



Summer 2020

Town Crier



EAST PETERSBURG BOROUGH

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Mayor's Note	Cover
Borough Events	Page 2
Recycling Information	Page 3
Solid Waste Reminders	Page 4
Backyard Composting	Page 5
Road Maint. Schedule	Page 6
Water Leak Facts	Page 7
MS4 - What You Can Do	Pages 8-9
Drinking Water Report	Page s 10-13



Summer Town Crier – Mayor's note

Hello Neighbor!

A recent email reminded me of times I worked with young children helping them learn the difference between wants vs needs. During the past several weeks, we have all been reminded how important it is to recognize the difference. I sincerely hope you each are able to get what you need for yourself and your families in this challenging time. This is certainly another milestone in my lifetime that drives home my belief that the health and welfare of my neighbor is inseparable from my own.

If you are looking for resources within the borough, please be sure to visit our website at www.eastpetersburgborough.org. Tip: I often jump to uncategorized postings to see the most recent items beyond the most recent three in "Recent News" on the right hand side of the main page. <http://www.eastpetersburgborough.org/category/uncategorized/> You can also "SUBSCRIBE TO RECENT NEWS" in the bottom right of the website (in the footer).

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Cathleen Panus, President
John Wolf, Vice-President
Adam Gochnauer, Member
Lauren Houck, Member
Debra Miller, Member
John Herr, Member
William T. Pfautz, Jr., Member
James A. Malone, Mayor
Karen St. Clair, Manager

MEETING DATES

Borough Council Meeting
1st Tuesday of the month 7:00 p.m.
Planning Commission
3rd Thursday as needed 7:00 p.m.
Zoning Hearing Board
4th Wednesday as needed 7:00 p.m.
Committee Meeting
4th Thursday as needed 6:00 p.m.

The 2020 Primary:

On Friday, March 27, Governor Wolf signed Senate Bill 422, which reschedules the 2020 primary election from April 28 to June 2. Details at <https://www.votespa.com/About-Elections/Pages/Upcoming-Elections.aspx>
The last day to register to vote for the Primary is May 18th (5/18). <https://www.pavoterservices.pa.gov/Pages/VoterRegistrationApplication.aspx>

Mail-In Ballot:

The new Voting Reform Act 77, permits registered PA voters to vote by mail, starting with this primary. Mail-in ballots are different from absentee ballots, which are only offered for specific reasons. Mail-in ballots are available to any registered voter for any reason. To apply for a mail-in ballot visit www.votespa.com. It's fast and easy. Have your driver's license available. The deadline to request mail-in ballot is May 26th (5/26). Postage must be affixed when returning mail-in ballot. The ballot comes with easy to follow instructions, and two envelopes. The ballot must be inserted into the "Official Mail-in Ballot envelope" then into the "Election Mail envelope". This process protects your identity and your vote and is outlined on the instructions. I already completed my ballot and encourage you to do the same.

The 2020 Census:

On April 1, 2020 the U.S. Census Bureau started counting all residents living in the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau and the State of Pennsylvania put forward many tools and resources to help ensure we are all included in the census. Take the 2020 Census at <https://my2020census.gov/> and learn more at <https://www.pa.gov/census/>

We will all face challenges and opportunities in the coming months. Keep busy, keep talking to each other, be ready for and willing to change.

I hope to see you soon.

James Andrew Malone, Mayor
East Petersburg Borough
email mayor@eastpetersburgborough.org
voice mail 717-569-9282 ext. 50

At your service,
James

**EAST PETERSBURG
BOROUGH OFFICE**
6040 Main Street
East Petersburg, PA 17520
717-569-9282
Office Hours
8:00AM-4:30 PM
Monday Thru Friday
Closed for lunch 12:30-1:00



BOROUGH EVENTS



June 2 Election Day

Polls will be open from 7:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m.

June 6 Community Yard Sale in the Park (subject to change, check Events website for updates)

July 11 Music in the Park (subject to change, check Events website for updates)

6:30 - 8:30 p.m. Music in the Park

8:30 - Movie in the Park begins

10:30 p.m. Fireworks begin

Rain Date is June 12



July 25 Boy Scout Troop #33 Chicken BBQ held at the Community Center 11:00 a.m. until sold out

August 1 Two Towers Jamboree Music Fest (subject to change, check Events website for updates)

5:00 a.m.—10:00 p.m.

