MT. PENN BOROUGH MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Water Testing Performed in 2018
PWSID #3060082

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 important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)**

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 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 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 stormwater run-off 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 run-off 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 assure 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 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* (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. Mt. Penn Borough 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 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised persons such as person 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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

What's In My Water?

In the summary table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms and abbreviations we've provided you with the following definitions:

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.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

Water Q & A

Q. How does water come out of my faucet?

A. *Water comes into the house through a series of underground pipes that lead to a water main outside, usually near the edge of the yard or the street. The water main is connected through more pipes to the water supply. The water is under pressure, and this pressure is what causes the water to rush out when a faucet is turned on. Water pressure can vary from home to home depending on the land elevation and how close to the home is to the main water supply.*

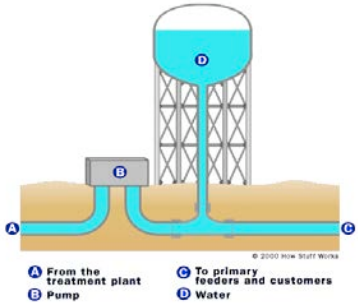
Q. What is that?

A. *That is a water tower! A water tower is a large elevated tank of water. Water towers are tall and are typically located on high ground to provide pressure. Although it may look small from far away, the tank is normally quite large and normally would hold enough water to fill 50 backyard swimming pools or a day's worth of water for the community. Water is treated in a water treatment plant and a high-lift pump pressurizes the water and sends it to the water systems primary feeder pipes. At night, when demand normally falls to practically zero, the pump can make up the difference and refill the water tower.*

Water towers come in various shapes and sizes. Many small towns will paint the town's name on their water tank making it easy for pilots of small aircrafts to see. When you don't have a GPS, water towers make navigation a lot easier!

Q. How do I get hot water out of my faucets?

A. *Water coming into a home is also piped into a device called a water heater. The heater, usually run by electric or gas, contains a thermostat to control the temperature inside the tank. Cold water, being more dense than hot water, remains at the bottom of the tank. Water coming into the hot water faucet is pumped from the top of the tank, causing warm water to pour out. Water that starts to turn cold may indicate that all the warm water is used or that the heating coil at the bottom of the tank is bad.*



2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of the Mt. Penn Borough Municipal Authority

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table shows the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. 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 Water Drinking Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Our water source comes from seven wells known as Sylvan Dell #2, #5 and #14, Carsonia #3 and #6, Stony Creek #12 and #13. These wells are located in various locations throughout the community and are used together in various combinations. We pump during off-peak hours (7:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m.). The water is pumped to four ground level reservoirs and gravity feeds during the day.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our Water System Superintendent, Matthew Hauck at (610) 779-4900. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled monthly meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of every month at 7:00 P.M. at the Mt. Penn Borough Hall, 200 N. 25th Street, Reading, PA 19606.

CONTAMINANT (unit of measurement)	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chemical Contaminants							
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	0.80	0.55-0.8	12/2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride[1,2] (ppm)	2*	2	2.4	0-2.4	01/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	3.44	1.21-3.44	09/2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	N/A	15.6	9.93-15.6	09/2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	3.9	N/A	12/2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	<1.39	N/A	03/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits

1. EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

2. This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	0.40	0.41	0.41-1.22	06/2018 10/2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	# of Sites above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper* (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.173	0 out of 33	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead* (ppb)	15	0	3	0 out of 33	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)

Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessment/Corrective Action	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

** 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; however, the DEP has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. The PA Department of Environmental Protection allows the Authority to test for some contaminants less often than annually because the concentrates of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, is not from 2018