

**Undetected Contaminants Tested for by
Lyons Borough Municipal Authority**

Inorganic Chemicals

Antimony (2006)	Iron (2001)
Arsenic	Mercury (2003)
Beryllium (2003)	Nickel (2001)
Cadmium (2003)	Nitrite (2001)
<i>Chloride</i> (2001)	Selenium (2003)
Chromium (2003)	Thallium (2003)
Cyanide (Free, 2003)	<i>Zinc</i> (2003)

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (2006)

Alachlor	Methoxychlor
Atrazine	Simazine
Lindane	

Volatile Organic Chemicals (2006)

1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Ethylbenzene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<i>o</i> -Dichlorobenzene
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Para-Dichlorobenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Styrene
1,2-Dichloroethane	Tetrachloroethylene
1,2-Dichloropropane	Toluene
Benzene	Trans-1,2-
Carbon tetrachloride	Dichloroethylene
Chloroene	Tichloroethylene
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Vinyl chloride
Dichloromethane	Xylenes (Total)

Contaminants in italics not regulated by EPA. Not all items are required to be sampled every year according to DEP regulations.

Know the Health Risks:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up matter 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The 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 EPA'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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water each day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described effects.

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.



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. 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."

The Authority aims to deliver safe drinking water to you and your families and continues to be alert to possible hazards or problems that could present problems in the future.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Lyons Borough Municipal Authority at 610-682-0305. 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 monthly meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Lyons Borough Hall, 316 South Kemp Street.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Lyons Borough Municipal Authority
316 South Kemp Street, PO Box 131
Lyon Station, PA 19536-0131
(610) 682-0305



FOR THE YEAR 2008
**Lyons Borough
Municipal Authority**

**Annual
Drinking Water
Quality Report**

Public Water Supply Identification
(PWSID) Number 3060096

We are pleased to present to you the 2008 *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report* (also Consumer Confidence 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 maintain and 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.

Substance*	Highest Level Detected	LBMA Detection Range	LBMA Detection Allowed (MCL)	EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	Sources of Contaminant	
Inorganic Contaminants						
Calcium (7/2005)	42.1 mg/l	36.3—42.1 mg/l	N/A	N/A	Found mostly in soil system such as limestone	
Total Alkalinity (7/2005)	150 mg/l	150 [†] mg/l	N/A	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts	
Fluoride (4/2003)	0.1 mg/l	0.1 mg/l	2 mg/l	4 mg/l	Natural deposits, fertilizers, aluminum factories	
Barium (4/2003)	0.146 mg/l	0.146 mg/l	2 mg/l	2 mg/l	Metal refineries, drilling wastes, natural deposits	
Nitrate	**5.57 mg/l	4.27—5.57mg/l	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	Geology, farmland runoff, septic tanks, sewage	
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliforms	***Two (2) positive coliform test results in one month		1 positive monthly sample	N/A	Naturally present in the environment	
Radioactive Contaminants						
Gross Alpha (7/2003)	3.56 pCi/l	3.56 [†] pCi/l	15 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits	
Radium 226 & 228 (7/2003)	0.52 pCi/l	0.42—0.52 pCi/l	5 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits	
*Combined Uranium (7/2003)	1.59 pCi/l	1.59 [†] pCi/l	30 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection Byproducts						
Chlorine	1.30 mg/l	ND-1.30 mg/l	MRLD=4 mg/l	MRDLG-4 mg/l	Water additive used to control microbes	
Haloacetic Acids (9/2008)	0 ug/l	0 ug/l	60ug/l	60 ug/l	Byproduct of disinfection	
Total Trihalomethanes (9/2008)	3.5 ug/l	3.5 ug/l	80ug/l	80 ug/l	Byproduct of disinfection	
LEAD & COPPER RULE						
Substance	LBMA Range of Detected Values	90th Percentile	Action Level	EPA MCLG	# of Sites above Action Level of Total Sites	Sources of Contaminant
Copper (mg/L) (9/2007)	.033—0.296	0.142	1.3	1.3	0 of 10	Corrosion of pipes, geology, wood preservatives
Lead (ug/l) (9/2007)	ND-6.4	2	15	0	0 of 10	Corrosion of old pipes, geology

Notes to This Table:

[†] Only one sample was collected.

*PA Dep allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

**Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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

***Mandated protocol was followed and a 'Tier 1' notification was issued, via a mailer to all customers. All follow-up check samples were in compliance..

What does this mean?

The Authority routinely monitors for impurities in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for 2008. Although trace elements and compounds were present, our system had no MCL violations. However, in July 2008, more than one sample tested positive for total coliform bacteria. A Public Notice was sent out, notifying you of this. No harmful bacteria were found in the follow-up testing.

We did not send a copy of our 2007 Consumer Confidence Report to DEP until 8/28/08, which was late for DEP reporting requirements.

Definitions:

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

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

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level: The "Maximum Allowed" 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.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for margin of safety.

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

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Convincing evidence shows that use of disinfectants is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

MRDLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: the level of a drinking water disinfectant below

which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

pCi/l – Picocuries per liter: picocuries per liter measures the radioactivity in water.

Ug/l – Micrograms per liter or Parts per billion (ppb): one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in \$10,000.