DeSALES UNIVERSITY WATER REPORT
2004 Annual Report to Consumers

General Information

The water for DeSales University and MSC Seminary is provided by a community water system that is owned by the University. We have a 500,000-gallon storage reservoir on the mountain near the University with a 400-foot deep well (high well) and another deep well at 434 feet situated along Station Avenue (low well). The water source for these two wells is an aquifer called “Leithsville Formation”. The water that comes from these two wells is chlorinated by DeSales University employees prior to being held in the reservoir or directly introduced into the distribution system. During 2004, 20.4 million gallons of water were provided to University and MSC Seminary buildings. Average daily flow was 55,798 gallons. There were no DEP violations for this reporting year.

This water system is registered to DeSales University as Public Water Supply I.D. # 3390093 under the name of College Services Corporation. Anyone wishing to obtain detailed information or inspect data regarding the operation of the system can contact Stephen Mack, Director of Facilities on 610-282-1100 extension 1644.

Testing & Contamination Information

We utilize a series of commercial testing companies that are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Different tests were performed on the two well sources and at various points of use in the buildings that apply to this reporting period. EPA and DEP mandate that contaminants may not exceed specific levels for each natural and/or man-made contaminant. The following definitions may be helpful for consumers:

**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.

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

**PPM:** parts per million – one part per million equals about:
One minute in 2 years, or One inch in 16 miles.

**PPB:** parts per billion – One part per billion equals about:
One second in 32 years, or One inch in 16,000 miles.

2004 Major Test Category Results

**Microbiological Contaminants:**
DeSales University had 36 samples analyzed. Regulation calls for reporting of the highest monthly number of positive samples for total coliform. No sample can test positive for fecal coliform or E.Coli.

**Results:** No samples tested positive.

**Radioactive Contaminants:**
Test for Gross Alpha particles, Radium 226 & 228 was conducted.

**Results:** Reading was 1.46 to 7.5 within the MCL of 15pCi/l. Radium 226 was 0.686 and Radium 228 was 0.759 within the MCL of 5 for Radium 226 + Radium 228.
Disinfectants/Disinfection By Products:
University uses chlorine as a disinfectant and was required to take 24 samples for this year. Action level is not to exceed 4 mg/l.
Disinfection By Products are Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) with actions levels of 0.080 mg/l for TTHM and 0.060 mg/l for HAA5.
**Results:** No chlorine exceeds 4 mg/l with high of 0.85 mg/l (range 0.22 to 0.85 mg/l). TTHM detected at 0.0025 mg/l and HAA5 was 0 both well below action levels.

Inorganic Contaminants:
Tests for twelve (12) different contaminants were conducted at each well.
**Results:** Nitrate was 2.45 within the MCL of 10mg/l. Barium was detected at 0.078 PPM with a MCL of 2 PPM. No other contaminate was found.
Tests for lead and copper were conducted at ten (10) different locations.
**Results:** The 90th percentile reading for lead was 0 PPB with an MCL of 15 PPB. The 90th percentile reading for copper was 0.141 PPM (low 0.008 mg/l and high 0.21mg/l) with an MCL of 1.3 PPM.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides & Herbicides:
Tests for two different contaminants Atrazine and 2,4-D were conducted.
**Results:** No detectable levels were found.

Volatile Organic Compounds:
Tests were conducted at each well.
**Results:** No Volatile Organic Compounds were detected.

Educational Information:
(1.) 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 health effects can be obtained by calling EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

(2.) Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 and 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 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 agricultural, 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

• **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.