Violations:
The Borough of Edinboro had zero monitoring violations in 2018.

Drinking Water Sources:
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 wastewater 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 runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production and mining activities.
- **Total Coliform**: The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio. To comply with the stricter limit for coliform bacteria, if this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.
- **Maximum Detection Limit (MDL)**: The highest level of a detectable contaminant, below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MDLs are set as close to the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **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 Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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.
- **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.
- **Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. To maintain a dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for your understanding.

The Water Plant is finished. Also, the two (2) Million Gallon Storage Tank is finished. This year the water department will be exercising and replacing main valves along with upgrading, replacing and adding new fire hydrants. We are also looking at replacing the 4-inch main water line on West Normal Street with an 8-inch main. That line is a dead end at the Normal Street Bridge, but we would like to join it to Water Street.

Security for water systems has become very important since 9/11. We are doing everything we can to insure your drinking water is safe. Be alert if you notice unusual activity or suspicious persons in or around fire hydrants, wells, the air stripping tower and the large storage tanks and please notify the Edinboro Police Department at 814-734-1712. Please call our office if you have any questions or input about this report. We at the Edinboro Water Authority work around the clock 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.

Consumer Confidence Report prepared by Chris Motter, Water Department Superintendent. If you have any questions, please call 734-1812 between 8:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M.
samples that we take for VOC’s. TCE is still in our raw water but the Air Stripping Tower removes it and any other VOC’s be
You will notice that Trichloroethylene (TCE) was not included in our chart of test results. That is because we had no readings of TCE in any of our finished water samples that we take for VOC’s. TCE is still in our raw water but the Air Stripping Tower removes it and any other VOC’s before entry into the distribution system.

**Microbiological Contaminants**

**Total Coliform Bacteria**: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present.

**Barium (ppm)**: Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

**Fluoride (ppm)**: This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease.

**Nitrate (ppm)**: Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

**Chlorine (ppm)**: Chlorine is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing chlorine in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing chlorine in excess of the action level over many years may develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.

**Copper (ppm)**: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years may develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.

**Fluoride (ppm)**: Some people who drink water containing fluorine in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Lead (ppb)**: Infants and young children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems and high blood pressure.

**Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)**: Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Trihalomethanes (Total) (ppb)**: Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes exceeding the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Chlorine (ppm)**: Some people who use water containing chlorine levels well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

**Special Educational Statement:**

**Lead (ppb)**: 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 Edinboro Water 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 (800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL 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 contaminants have been detected.

**POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS:**

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally-occurring or man-made. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or 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.