

# 2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4190017

NAME: MILLVILLE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

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*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 are pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence 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 quality drinking water that meets all State and Federal requirements. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. The Millville Municipal Authority is committed to ensuring that the highest quality water possible is provided to you.

We are 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 Mr. Rob Bower., Operator at the Millville Borough Office, Moorehead Avenue or by calling (570) 458-5709. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

Our water source is an infiltration gallery and wells located near the Little Fishing Creek.

**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).**

The Millville Municipal Authority 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, 2015 to December 31, 2015. 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.

In the table below 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:

**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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

**Mrem/year** = millirems per year

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

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

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

## DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

| Contaminant     | Violation Y/N | Highest Level Detected | Unit of Measurement | Range     | MCL | MCLG | Sources of Contamination                  |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----|------|---|
| Trihalomethanes | N             | 34.3                   | ppb                 | 10.8-34.3 | 80  | n/a  | Byproducts of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloactic Acids | N             | 24.1                   | ppb                 | 0-24.1    | 60  | n/a  | Byproducts of drinking water disinfection |
| Nitrate         | N             | 1.5                    | ppm                 | a         | 10  | 10   | Runoff from fertilizer use                |
| Chlorine        | N             | 1.32                   | ppm                 | 0.56-1.32 | 4   | 4    | Water additive to control microbes        |
| Barium          | N             | 0.041                  | ppm                 | a         | 2   | 2    | Erosion of natural deposits               |

| Contaminant   | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit of Measurement | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | Source of Contamination         |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| Lead (2013)   | N             | 7.4            | ppb                 | 0                                  | 15 ppb            | 0    | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper (2013) | N             | 0.214          | ppm                 | 0                                  | 1.3 ppm           | 0    | Corrosion of household plumbing |

*Footnotes:*

*(a) Only one sample required.*

*(b) Some samples do not require yearly testing. In cases where testing was not required annually, the most recent results have been provided.*

Our water system is also routinely monitored for total coliform bacteria. During 2015 we had no positive samples for bacteria. We had no violations for 2015.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constants that are naturally occurring or man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two (2) liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

We at the Millville 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 if you have any questions regarding your drinking water.

**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. Freeburg 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>.