The Lyons Borough Municipal Authority takes great pride in supplying you, the customer, with a safe and dependable water supply, but we are not just satisfied with good test results. We strive to deliver reliable service to you our customers. The Authority provides a practical knowledge of the system and of the water industry in general which enables us to answer most any question you may have concerning the operation of your "Hometown Water System."

We at the Authority aim to deliver safe drinking water to you and your families and continue to be alert to possible hazards or problems, which could present problems in the future.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Randy L. Schlegel, Plant Operator, at 610-682-4730. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Lyons Borough Hall, 316 South Kemp Street.

Lyons Borough Municipal Authority
316 South Kemp Street, P.O. Box 131
Lyon Station PA 19536-0131
(610) 682-4730
Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number 3060096

Undetected Contaminants Tested for by Lyons Borough Municipal Authority

Inorganic Chemicals
Antimony (2003)
Arsenic
Beryllium (2003)
Cadmium (2003)
Chloride (2001)
Chromium (2003)
Cyanide (Free, 2003)
Iron (2001)
Mercury (2003)
Nickel (2003)
Nitrite (2001)
Selenium (2003)
Thallium (2003)
Zinc (2003)

Volatile Organic Chemicals (2003)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane
Ethylbenzene
Monochlorobenzene
o-Dichlorobenzene
Para-Dichlorobenzene
Styrene
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl chloride
Xylenes (Total)

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (2003)
Alachlor
Atrazine
Lindane
Methoxychlor
Simazine

Microbiological Contaminants
Total Coliform

Notes:
Contaminants in *italics* not regulated by EPA.

Not all items are required to be sampled every year according to DEP regulations. Items whose most recent sampling was not made in 2005 are shown with the most recent year of sampling.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Lyons Borough Municipal Authority
316 South Kemp Street, P.O. Box 131
Lyon Station PA 19536-0131

FOR THE YEAR 2005

Lyons Borough Municipal Authority

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you the 2005 *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and 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 sources are two wells. Currently, two springs are not being utilized. The Authority also maintains a 150,000 gallon storage tank in the event of water emergencies or droughts. These sources supply slightly over 200 connections. The Authority currently provides water to portions of both Lyons Borough and Maxatawny Township.

What does this mean?

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. This table shows the results of our monitoring for 2005. As you can see by the table, although trace elements and compounds were present, our system had no MCL violations.

The Authority routinely monitors for impurities in your drinking water according to federal and state laws.

Definitions:

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

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

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 Contaminant Level Goal - The Goal (MCLG) is 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 contamination.

Micrograms per liter (ug/l) or Parts per billion (ppb) - one microgram per liter corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l) or Parts per million (ppm) - one milligram per liter corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

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

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Contaminants Detected by Lyons Borough Municipal Authority

Substance	Highest Level Detected Level		LBMA Detection Range		LBMA Detection Allowed (MCL)		EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)		Sources of Contaminant	Violation Y / N ?
Inorganic Contaminants										
Calcium	42.1	mg/l	36.3 - 42.1	ug/l	N/A	mg/l	N/A	mg/l	Found mostly in soil system such as limestone	N
Fluoride (4/2003)	0.10	mg/l	0.10*	mg/l	2	mg/l	2	mg/l	Natural deposits, fertilzers, aluminum factories	N
Barium (4/2003)	0.146	mg/l	0.146*	mg/l	2	mg/l	2	mg/l	Metal Refineries, drilling wastes, natural deposits	N
Nitrate	3	mg/l	3*	mg/l	10	mg/l	10	mg/l	Geology, farmland runoff, septic tanks, sewage	N
Radioactive Contaminants (7/2003)										
Gross Alpha	3.56	pCi/l	3.56*	pCi/l	15	pCi/l	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits	N
Uranium	0.94	pCi/l	0.94*	pCi/l	30	pCi/l	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits	N
Radium (226&228)	1.59	pCi/l	1.59*	pCi/l	5	pCi/l	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits	N
Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfection Residuals										
Chlorine	1.06	mg/l	0.46 - 1.06	mg/l	MRDL=4	mg/l	MRDLG=4	mg/l	Water additive used to control microbes	N
Haloacetic Acids (HAAC) (7/2004)	1	ug/l	1*	ug/l	60	ug/l	60	ug/l	Byproduct of disinfection	N
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (7/2004)	3.4	ug/l	3.4*	ug/l	80	ug/l	80	ug/l	Byproduct of disinfection	N
Substance	**LBMA Range of Detected Values**		**90th Percentile**	**Action Level**	**EPA MCLG**		**# of Sites above AL of Total Sites**		**Sources of Contaminant**	**Violation Y / N ?**
Lead and Copper Rule[1]										
Copper (ppm)	0.026 - 0.406		0.261	1.3	1.3		0 of 10		Corrosion of pipes, geology, wood perservatives	N
Lead (ppb)	ND - 4.3		3	15	0		0 of 10		Corrosion of old pipes, geology	N

Note: Not all contaminants are sampled every year, according to DEP regulations. The year of most recent sampling is given for each of the contaminants listed above.
* Only one sample was collected.
[1] The action level for Lead and Copper serves as a trigger for water systems to take additional treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of tap water samples. The action level for Lead is 15 ug/l, and the action level for Copper is 1.3 mg/l. No Lead and Copper samples taken were above the required Action Level (AL) shown above.

Definitions: (Continued)

Know The Health Effects:

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 microbes, organic and inorganic chemicals, pesticides and herbicides, or radioactive materials.

All 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for 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.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.