August 4 National Night Out - rescheduled new date t.b.d.

August 15 Shakespeare in the Park (subject to change, check Events website for updates)



October 17 Vagabond's Car Show

11:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.

For more information and updates on events goto:

<http://www.eastpetersburgday.com/> & Facebook page East Petersburg Day



RECYCLING / TRASH REMINDERS

Bulk Item Pick-up updates

May 15, oversized item pick-up began on a limited basis; allowing 1 item per week.

June 5, oversized item pickup will be back to normal, allowing each household to put out 2 oversized items per week.

June 26, Large Appliance & Tire pick-up will take place (you must sign up for this)

Oversized item tag - 5.00

Tire tag - 3.00

Appliance tag - 14.00

Yard Waste Dates

Pick-up dates are as follows:

May 15

May 30 (Saturday due to holiday)

June 12

June 26

July 10

July 24

August 7

August 21

September 4

September 18

October 2

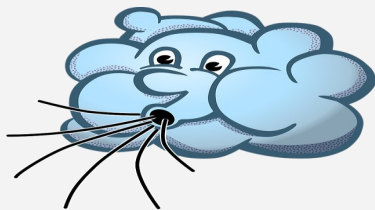
October 16

Yard Waste must be bagged in the brown yard waste bags. There is no limit to the amount of yard waste you can put out for pick-up. Be sure to bundle all branches no longer than 4 ft. and no heavier than 30 pounds.

Note: Yard waste bags can be purchased at the borough office or at any hardware store. A tag is needed if your you are bagging your grass clippings, regular yard waste does not require a tag.

Please contain your trash on windy days so your trash and recycling does not end up in your neighbors yard or in the street. Put heavier items on the top if possible.

Trash and recycling bins are likely to blow around so be sure to put your address on your bins so whoever finds them knows who to return them to.



Contamination occurs in recycling when non-recyclables are placed in recycling bins. Contamination can include anything from food waste to plastic bags, and we have even received several reports of diapers! If these items are in your bins, you can expect that the recycling will not be collected.



Why is contamination bad?

It slows down the recycling process. Plus, it can damage the sorting machines or even make an entire batch unusable.



HELP KEEP OUR FRONTLINE WASTE WORKERS SAFE

Wear a Mask

When visiting LCSWMA facilities, please wear a mask to keep yourself and our staff safe.



Properly Dispose of Personal Hygiene Products

Items such as used tissues, paper towels, sanitary wipes, face masks, gloves or similar items should be disposed of in plastic garbage bags.

Please securely tie all garbage bags before placing in trash cans for disposal.



Sanitize Trash Can Lids and Handles

By wiping down with a disinfectant, you can help minimize the danger of shared surface areas.



Waste from a Sick Person Should be Treated Differently

If you are sick at home or caring for someone who is sick, make sure all household waste is **DOUBLE-BAGGED** in plastic garbage bags and placed in trash bins.



Safely Dispose of Sharps (Needles)

As always, items such as sharps (needles) should be placed in a puncture-resistant container like a metal coffee can or laundry detergent bottle. Tape the lid closed and dispose with your regular trash.



For more information, visit www.lcswma.org.



Backyard Composting

Composting is nature's way of recycling materials back into the soil. Billions of living organisms in healthy soil transform dead plants into vital nutrients for new plant growth. Healthy plants come from healthy soil. One of the best ways you can build healthy soil in your garden and lawn is to use compost. You can easily make compost with landscape trimmings and food scraps in your own backyard. With a little time you can improve the health and appearance of your yard. This will also save you money and most importantly you will be preserving natural resources and protecting the health of your family and pets.

Why Compost???

- * **It's earth friendly:** Food scraps and yard waste make up to 30% of waste. In landfills these materials release methane, a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere which is 21 times more potent than carbon dioxide emissions.
- * **It benefits your yard:** Compost improves your soil structure and quality which will stimulate healthy root development.
- * **It's easy:** You can start with just leaves and grass, then work your way towards composting your food scrap.
- * **It can save time & money:** Adding compost to your garden can reduce or eliminate the need to buy chemical fertilizers or compost and you won't have to bag your leaves and yard waste.

What you will need to make compost??

Bin or Pile: For structure you can use chicken wire, fencing or by nailing wood together.

