

Muncy Borough Water Dept.
Year 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
PWISD # 4410165

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak to 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 **Eric Moore 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 Boro Hall Bldg. at 7:00 PM.**

Muncy Borough Water Dept. routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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 "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)
Inorganic Contaminants						
Arsenic (ppb) 9/12	N	2	(a)	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm) 11/09	N	.128	(a.)(d)	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb) 9/12	N	.3	(a)	.5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppb) 9/12	N	1.3	(a)	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) 7/10	N	.6	(c.)	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) 7/10	N	2.7	(c.)	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppm) 11/09	N	.0022	(a)	.1	.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) 8/12	N	4.17	0 - 4.17	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb) 9/12	N	.7	(a)	2	.5	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
Total Tihalomethanes (ppb) 9/08	N	13	(a.)	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (ppb) 9/08	N	2.4	(a.)	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfection	Violation Y/N	Lowest Level Detected	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (ppm) entry point	N	1.22	.4 - 1.22	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

Microbial

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # of or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: *More than 1 positive monthly sample.	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Footnotes:

- (a) *Only one sample required.*
 (b) *The MCL fro Beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for Beta Particles.*
 (c) *Of 10 samples collected, none exceeded the action level.*
 (d) *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 2009, 2010 and 2011.*

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man made. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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>.

VIOLATION: Due to miscommunication with the PA Department of Environmental Protection we were late in monitoring and reporting for a contaminant. Steps were taken to correct the violation. Samples were taken and compliance was achieved. There were no potential health effects.

We at Muncy Borough Water Department 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 (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 546-3952 extension 100 to ensure that staff members have correct contact information on file. ~Thank you**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for: **Nitrates**

The Muncy Borough Municipal Authority (Authority) water system violated drinking water standards in 2012 as a result of missed samples in 2011.

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 the third and fourth quarters of 2011 we did not take all of the required samples for nitrate and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What Should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during 2011/2012, how often we should have sampled and how many samples should have been taken, and how many samples we took.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were Taken
Nitrate	Quarterly (6 samples from August of 2011 through 2012)	4	3 rd qtr 2011 4 th qtr 2011 1 st qtr 2012 2 nd qtr 2012 3 rd qtr 2012 4 th qtr 2012	1 st qtr 2012 2 nd qtr 2012 3 rd qtr 2012 4 th qtr 2012

What happened? What was done?

The Authority water system failed to monitor on a quarterly basis for nitrates in the drinking water in 2011. The Authority is required to monitor nitrates on an annual basis (one sample per year) unless a result of 5 milligrams per liter (mg/l) or greater is reported, in which case they must sample quarterly (4 times per year).

In 2011, the sample reported in the regular annual sample taken in August was 4.80 mg/l. The Authority did not realize that the PA DEP would round the reading of 4.80 mg/l up to 5.0 mg/l and trigger the quarterly monitoring requirements, and therefore did not commence quarterly sampling immediately. As soon as the PA DEP alerted the Authority to the need, we began quarterly sampling. All of the samples taken in 2012 contained nitrates at levels less than 5 mg/l.

For more information please contact Eric Moore at the West Branch Regional Authority (WBRA), which began providing interim water system operation on behalf of the Authority in January 2013. The WBRA can be contacted at 570-935-0087 or at contact@westbranch-ra.org.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and