Muncy Borough Water Dept.

Year 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWISD # 4410165

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo enteinda. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

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 four relatively deep wells drawing from the Ridgely Sandstone aquifer and Keyser Limestone aquifer. The two Ridgely wells are located to the south of the Borough. The two Keyser wells are located east of the Borough. We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Lea Rehm at West Branch Regional Authority** at **((570) 935-0087)**. 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 third Tuesday of every Month at the Muncy Borough Hall Bldg. at 7:00 PM.**

Muncy Borough Water Dept. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2019. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data is from prior years in accordance with the *Safe Drinking Water Act*. The date has been noted on the sampling results table. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 that is 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.

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

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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**
Chlorine	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	0.60	0.43-0.76	ppm	Feb 2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Barium	2	2	0.128	0.0638-0.128	ppm	2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	2.4	0.995-0.24	ppm	2018	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	0.1	0.1	0.00321	0.0017-0.00321	ppm	2018	N	Runoff from transportation industry
Nitrate	10	10	5.7	0.202-5.7	ppm	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
HAA5	60	NA	2.0	2.0	ppb	2019	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	80	NA	11.5	11.5	ppb	2019	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha	15	0	3.84	3.38-3.84	pCi/l	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Lowest Level Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	0.40	0.07	0.07- 1.16	ppm	01/09/2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine	0.40	0.0	0.0-1.24	ppm	01/10/2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine	0.40	0.47	0.47-1.13	ppm	01/12/2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	4.6	ppm	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.667	ppm	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

(a) The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old and from 2015.

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/ Corrective Actions**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
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	N/A	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 Contamination**
E. coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive **and** either is *E. coli*-positive **or** system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample **or** system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli.*	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/ Corrective Actions**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
E. coli	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	N/A	See description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Raw Source Water Microbial					
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**Total # of Positive Samples**	**Dates**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
E. coli	0	0		N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Violations

As you can see by the tables, our system had no violations for sampling. Muncy Borough Municipal Authority failed to monitor for Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate in 2018 and 2019. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During those years we did not monitor and

therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

During 2018 MBMA had taken a sample and it came back as a non-detect but that does not alleviate the need for 3 years of sampling. MBMA will be taking the sample for Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate quarterly for one year, if there are no detects after one-year MBMA will sample for that contaminant annually until a new waiver is granted. There is nothing you need to do at this time and may continue to use water as normal. **If** a situation arises where the water was no longer safe to drink, you will be notified in 24 hours.

Special Educational Statement for Nitrate

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*.

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 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 run-off 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 run-off 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 assure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 the 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).

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 (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. Muncy Borough Water Department 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead.

We, at Muncy Borough Municipal Authority, work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

"Please assist us with emergency notifications"

We need to be able to contact you in case of an emergency! Customers of the **Muncy Borough Water** will be notified about service outages and other issues that involve the quality of drinking water in the region. The Borough, acting on a new state mandate, has contracted with a service company that will call local residents whose water supply is affected. The initiative is the result of a new rule implemented by the state Department of Environmental Protection.

The Borough will identify customers affected by each service issue. For those who have caller ID the main borough phone number will appear (570) (546-3952): **Please do not disregard as a telemarketing call!!! This is for you and your family's well being!** The system might also be used to remind customers about service calls and meter readings. **We encourage our customers to PLEASE CALL the Muncy Borough office at (570) 546-3952 extension 100 to ensure that staff members have correct contact information on file.** *~Thank you*