

# Bloomfield Borough Water Authority

PWSID #7500012



## 2018 Annual Water Quality Report

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 it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

### WATER AUTHORITY 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 Michael Scheffey at (717) 582-3382. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled monthly meetings. They are held at the Bloomfield Borough building at 7:00 P.M. on the 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of every month.

### SOURCES OF WATER

*Entry Point (EP) 102: BBWA Well 1 (003) – Mahanoy Ridge*

*BBWA Well 2 (004) – Mahanoy Ridge*

*Entry Point (EP) 103: Perry Village Well 1 (006) – 213 E Main St.*

*Perry Village Well 2 (007) – 213 E. Main St.*

### VULNERABILITY

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 at (800) 426-4791.

### MONITORING

The Bloomfield Borough Water Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 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.

### 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.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

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

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL in CCR Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range Of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y / N</b>	<b>Sources Of Contamination</b>
Nitrate – EP 102	10	10	0.41	0.06 - 0.41	ppm	8-22-2018	N	Fertilizer runoff; leaking septic tank; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate – EP 103	10	10	2.68	2.60 – 2.68	ppm	8-22-2018	N	Fertilizer runoff; leaking septic tank; erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids HAA5	60	-	6.95	6.95	ppb	9-5-2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes TTHM	80	-	4.4	2.4 – 4.4	ppb	9-5-2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Barium – EP 102	2	-	0.28	0.16 – 0.28	ppm	5-16-2018	N	Discharge of drilling waste; erosion of natural deposits
Barium – EP 103	2	-	0.04	0.04	ppm	5-16-2018	N	Discharge of drilling waste; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel – EP 102	0.1	-	0.0006	0.0006	ppm	5-16-2018	N	
Nickel – EP 103	0.1	-	0.0011	0.0010 – 0.0011	ppm	5-16-2018	N	

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

<b><i>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</i></b>							
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Minimum Disinfectant Residual</b>	<b>Lowest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range Of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y / N</b>	<b>Sources Of Contamination</b>
Chlorine	0.40	0.42	0.42 – 2.17	ppm	Daily	N	Water additive to control microbes

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

**HEALTH EFFECTS**

About Nitrate: 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.

About TTHM's (total Trihalomethanes): Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

About HAA's (Haloacetic Acids): Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**OTHER VIOLATIONS**

None in this reporting year.

## **EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION**

All 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, 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 byproducts 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* at (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. The Bloomfield Borough Water 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 Water Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.