

## 2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4340002      NAME: McAlisterville Area Joint Authority

*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 the McAlisterville Area Joint Authority at (717) 463-3434. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Meetings are held in the former CD Shellenberger Heating and Cooling business located 2 buildings west of the red light in McAlisterville. The door to access the meeting has a dropslot in it labeled “MAJA Dropbox” and faces the Trinity Lutheran Church.

### **SOURCE(S) OF WATER:**

Our water source(s) is/are: (Name-Type-Location)

Well #2 -- Groundwater Under the Direct Influence of Surface Water -- Shade Road

Well #3 – Groundwater – Route 35 North

Spring #1 and #2 – Groundwater – Shade Mountain

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

### **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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a 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)

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

**ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

**ppt** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.18	0.12 – 0.18	ppm	09/11/12	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.0	0.0 – 1.0	ppb	09/21/12	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/a	16.7	0.00 – 16.7	ppb	09/03/14	N	By product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM's (ppb)	80	N/a	24.6	9.3 – 24.6	ppb	09/03/14	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate	10	10	4.96	0.74 – 4.96	ppm	08/18/14	N	Run-off from fertilizer use

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

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine E.P. 100	0.50	0.68	0.68 – 3.26	ppm	08/14/2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine E.P. 101	0.40	0.48	0.48 – 2.2	ppm	01/14/2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes

<b>Distribution System Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Month of Highest Detection	Units	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4.0	1.84	0.15 – 1.84	August	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b># of Sites Above AL of Total Sites</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Lead	15	0	2.5 08/20/2013	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.12 08/20/2013	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

<b>Microbial</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Highest # or % of Positive Samples</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>	
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More than 1 positive monthly sample</li> </ul> For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5% of monthly samples are positive</li> </ul>	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste	

<b>Turbidity</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Source of Contamination</b>
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	<0.3	N/a	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100.0%		N	

**OTHER VIOLATIONS:**

The McAlisterville Area Joint Authority had a late reporting violation in 2014. Synthetic Organic Chemical Results from Entry Point 100 and 101 during the second quarter of 2014 were reported late. There was also misreported or late reported data during March of 2014. These violations do not impose any health risks to the consumer.

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## **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. The McAlisterville Area Joint Authority 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 the 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.

### **Other Information**

The McAlisterville Area Joint Authority is committed to supplying safe, potable water to our customers. During the 2014 year, other contaminants not included in the above table were monitored for and the results were "non-detectable", meaning the levels were so low as to consider them unable to be detected by current analytical techniques. There were no significant capital improvements made on the water system in 2014. Our water is typically a combination of spring water and well water, and all water is filtered by the MAJA's membrane filtration plant. If at any time you are not satisfied with the water quality or Authority personnel service, please call us at 463-3434, and we will make every reasonable effort to

address the problem. We are interested in your concerns and want to provide the highest quality drinking water and utility service possible. Thank you for your understanding and cooperation with the McAlisterville Area Joint Authority in making 2014 another safe, successful year of providing reliable water and sewer services to the McAlisterville community.