Water conservation has become an essential practice in all regions, even in areas where water seems abundant. **In addition to saving money on your utility bill, water conservation helps prevent water pollution in nearby lakes, rivers and local watersheds.**

Conserving water can also extend the life of your septic system by reducing soil saturation, and reducing any pollution due to leaks. Overloading municipal sewer systems can also cause untreated sewage to flow to lakes and rivers. The smaller the amount of water flowing through these systems, the lower the likelihood of pollution. In some communities, costly sewage system expansion has been avoided by communitywide household water conservation.

- **Repair leaking toilets (a leaking toilet can lose up to 200 gallons per day);**
- **Repair leaking and dripping faucets (a leaking faucet can lose up to 11 gallons per day);**
- **Install new shower heads and sink faucets equipped with water saving devices, such as aerators or spray taps;**
- **Install water saving appliances and devices, such as low-consumption toilets;**
- **Take short showers instead of baths;**
- **Use dishwashers and washing machines only when filled to capacity;**
- **Don't let the water run continuously while shaving, brushing teeth or washing dishes by hand;**
- **Refrigerate tap water to avoid running the faucet waiting for the water to get cold;**
- **Sweep sidewalks and driveways, instead of hosing them down; and**
- **Select more drought-tolerant vegetation and plant species for landscaping and use mulch to retain soil moisture.**

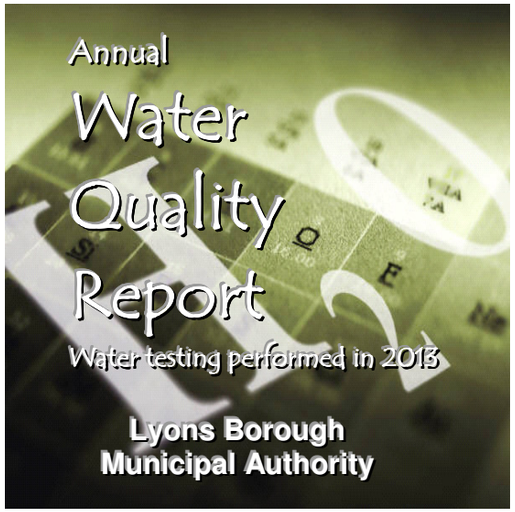
The previous is an excerpt from the NAWV Government Relations Update and www.eartheasy.com.

Important Health Information

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

Immunocompromised 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).



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 standards. Water that meets these standards is safe to drink.

The SDWA, which celebrated its 34th Anniversary in 2013, 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. ***PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (PWSID) 3060096***

Este informe contiene informacion
Muy importante sobre su aqua beber.
Tranduzcalo o hable con alguien que
Lo entienda bien.

Lyons Borough Municipal Authority
PO Box 131
Lyon Station, PA 19536-0131

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of the Lyons Borough 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 sources are two ground water wells located within Maxatawny Township, just outside the Borough.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lyons Borough Municipal Authority at 610-682-0305. 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 second Monday of every month at 7:00 P.M.

CONTAMINANT (unit of measurement)	VIOLATION Yes/No	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chemical Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	No	4.96	4.45 – 4.96	Quarterly	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	No	3.0	0 – 3.0	Sept. 2013	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	No	0.284	0.075 - 0.284	Sept. 2013	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No	19.9	19.9	Sept. 2013	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.67	1.03 – 1.67	Daily	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

CONTAMINANT (unit of measurement)	VIOLATION Yes/No	LOWEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	SAMPLE DATE	MINIMUM DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Entry Point Disinfection Residual						
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.03	1.03 - 1.67	Daily	0.40	Water additive used to control microbes.

CONTAMINANT (unit of measurement)	VIOLATION of TT Yes/No	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	MCLG	90th PERCENTILE VALUE	# OF SITES ABOVE AL of TOTAL SITES	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Contaminant						
Lead (ppb)	No	15	0	0.202	0	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (ppm)	No	1.3	1.3	5.1	0	Corrosion of household plumbing.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PaDEP) allows the Authority to test for some contaminants less often than annually because the concentrates of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, is not from 2013.

OTHER VIOLATIONS: During 2013 we failed to certify to PaDEP that we distributed our annual Consumer Confidence Report to all customers of the Lyons Borough Water Authority. This is a Tier 3, non-reportable violation and as soon as we were made aware of the violation, the required notification was sent to PaDEP.

OTHER INFORMATION: The Authority has changed our disinfection process from Gas Chlorine to liquid Sodium Hypochlorite.

What's In My Water?

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table above shows the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. 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.

In the table above 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.
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 Containment Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCGLs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of 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.
Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
Mrem/year – Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppm) – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).
ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter.
ppq – Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter.
ppt – Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed in 2007 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to activities such as road deicing materials, accidental spills along roads and leaks in underground storage tanks. Overall, our sources have little risk of contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to Lyons Borough Municipal Authority at P.O. Box 131, Lyons Station, PA 19536-0131 and will be available on the DEP website at 222.dep.state.pa.us (directLINK "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 484-250-5900.

Terminology

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in our 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 stormwater 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribe 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.