2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4140082 - College Township Water Authority

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, 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 **Adam Brumbaugh, Manager at 814/231-3021**. 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 Wednesday of each month at 7:00 pm in the College Township Municipal Building, 1481 E. College Avenue, State College, PA 16801. You may confirm meeting dates by referring to www.collegetownship.org.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources are: (Name-Type-Location)

1) Spring Creek Park – well – Balmoral Way, College Township, and 2) Rogers – well – Trout Road, College Township

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to accidental spills along roads and leaks in underground storage tanks and other effects of urban and suburban influences on groundwater. Overall, our sources have moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to the College Township Water Authority, 1481 E. College Ave., State College, PA, 16801 and will be available on the PADEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (Keyword: "source water"). 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 PADEP North-Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 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, 2015**. 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.

VIOLATIONS:

There were two (2) violations during the reporting period (January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015). Both violations were administrative errors and consisted of late filings of monitoring reports. Both monitoring reporting violations occurred on October 26, 2015. Both reports were completed, but received late at DEP offices. The Authority has corrected this situation and compliance has been achieved.

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DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.063	0.027 to 0.063	ppm	2015	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acids (Five)	60	n/a	5.4	1.2 to 5.4	ppb	2015	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate	10	10	5.63	2.82 to 5.63	ppm	2015	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Trihalometanes	80	n/a	15.3	5.2 to 15.3	ppb	2015	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroethylene	5	0	0.52	0.52 to 0.52	ppb	2015	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Tetrachloroethylene	5	0	0.52	0.52 to 0.52	ppb	2015	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.

HEALTH EFFECTS - *Note:* ***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. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.***

Lead and Copper (sampled in 2013, Next Sample Year 2016)

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Result	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	2.0	ppb	0	2013	N	Corrosion of house plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.52	ppm	0	2013	N	Corrosion of house plumbing.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Unit	Sample Date	Violation of TTY/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.40	0.50	0.50 to 0.94	ppm	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

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.

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.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

OTHER INFORMATION: College Township Water Authority continues implementation of a multi-year cross-connection & backflow prevention program. Customers will be notified by mail regarding this program. The Authority has completed the development of a new well in the Oak Hall area of the Township which will serve the new Oak Hall Regional Park Facility. In addition, the Authority hopes to fully develop a second well at this location to provide an additional source of water and help ensure our ability to meet the water demands of existing customers throughout the system.

Changes have recently been made to expand the Zone 1 Protection Areas surrounding the Authority's wellheads. The Zone 1 Protection Area now encompasses a 1,200-foot radius from a wellhead, an increase from the previous 400-foot radius. Certain types of development activities are precluded while others are restricted within this radius. These wellhead protections have been adopted as part of the College Township Code and are jointly administered by the Township and Authority.