A garbage can also be turned into a compost container by drilling 3 rows of 1/4 inch holes 4-6 inches apart all around the can and in the base to allow drainage and air movement. Place 2-3 inches of sawdust, straw or wood chip in the bottom of the can to absorb excess moisture and let the compost drain.

Space: Should be in a partly shady to shady spot, near a water source and out of sight if possible.

Browns for carbon: shredded pieces of paper, cardboard, dry leaves, small branches, twigs straw, sawdust, used potting soil

Greens for nitrogen: wet yard waste ex. fresh grass clippings, green leaves, soft garden pruning's, vegetables scraps, fruit peels, coffee grounds and tea bags

Air for organisms

Water for moisture

A compost pile should be no smaller than 3'x3'x3' and no larger than 5'x5'x5', combine equal parts of green waste and brown waste and a shovel of soil. Keep moist and remember to turn your pile when adding new materials for faster decomposition.

*We can all
make a
difference.*





2020 Road Maintenance Schedule

The following streets are on the 2020 proposed road resurfacing schedule:

Hollow Drive (Graystone Rd to Broad St)
 Broad Street (Hollow Dr to Valley Rd)
 Valley Rd (To Cottage Ave)
 Eaton Circle (Whole)
 Fairfax Circle (Whole)
 Lake Dr (Brook Dr to Miller Rd)
 Rainbow Dr (Whole)
 Brown Circle (Whole)
 Debra Dr (Whole)
 Lebel Rd (Whole)
 Reeves Rd (Whole)
 Lemon St (Broad St to Tank Rd)
 Tank Rd (Whole)
 Center St (Cedar St to Pine St)
 Caroline Dr. (Whole)
 Speckled Dr. (Whole)
 Sundra Circle (Whole)



The Boroughs Public Works crew will be addressing areas that need fixed prior to the road resurfacing. There will also be roads reviewed and crack sealed in 2020. Property owners in the Borough are reminded to keep the limbs and branches of all trees growing upon such property or along the street, sidewalk, bicycle path, curb or alley abutting upon such property trimmed so that no part of such limbs or branches or of the foliage growing thereupon, shall have a clearance of less than eight (8) feet above the surface of the sidewalk and bicycle path, or of less than fifteen (15) feet above the surface of the roadway of any street or alley below such limbs or branches. This will be helpful for the road resurfacing projects, and street sweeping that takes place in the Borough.



**Street sweeping will take place in the Borough
Wednesday and Thursday of each week.**

- First and third week of the month will be all streets north of State Street
- Second and fourth week of the month will be all streets south of State Street

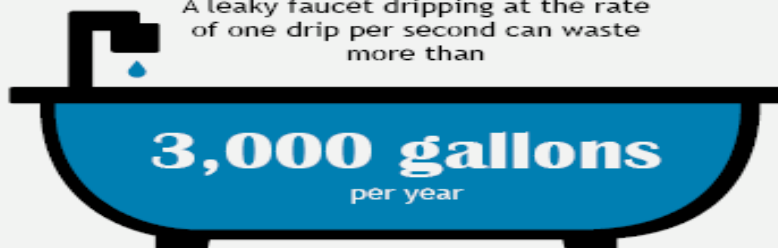
This schedule is weather permitting. Extreme weather will push schedule forward or back a day. Example: If weather forecasts rain or snow early in the week, sweeping day will be Thursday and Friday. Forecasts later in the week will result in moving sweeping day to Monday or Tuesday.



THE FACTS ON LEAKS



percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day



A leaky faucet dripping at the rate of one drip per second can waste more than

3,000 gallons
per year

Did you know?

Minor water leaks account for nearly



trillion gallons

of wasted water each year and is equal to annual household water use in nearly



million homes



A shower leaking at
10 Drips
per minute wastes more than
500
gallons per year

Repair

leaks by checking faucet washers and gaskets for wear and replacing them if necessary



Replace old toilets with WaterSense models & save



13,000

gallons of water savings for the average family

Homeowners can save



10 percent on their water bills





East Petersburg BOROUGH

MS4

(Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System)

What You Can Do

Keeping the waterways of East Petersburg Borough clean and healthy is important not just for wildlife but also for the water we drink and use everyday. Here are some things that everyone can do to ensure high quality drinking water and vibrant wildlife:

