



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Template

(For Systems Using Surface Water or GUDI Sources)

PART 3: BLANK CCR TEMPLATE

The following pages contain a blank *CCR Template*. Enter or delete text as needed. Mandatory language has been protected; however, there are areas you may modify. To modify the template, go to “Review”, click on “Restrict Editing” and click on the “Stop Protection” in the lower right pane to make edits. When you are finished editing the document, you may want to protect it by selecting “Restrict Editing” under the “Review” drop down box. Click on the button “Yes, Start Enforcing Protection” in the right pane. Please refer to the following formatting instructions.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

If you have regularly scheduled meeting, replace the bracketed text with details about your meeting. You may delete this text if you do not hold meetings.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Under the source water assessment paragraph, replace the bracketed text with the appropriate information. If you have not had a source water assessment, you may delete the entire paragraph.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

Insert the year.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

There are four columns that you can copy and paste from the *Table 1: Detected Contaminants*. These include: *MCL in CCR units, MCLG, Units, and Sources of Contamination*.

For the lead and copper table, insert data in the following columns: the *90th Percentile Value, # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites, and Violation of TT Y/N*. If you had a non-detect for either row, you may delete that specific row from the table.

For the **microbial contaminants table related to Assessment/Corrective Actions**, insert data in the following column: *Violation Y/N*. If you did not violate the treatment technique, you may state that under the “**DETECTED HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**” section. For the **microbial contaminants table related to *E. coli***, insert data in the following columns: *Positive Sample(s), and Violation Y/N*. If you detected *E. coli* but did not violate the MCL, you may state that under the “**DETECTED HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**” section. If you did not detect *E. coli*, you may delete that specific row.

For the turbidity table, insert data in the following columns: *Level Detected, Sample Date, and Violation of TT Y/N*. In the *Level Detected* column, report highest single measurement on the first row and lowest monthly percent of samples meeting the treatment technique standard on the second row.

DETECTED HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

When you violate an MCL, MRDL, or TT, you must include the specific health effects language for that contaminant. You may copy and paste from *Table 2: Health Effects Language*. You must also include an explanation of the violation and the steps taken to correct the violation.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:/OTHER INFORMATION:

You may delete these sections if you do not have violations or information to report.

Printing your template:

To avoid printing the entire file,

1. Move your cursor to the first page of your completed template.
2. Use “Current Page” option to print that page.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each page.



2018 _____ **ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

PWSID #: 6530010 _____ **NAME:** Galeton Boro Water 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 Joseph Cimino, Water Operator _____ 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 every month at 6:00 PM in the Borough Office _____.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is/are: (Name-Type-Location)

Two surface water intakes on small streams located in West Branch Township. We also have two groundwater wells in West Branch Township, but they have not been used for a number of years.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source(s) of is/are potentially most susceptible to [insert potential Sources of Contamination listed in your Source Water Assessment Summary]. Overall, our source(s) has/have [little, moderate, high] risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP North Central Regional Office Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3636.

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).

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, 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 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 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 an *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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2		0.024		ppm	2/27/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge of drilling wastes
Nitrate	10		0.42		ppm	4/17/18	No	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60		25.9	31.8-70.8	ppb	11/13/18	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80		35.8	21.8-57.0	ppb	11/13/18	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.20	1.01	1.01-1.97	ppm	7/26/18	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0.55	ppb	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.072	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	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	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	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 description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	No	Human and animal fecal waste.

Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=2.0 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.333	2018	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤1.0 NTU				N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N	Naturally present in the environment

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

During 2018, our water was in compliance with drinking water standards and we did not incur any Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) violations. Total Organic Carbon sampling is not required for filter plants that use the Slow Sand treatment process.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

During the 1st quarter of 2018, we were required to collect samples for TTHM and HAA5 between February 9-15. We collected TTHM and HAA5 samples on February 19, which was outside of the required sampling period. Although we collected these samples "late," the test results showed our water was safe.

During the 2nd quarter of 2018, we were required to collect samples for TTHM and HAA5 between May 9-15. We collected these samples on May 21, which was outside of the required sampling period. Although we collected these samples "late," the test results showed our water was safe.

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 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 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* (800-426-4791).

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. Galeton Boro 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 Drinking Water Hotline* or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

OTHER INFORMATION:
