2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID# 2590042 - Wellsboro Municipal 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.

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 source is a combination of well water and surface water sources located in Charleston and Duncan Townships

We have a source water assessment report available from our office that provides more detailed information such as potential sources of contamination. A summary of our water system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination follows: A Source Water Assessment of the sources, which supply water to the Wellsboro Filtration Plant, was completed in 2004 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that the sources are potentially most susceptible to agricultural activity and roadway spills, deicing materials and on lot septic systems. Overall, our sources have little, risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to Jack McKernan, 203 W. Third Street, Suite 101, Williamsport, Pa. 17701. 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 PADEP North Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3693.

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 **Mark Dieffenbach at the Borough Office, (570) 724-4604.** 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 3rd Tuesday each month at 4 pm.**

The Wellsboro Municipal Authority 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, 2015**. 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.

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).

In the table to follow 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:

ppm – Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) ***ppb*** – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's 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 in 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 contamination.

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.

Chemical Contaminants

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range in Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.089	-	ppm	11/25/15	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	38.7	0 – 80	ppb	12/10/15	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	24.8	5.0 – 59	ppb	12/10/15	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha	15	15	3.95	0-15	pCI/L	8/26/14	N	Discharge from petroleum
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.64	0.80 – 1.64	ppm	03/16	N	Water Additive Used to Control Microbes

Lead/Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0	ppb	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	0	0.57	ppm	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.20	0.82	0.82-2.91	ppm	12/15	N	Water additive used

Turbidity

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT = 2.0 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.86	4/14/15	N	Soil Runoff
	TT = at Least 95%of monthly samples < 1.0 NTU		100%	4/14/15	N	

Total Trihalomethanes - TTHM (ppb)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Turbidity (NTU)	Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. The organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

We constantly monitor for various constituents in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. This past year our CCR report was received by the department before the required deadline. All monitoring and analysis are currently being conducted.no violations noted.

Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The primary concern is Cryptosporidium and the following is information on this potential disease causing organism.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of

developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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.

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

storm water 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.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts or

industrial process and petroleum production and mining activities.

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. Wellsboro Municipal 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 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.

Please call our office if you have questions.