2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 2590033 Blossburg 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. (This report contains very 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. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **George D. Lloyd or Dan Grinnell** at **245 Main Street, Blossburg Pa. 16912 or call 570-638-2452**. 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 **on the first Tuesday of each month in the Borough building at 7:00 p.m.**

Source(s) of Water

Our water sources are **surface water from the stream Bellman Run and our well located at Hillside R & G Club.** The water from Bellman Run is treated at the Bellman Run filtration plant. Water from our well is treated at the Sportsman Club treatment plant.

The Pa. Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP) completed a Source Water Assessment of the Bellman Run Watershed in 2003 and the Sportsman Club Well Watershed in 2007. The assessment has found that the Bellman Run Reservoir is potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials and accidental spills along route 15 and some unpaved roads. Overall, the Bellman Run Watershed has moderate risk of significant contamination. The assessment for the Sportsman Club well watershed is potentially most susceptible to coal mines, agriculture practices and quarries. Overall, the Sportsman Club well watershed had high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment & Protection Web page at http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm .Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and Pa. DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP North Central Williamsport Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3693.

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 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, 2014**. 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 and Abbreviations

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.

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)

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)

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

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

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Detected Sample Results for Blossburg Municipal Authority

Chemical Contaminant Inorganic	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Detected Level Reported	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	.019	0.019 - 0.08	ppm	2/6/14 2/1/12	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	10	10	0.61	0.0 – 0.502	ppm	2/6/14	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	200	200	9.3	9.3	ppb	2/6/14	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

Chemical Contaminant Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfectant Residuals	MCL In CCR units	MCLG	Detected Level Reported	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine Distribution Residuals	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.26	0.34 - 1.34	ppm	Monthly	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Entry Point Residuals Bellman WTP	MinRDL 0.2		1.0	1.0 – 3.50	ppm	Daily	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Entry Point Residuals Sportsman Well	MinRDL 0.5		0.7	0.7 – 1.7	ppm	Daily	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	n/a	13	0 – 22.7	ppb	Quarterly	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs Total Trihalomethanes	80	n/a	25	9.2 – 36.9	ppb	Quarterly	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminant Lead & Copper	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper Sampled 6/14/13	1.3	1.3	0.27	ppm	0 out of 11	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity **See Note:**	TT=1 NTU for a Single measurement	n/a	0.060 NTU	6/25/14	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		100%	Daily	N	

Note: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Health Effects

NO MCL'S OR TREATMENT TECHNIQUES WERE EXCEEDED

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. Blossburg 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 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.

Other Information

As you can see by the table our system had no violations. We also had no detection of Volatile Organic Compounds or Synthetic Organic Compounds.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a 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.

We at Blossburg Municipal Authority work around the clock 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. Please call our office at 570-638-2452 if you have questions.