which is enough to fill a backyard swimming pool.
- Ten percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day.
- Fixing easily corrected household leaks can save homeowners more than 10% on their water bills.
- If your toilet is running constantly, you could be wasting 200 gallons of water or more per day.
- A showerhead leaking at 10 drips per minute wastes more than 500 gallons per year. That's enough water to wash 60 loads of dishes in your dishwasher.

Important Health Information:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

MAHONING TOWNSHIP AUTHORITY



Water Testing Performed in 2010

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), EPA sets standards for approximately 90 contaminants in drinking water. For each of these contaminants, EPA sets a legal limit, called a maximum contaminant level, or requires a certain treatment. Water suppliers may not provide water that doesn't meet these standard. Water that meets these standards is safe to drink.

The SDWA, which celebrated its 25th Anniversary in 2004, is the main federal law that ensures the quality of America's drinking water. Under SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. The SDWA covers all public water systems with piped water for human consumption with at least 15 service connections or a system that regularly serves at least 25 individuals.

Why Do I Need To Read This?

A survey conducted by the American Water Works Research Foundation in 1993 found that nearly two-thirds of water customers surveyed said they received "very little" or "no" information on the quality of their water. The water quality reports will increase the availability of information. Informed and involved citizens can be strong allies of water systems, large and small, as they take action on pressing problems. Also, an increase in public awareness can give sensitive sub-populations the information that they need to protect themselves.

PWSID 4470010

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of the Mahoning Township Municipal Authority

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. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. 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. Our water source is purchased water from Danville Borough, which comes from the Susquehanna River.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mahoning Township Municipal Authority at 570-275-1132. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled monthly meetings. They are held on the third Monday of every month at 6:00 P.M. at the Mahoning Township Municipal Building, 1101 Bloom Rd., Danville, Pa.

| CONTAMINANT (unit of measurement) | VIOLATION Yes/No | LEVEL DETECTED | RANGE | MCLG/MRDLG | MCL/ MRDL | LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION |
|--|---------------------|---|--|------------|--|---|
| Turbidity Contaminants Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | No | 0.13 (Highest Single Value for Combined Filters) | 0.03 - 0.13 | 0 | TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement | Soil Runoff |
| | | 100% (Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples < 0.3 NTU) | | | TT = At Least 95% of Monthly Samples < 0.3 NTU | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Barium* (ppm) | No | 0.029 | N/A | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper* (ppm) | No | 0.16 (90th Percentile Value) | 0.15 - 0.24 (None of 20 Samples Exceeded the Action Level) | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Lead (ppb) | No | 2.7 (90th Percentile Value) | 0.00 - 13 (None of 20 Samples Exceeded the Action Level) | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) Entry Point | No | 0.80 (Lowest Value) | 0.80 - 1.97 | N/A | MinRDL=0.2 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine (ppm) Distribution System | No | 1.16 (Highest Monthly Avg.) | 0.53 – 1.16 (Monthly Avg. Range) | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | No | 30.6 | 20.0 – 30.6 | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) | No | 43.7 | 20.9 – 43.7 | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Organic Carbon Removal | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (% Removal) | No | 1.05 (Lowest Running Annual Average Removal Ratio) | 1.00 – 1.75 (Quarterly Removal Ratios) | N/A | TT = 1 or Greater Running Annual Average | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) | No | 0.9 | N/A | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L) | No | 0.3 | N/A | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |

* The PA Department of Environmental Protection allows the Authority to test for some contaminants less often than annually because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, is not from 2010. The radioactive results are from 2003. The barium results are from 2004.

What's In My Water?

In addition to the treatment and testing performed by the Borough of Danville, the Mahoning Township Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table above shows the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2010. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms and abbreviations we've provided you with the following definitions:

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

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

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.

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 second in 33 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in 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 Containment Level Goal (MCLG) – the "goal" is the level of contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

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; however the EP has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man made. These constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Terminology

Contaminant 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 may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 mining activities.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