- Check to see if your vehicle is leaking fluids. Oil, grease, gasoline, antifreeze, and break fluid can all be washed into storm sewers and our water. Clean up any spills you discover.
- Do not dump any waste products into a stormwater facility.
- Clean up after your pets.
- Turn your mower to discharge toward your lawn instead of into the roadway. Grass clippings ending up in our streams, lakes, and rivers decompose, decreasing oxygen levels and increasing the potential for algae growth.
- Be careful using fertilizers and pesticides. Rain washes fertilizers and pesticides into stormwater facilities and directly into our streams. Fertilizers cause algae to grow taking oxygen from fish and pesticides applied improperly can damage the eco system.
- Notify the Borough if you see anyone dumping waste products into a stormwater facility by calling or using the Borough Website.



East Petersburg BOROUGH

Helpful Links to learn more about MS4:

Borough Website

<http://www.eastpetersburgborough.org/>

**Homeowners Guide to Stormwater BMP
Maintenance**

[http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/BPNPSM/
StormwaterManagement/ConstructionStormwater/
SW_Booklet_2017.pdf](http://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/BPNPSM/StormwaterManagement/ConstructionStormwater/SW_Booklet_2017.pdf)

**Penn State Extension Website on Water
Management**

<https://extension.psu.edu/water>

EPA Stormwater Homepage

[https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-
program](https://www.epa.gov/npdes/npdes-stormwater-program)

DEP Municipal Storm Water Page

[https://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Water/CleanWater/
StormwaterMgmt/Stormwater/Pages/default.aspx](https://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Water/CleanWater/StormwaterMgmt/Stormwater/Pages/default.aspx)

Lancaster Watershed Page

<http://lancasterwatersheds.org/>



**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER
2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #: 7360135 East Petersburg Borough Water Department**

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you 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 Jeff Moseman, at 717-569-2321. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at the Community Center, 6051 Pine Street, East Petersburg, PA at 7:00 p.m.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources are:

Koser Road Spring—407 Koser Road Lititz, PA 17543

Vaughn Road Well—5856 Vaughn Road East Petersburg, PA 17520

Lancaster City Interconnection—5181 Main Street East Petersburg, PA 17520

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source(s) of is/are potentially most susceptible to [insert potential Sources of Contamination listed in your Source Water Assessment Summary]. Overall, our source(s) has/have [little, moderate, high] risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP South Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717) 705-4732.

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:

We routinely monitor 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, 2019 to December 31, 2019. 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:

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 (MinRDL) - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter



DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Distribution Chlorine	4	4	2.38	0.60 - 2.38	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control Microbes
Trihalomethanes (THM)	80	80	19.48	1 - 98	ppb	2019	N	Byproduct of Disinfection
Haloacetic acids HAA5	60	60	7.25	1 - 28	ppb	2019	N	Byproduct of Disinfection
Nitrates- Spring	10	10	6.26	5.16 - 6.79	ppm	2019	N	Run off from fertilizer use, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrates- Well	10	10	6.52	5.45 - 7.50	ppm	2019	N	Run off from fertilizer use, Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Spring	0.2	0.67	0.67 - 3.73	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Well	0.40	0.40	0.40 - 1.88	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	Sample Date	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	4.0	ppb	2019	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.235	ppm	2019	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

**Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)**

Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Con- tamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	0	See detailed description under “Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions” section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to *E. coli*)

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Con- tamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Con- tamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	0	See description under “Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions” section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Turbidity

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level De- tected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contami- nation
Turbidity	TT=2 NTU for a single measurement	0	1.100	10-31-19	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤1.0 NTU		100%	N/A	N	



DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: SUSQUEHANNA WATER TREATMENT PLANT: RESULTS ARE FROM THE LANCASTER CITY PWSID #7360058

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.024		ppm	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MIN. 0.20	0.24	0.24-2.01	ppm	4/14/19	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride	2*	2	0.64		ppm	2019	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	10	10	1.10		ppm	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
Combined Uranium	30	0	1.06		ppm	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits

***EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.**

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level detected	Sample date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.04 NTU	1/04/19	N	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measure of water clarity. Turbidity is continuously tested and monitored

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	0%-35%	21%-54%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Additional Violations: None



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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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).

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. East Petersburg Borough 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>.

Information about Nitrate

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.