

**2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**  
**PWSID # 65300103**  
**Galeton Borough Authority**

*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 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 Joe Cimino at 814-435-2275. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM in the Borough building.

**SOURCE(S) OF WATER:**

The water for Galeton is supplied by the left and right branches of Wetmore Run, streams that flow into our reservoir before going through the Water Treatment Plant. There are also two wells in the Wetmore Run area that are used as an alternate source when needed. A *Source Water Assessment* of the Wetmore Run, was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that the streams are potentially most susceptible to pollutants from the unpaved roads in the two watersheds. The primary potential pollutant associated with unpaved roads is erosion and sedimentation that causes elevated raw water turbidity.

Overall, the Galeton Watershed has a very low risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection* online at the following website:

<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>.

Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and Pa. DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP North Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit.

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 microbiological 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 table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017. 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:**

*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 that is 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.

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

*ppm* = parts per million, or milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ )

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

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	.416	NA	MG/L	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
HAA5	60	NA	20.1	9.6-20.1	ppb	2017	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	80	NA	22.6	2.94-19.6	ppb	2017	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium	2	NA	.0266	N/A	Mg/L	2017	N	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	NA	.028	N/A	Mg/L	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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

<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Alpha emitters	0	15	0	N/A	pCi/L	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Radium(combined 226/228)	0	5	0	N/A	pCi/L	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	0	30	0	N/A	ug/L	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Contaminant	MCL	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4.0 mg/L	1.06	1.09-1.95	mg/L	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>								
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b># of Samples</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Result</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b># of Sites Above Action Level</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Lead	15	10	.55	ppb	0 out of 10	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	10	0.072	MG/L	0 out of 10	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

<b>Microbial</b>					
<b>Contaminant</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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 1 positive monthly sample</li> </ul> For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5% of monthly samples are positive</li> </ul>	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli	0	0	0	N	Animal and human fecal waste

<b>Turbidity</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Source of Contamination</b>
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0	2017	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%		N	

**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 Galeton Borough 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>.

We had no detections of Inorganic Compounds except for Barium at a level of .0266 mg/L with an MCL of 2.  
We had no detections of Volatile Organic Compounds.  
We missed sampling for HAA5 and TTHM's in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the year but they were sampled in the last quarter and were below limits.

**For more information please contact:**

**Joe Cimino - Water Operator**

Galeton Borough Authority

15 West Street

Galeton, PA 16922

Phone: 814-435-2275

Fax: 814-435-1127

*galeauth@ptd.net*

