

## 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report New Albany Water System – PWSID# 2080010

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 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 is supplied by an interconnect with Towanda Municipal Authority, PWSID# 2080029.

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 **Michelle Dunham @ 570-363-2300**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

**New Albany Water System** 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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016**. 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)

***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. 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 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.

***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 of Detections	Units	Date	Violations (Y/N)	Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	6.71	-	ppb	07/13/15	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	14.90	-	ppb	07/13/15	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.66	0.22 – 0.66	ppm	3/4/16	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	Year	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	4.06	ppb	0 of 5	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.302	ppm	0 of 5	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

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.

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 storm water 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.
- Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas 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. New Albany Water Fund 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.