

## WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

This report details our water quality and explains what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dave Stroup, System Operator, at (717) 589-3834. 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 the first Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. in the Borough Office located at 44 North High Street.

## SOURCE OF WATER

Our water source is supplied by one groundwater source, which is the Nace Street Well located in a protected area surrounded by the Greenwood Environmental Center and the Greenwood School District athletic fields.

## 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 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 agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

**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. Millerstown 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>.

**Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, 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 prescribe regulations that 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* (1-800-426-4791).

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* (1-800-426-4791).

## OTHER VIOLATIONS (CONTINUED)

6. 01/25/2017, Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 109, Section 109.4 and 109.705(a)(5) – Violation resulted from the Borough not conducting an annual distribution water pressure survey.

7. 01/25/2017, Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 109, Section 109.4 and 109.702 – Violation resulted from the self-contained breathing apparatus at the gas chlorine facility not being inspected for proper operation.

8. 01/25/2017, Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 109, Section 109.4 and 109.701 – Violation resulted from the daily pounds of chlorine added not being recorded.

All violations were addressed at the time of discovery.



## **2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWSID #7500021**

**Millerstown Borough  
44 North High Street  
Millerstown, PA 17062-0739  
(717) 589-3834**

*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.*

## 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, 2017. 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.

<b>CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.082	-	ppm	8/15/2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal
Chromium	100	100	4.3	-	ppb	8/15/2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural
Fluoride	2*	4	0.12	-	ppm	8/15/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.81	0.53-0.81	ppm	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate	10	10	2.5	-	ppm	8/24/2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,
Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	2.5	-	ppb	8/24/2017	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
<b>ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL</b>								
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual (minRDL)	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination	
Chlorine	0.6	0.90	0.90-1.19	ppm	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
<b>LEAD AND COPPER</b>								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	# of Samples Above AL of Total Sites	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0 out of 10	0	ppb	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0 out of 10	0.077	ppm	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
<b>MICROBIAL (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)</b>								
Contaminant	TT		MCLG	Assessments/Corrective Actions	Violation	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	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment		

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

### DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

**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.

**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.

### OTHER VIOLATIONS

1. 01/25/2017, Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 109, Section 109.4 and 109.303 – Violation resulted from compliance monitoring samples being withdrawn from the incorrect location.

2. 01/25/2017, Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 109, Section 109.4 – Violation resulted from observed gaps/openings in the structure at the raw water reservoir.

3. 01/25/2017, Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 109, Section 109.4 – Violation resulted from lack of routine monitoring of downspout discharges and embankment runoff during heavy rainfall events at the reservoir structure.

4. 01/25/2017, Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 109, Section 109.4 and 109.701 – Violation resulted from not maintaining copies of all PWS operating permits at the treatment facility.

5. 01/25/2017, Pennsylvania Code, Chapter 109, Section 109.4 and 109.1103(g) – Violation resulted from not maintaining all required documentation for the Borough's Lead and Copper Rule Sample Plan.