

## 2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT PWSID#: 7010022 NAME: BOROUGH OF LITTLESTOWN

*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 y our drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

### WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

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 Chris Stroup, Water Operator at 717-359-5101 or 717-359-5636.

**We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meeting. They are held the fourth Tuesday of every month.**

### SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

- 12 - Municipal Wells are ground water
  - 2 - South end of the Borough
  - 5 - East end of the Borough
  - 3 - West end of the Borough
  - 2 - North end of the Borough

**Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 (800-246-4791)**

**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, 2015. 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, trigger 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.

**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 **ppm** = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) absorbed by the body

**pCi/L** = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) **ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

**Ppb** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (pg/L) **ppt** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

## Detected Sample Results:

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	1.47	0.81-1.47	ppm	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate as Nitrogen	10	10	6.53	0.51-6.53	ppm	2015	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
Nickel	-	-	6.0	5.0-6.0	ppb	2012	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	3.89	0 -3.89	pCi/L	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	30	0	2.42	0.54 -2.42	ppb	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM	80	n/a	19.2	n/a	ppb	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	60	n/a	8.0	n/a	ppb	2015	N	By product of drinking water chlorination
Tetrachloroethylene	5	0	0.6	n/a	ppb	2010	N	Discharge from factories & dryclean
Radium-226	5	0	1.21	n/a	pCi/L	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits

	Date	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	#of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	2013	15	0	3	ppb	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.175	ppm	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of positive samples	Violation Y/N	Typical Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	More than 1 positive monthly	0	none	N	Naturally present in the environment

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.40	0.55	0.55-1.79	ppm	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes

**OTHER VIOLATIONS:**

**We had no violations in the year 2015.**

**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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 (800-4264791).

**OTHER INFORMATION:**

**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. Littlestown Borough 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>.

Nitrate educational statement: "Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider."