2014 Drinking Water Quality Report

ATGLEN BOROUGH WATER SYSTEM

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 the 2014 Drinking Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality 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. In 2014, our water came from three wells and two springs located in West Sadsbury Township. The springs were abandoned per DEP requirements in October, 2014. We also purchase treated surface water from PA American Water Company for emergencies.

Atglen Borough routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water. Your drinking water meets or exceeds all requirements established by Federal and State laws. The monitoring results are shown on the Table below for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014.

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. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constants that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from 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 or domestic wastewater discharges, production, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which can be byproducts of urban 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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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/Centers for Disease Control (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 this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have 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.

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 Maximum Contaminant Level Goals 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 contamination.

2014 TEST RESULTS						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Results Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
8. Arsenic (ppb)	No	.001 7/09	N/A	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
14. Copper (ppm)	No	.38 8/13	.01-.38 All ten samples below the action level.	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead (ppb)	No	.003 8/13	.001-.003 All ten samples below the action level.	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	8.2 7/14	3.2 – 8.2	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
73. TTHM (total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	No	6.0 9/11	N/A	0	100	By product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectants	MRDL	MRLG	Highest Monthly Average	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.3	0.5 – 1.4	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminates, 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.

Nitrates: As a precaution we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

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. Atglen Borough Water System 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 two 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.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements to the water system. Most often these improvements are reflected as rate structure adjustments.

Landlords, apartment managers, businesses and others are encouraged to share this Drinking Water Quality Report with all water consumers at their respective locations. We thank you for your cooperation in distributing this important information. If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact Bryan Umble, Public Works Manager, at 610.593.6854.

Borough Council meetings are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Atglen Borough Hall located at 120 West Main Street. For more information about the Borough please refer to our website www.atglen.org.