

2006

Penn Township Municipal Authority Well #1-A Consolidated Water System Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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 and always has been, to provide to you a safe and 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.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The water source, **Well #1A (PWSID # 4550028)** is located approximately three miles northwest of Selinsgrove along State Route 522.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements set forth by the *Safe Water Drinking Act*.

Penn Township 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, 2006. 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.

Action Level – (mandatory language) the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - (mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - (mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Contaminant (units)	Violation	Year Sampled	PTMA result	Range of results	MCL G	MCL	Major Source in Drinking Water
Radiological Compounds							
Alpha emitters	No	2004	2.1	ss	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Compounds							
10.Barium (ppm)	No	2003	.0522	ss	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium (ppb)	No	2003	3.5	ss	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	2006	2.45	ss	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	No	2006	2.7	ss	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards. Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Compounds entering the Distribution system							
Fluoride (ppm)	No	2006	0.91	0.00 to 1.26	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits. Added to promote strong teeth
Compounds found in the Distribution system							
Chlorine	No	2006	1.43	0.5 to 2.18	MRDL G=4	MRDL=4	Used as a disinfectant
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	No	2006	14.2	ss	NA	80	Disinfection by-product
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	No	2006	10.3	ss	NA	60	Disinfection by-product

Footnotes:

ss=single sample

SAMPLE RESULTS PROVIDED BY SELINGROVE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

Contaminant (units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of sites above AL of total sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of contamination
Lead and Copper- 90th Percentile results							
Lead	15	0	3	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of Household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of Household plumbing

Contaminant (units)	Violation	Year Sampled	SMA result	Range of results	MCL G	MCL	Major Source in Drinking Water
Radiological Compounds							
Alpha emitters	No	2004	1.8	ss	0	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium-228	No	2003	0.2	ss	0	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Inorganic Compounds							
10. Barium (ppm)	No	2006	.076	ss	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
13. Antimony (ppb)	No	2006	5	ss	6	6	Petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Well 1&2	No	2006	2.53	ss	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Well #3	No	2006	0.76	ss	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm) Well #4	No	2006	4.45	ss	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	2006	0.7	0.7	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits. Added to promote strong teeth
Compounds found in the Distribution system							
Chlorine	No	2006	0.42	0.08 To 0.45	MRDL G=4	MRDL=4	Used as a disinfectant
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	No	2006	1	ss	NA	80	Disinfection by-product
Haloacetic acids (ppb)	No	2006	0	ss	NA	60	Disinfection by-product

Reporting Violations for 2006

There were no reporting violations for the calendar year ending December 31, 2006.

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

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

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.

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).

We are required by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Agency (DEP) to collect one sample for analysis of Coliform bacteria per month. We are pleased to announce that there were **no** Coliform bacteria detected in any of the samples collected. We are also required by DEP to have a chlorine residual equivalent to a trace or greater. The average chlorine residual for 2006 was 1.9 Milligrams per liter. In efforts to better serve you, our valued customer, and after careful preparation, the Penn Township Municipal Authority began fluoridating the consolidated water system in March 2002.

On January 3, 2006 the Penn Township Municipal Authority placed into operation a new Water Booster Pumping Station, which is capable of pumping 400 gallons of water per minute or 576,000 gallons per day, into PTMA's distribution system. This station is connected to the Borough of Selinsgrove's water system and will serve as a back up source of water in the unlikely event that PTMA Well #1A is not usable. PTMA obtained a \$170,000 Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) Safe Water Appropriation Grant to fund the construction of the Water Booster Pumping Station.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family or business with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

If you received this report in the mail, your 2nd quarter 2007 water and sewer bill has been enclosed.

Please remember that we do **not** accept water and sewer utility payments at the PTMA office or at the Penn Township Municipal Building. Mail addressed to our old Clifford Road address or to the Penn Township Supervisors' Office is no longer being forwarded to our office. **To ensure that your payment is received in a timely fashion, please mail your check or money order to:**

**PTMA
P.O. Box 155
Selinsgrove, PA 17870**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water service, please contact the Penn Township Municipal Authority office at (570) 374-8256. The Penn Township Municipal Authority office hours are Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

We at the Penn Township Municipal Authority work 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.