

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

We are pleased to report that our drinking water currently meets Federal and State requirements. Last April we issued a Tier II notice regarding a disinfection breakdown at the plant. This problem has long since been resolved with no further issues. 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 Mr. Joel Pilgert at 215-679-2012. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

meetings. They are held the 1st Monday of every month at 7:30PM.

Our water sources are the Perkiomen Creek and a ground water well located in Upper Hanover Township.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). Overall, our sources have moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to East Greenville Borough, 206 Main Street, East Greenville, PA 18041 and will be available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (directLINK "source water"). Complete reports will be distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies, and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (484) 250-5900.

**EAST GREENVILLE
BOROUGH
WATER DEPARTMENT**

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East Greenville, PA 18041

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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, 2016 to December 31, 2016. 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. In some instances, contaminant levels can be out of compliance for short periods without it being a compliance violation. For instance, chlorine residuals have a 4 hour time period to return to above the minimum threshold.

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.

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)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

| Contaminant | 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 | 15 | 0 | 7 | ppb | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.346 | ppm | 0 | N | Corrosion of household Plumbing. |

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL:

| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violations Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|----------------|---|
| Chlorine | 0.20 | 0.03 | 0.03 - 1.20 | ppm | 7/26/2016 | N | Water additives used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 - 1.44 | ppm | 1/27/2016 | N | Water additives used to control microbes. |

| Chemical Contaminant | MCL in CCR units | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------|--|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0 | 5 | na | ppb | 12/7/2016 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 10 | 10 | 2.38 | 2.11–2.38 | ppm | 12/7/2016 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leach-ing from septic tanks, sew-age; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 1,1-Dichloro-ethylene (ppb) | 7 | 7 | 1.3 | na | ppb | 12/7/2016 | N | Discharge from industrial chemical factories |
| Alpha emitters (pCi/l) | 15 | 0 | 0 | na | pCi/L | 12/9/2015 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | 30 | 0 | 2.66 | na | ug/L | 12/21/12 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | Al=15 | 0 | 8 | 0 - 8 | ppb | 08/2016 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.504 | 0.112 - 0.504 | ppm | 08/2016 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| TTHM | 80 | N/A | 32 | 17 - 43 | ppb | Quarterly 2016 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL=4 | MRDL=4 | 0.72 | 0.38 - 0.72 | ppm | Done Monthly 1/4 thru 12/7 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (five) | 60 | N/A | 16 | 0 - 43 | ppb | Quarterly 2016 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

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

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| Microbial Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Highest # or % of Positive Samples | Violation Y/N | Typical Sources of Contamination |
|---|--|------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | For systems that collect <40 samples/month: 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | N | Human and animal fecal waste. |

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

| Contaminant | Range of % Removal Required | Range of Percent Removal Achieved | Number of Quarters Out of Compliance | Violation Y/N | Source of Contamination |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| TOC | 25 | 35-47 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |

For TOC Alternative Compliance Criteria (ACC) was used to determine compliance with TT

| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Level | Sample Date | Violation of TT | Source of Contamination |
|-------------|--|------|-----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Turbidity | TT=1 NTU for a single measurement | 0 | NTU 0.096 | 4/11/16 | N | Soil runoff |
| | TT= at least 95% of monthly samples \leq 0.3 NTU | | 100% | 1/2016-12/2016 | N | |

Special Educational Statement for Arsenic, and Lead:

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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. The East Greenville Water Department 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>.

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 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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).

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Water Saving Tips

- A dripping faucet is more than annoying—it's expensive. Even small leaks can waste significant amounts of water. Hot water leaks are a waste of water and energy.
- When using a hose, control the flow with an automatic shutoff nozzle.
- Operate the dishwasher only when completely full.
- Sweep driveways, sidewalks, and steps rather than hosing them off.
- Avoid purchasing water toys that require a constant stream of water.

Knowing how to read your water meter will help you keep an eye on your water conservation efforts, check for leaks, and save money. Monitor your usage by reading your meter regularly. Check for leaks by turning off all taps in your home and then looking at the meter. If the meter is still detecting water flowing, chances are you have a leak somewhere. Your water meter is located either in your basement where the water line comes into the house or near your water heater in a closet. The meter looks and reads like an odometer. To find out how much water you have used in any given period, subtract the reading of the first day of the period from the next reading. The meter reads usage in gallons.

EAST GREENVILLE BOROUGH WATER DEPT.
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