

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Country Corner RV Park PWSID # 6430063

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:

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 Toby Kopta at 200 West Adams St. Cochranton, PA, 16314 Telephone # (814) 425-2299. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

SOURCE OF WATER: There are two water supply sources for our system. The first source is a groundwater spring that enters the water treatment building. The second source is a well located south of the water treatment building. The water is treated and disinfected with chlorine, then sent through the distribution piping to your home.

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

Country Corner RV Park routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. 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.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

| Chemical Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| Chlorine (Distribution) | MRDL=4 | MRDLG=4 | 2.20 (May) | 0.29-2.20 | (ppm) | 2015 Sampled Monthly | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Barium | 4 | 4 | 0.034 | N/A | (ppm) | 11/6/15 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2 | 2 | 0.334 | N/A | (ppm) | 11/6/15 | N | Water additive which promotes strong teeth. |

| Chemical Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Nickel | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.006 | N/A | (ppm) | 11/6/15 | N | Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water, erosion in the production of steel alloys. |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 5.84 | 5.48-5.84 | (ppm) | 2015 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) | 60 | N/A | 11.7 | N/A | (ppb) | 8/14/14 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | 80 | N/A | 7.88 | N/A | (ppb) | 8/14/14 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

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 agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Lowest Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|---------------|--|
| Chlorine (2015) | 0.40 | 0.48 | 0.48 – 2.20 | ppm | 1/30/15 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| Contaminant | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90 th Percentile Value | Units | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Violation Of TT Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---------------|-------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Copper (2013) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.055 | ppm | 0 out of 5 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (2013) | 15 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 out of 5 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

Information about Lead

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. Country Corner RV Park 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Violations: In February of 2015 we monitored for entry point and distribution system chlorine but failed to report the results to the PA Department of Environmental Protection by the required due date. During the monitoring period of October 2015 we did not monitor for Total Coliform Bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Public Notification is enclosed at the end of this report.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. 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).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE UNFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE SEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Country Corner RV Park

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the monitoring period of October 2015 we did not monitor for Total Coliform Bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken and the date on which follow-up samples were or will be taken.

| Contaminant | Required Sampling Frequency | Number of Samples Required | When Samples Should Have Been Taken | When Samples Were Taken or Will Be Taken |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Monthly | 1 | October 2015 | November 2015 |

Corrective Action Taken: The lab courier failed to pick up the October sample. Once we were made aware of the problem, we began monitoring activities for the contaminant.

For more information, please contact Toby Kopta at (814)720-8808

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Country Corner RV Park