

“2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report”
Middlesex Township Municipal Authority
Public Water Supply Identification Number 7210063
Meadowbrook Farms Development

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante acwrca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak to 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 Rory L. Morrison at 717-243-0674.** Safe water is vital to our community. And we want our valued customers to be informed about their water supply. We have regular Water Authority meetings on the third Thursday of every month at the Middlesex Township Municipal Building located at 350 North Middlesex Road, Carlisle, PA at 7:00 P.M. The public is welcome to attend.

SOURCE OF WATER:

The watershed or drainage area, providing our source water is the Conodoguinet Creek. The Conodoguinet Creek is the longest surface water stream in Cumberland County with a watershed, or drainage area of approximately 375 square miles extending to Fort Loudon, in Franklin County.

Excess nutrients and soil runoff from agricultural sources, construction, and urban runoff are some of the major factors affecting water quality in this watershed. Proper nutrient management and soil conservation practices can protect source water quality. Homeowners can also protect water quality by applying lawn care fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides only when absolutely necessary and then only in the minimum quantity required. Everyone also needs to be aware that storm water catch basins in urban areas lead to streams that supply drinking water. Storm water inlets are only designed for storm water and not as a convenient disposal site for household chemicals or used motor oil. To learn more about protecting the source water quality in the watershed area you can contact a Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) regional watershed program at 717-705-4802. DEP staff protects water quality through the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP).

A Source Water Assessment Program of the Conodoguinet Creek Intake, which supplies water to the North Middleton Authority Filtration Plant, was completed in 2003 by the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC). The Assessment has found that the Conodoguinet Creek Intake is potentially most susceptible to agricultural and urban runoff. Overall, the Conodoguinet Creek Watershed has a moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available is available on the Source Water Assessment & Protection Web page at <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 South Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717) 705-4732.

The North Middleton Authority water plant is located along the Conodoguinet Creek in the eastern portion of North Middleton Township. The North Middleton Authority and Middlesex Authority routinely monitor the quality of drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by compounds that are naturally occurring or man made. The compounds or contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminant and/or compounds. Their presence however, does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

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. This table may contain some terms or abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you with these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant that, 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 Maximum Contaminant Level Goals 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 contamination.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion or micrograms per liter.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million or milligrams per liter.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

NORTH MIDDLETON AUTHORITY TREATMENT PLANT

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS PWSID #7210049

<i>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</i>								
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Chlorine	0.2	1.3	1.3 – 2.58	ppm	06/10/2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes.	
<i>Chemical Contaminants</i>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	2.59	N/A	ppm	2015	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Barium	2	2	0.048	-	ppm	2015	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	1.0	N/A	ppb	2015	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

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	15	21.6-28.8	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Total organic Carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts such as trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. The Alternative Compliance Criteria (TT) applies due to our source water being below a 2.0 PPM.*

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.14	2015	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%	2015	N	

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the treatment plant filtration system.

There were no detections of Volatile Organic Compounds or Synthetic Organic Compounds.

**MIDDLESEX TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ANALYSIS
PWSID#7210063**

<i>Chemical Contaminants</i>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5)	60	N/A	56.4	N/A	ppb	2015	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	50	N/A	ppb	2015	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRD L=4	MRDLG= 4	1.02	0.65-1.02	ppm	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL Of Total Sites	Violation Of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Lead (2013)	15	0	5.3	ppb	1 - 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (2013)	1.3	0	0.48	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

VIOLATIONS: We are pleased to inform you that there were no violations in 2015.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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.

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 radioactive material, and can pick-up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (E) 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. The FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Hardness: Dissolved harmless minerals in water, such as calcium or magnesium, are responsible for that white residue in your coffeepot or on your showerhead. North Middleton Authority's water is considered hard due to the amount of dissolved calcium and magnesium in the water source.

Why does the water sometimes taste or smell "funny"? Some people do not like the taste of chlorine that is added to the water supply to kill germs. Also, algae grows in surface water, such as the Conodoguinet Creek, they give off harmless, smelly chemicals that can cause unpleasant tastes in the drinking water. This is more common during a period of drought. If you do not like the taste of the drinking water, store some in a closed glass container in the refrigerator. Warm drinking water has more "taste" than cold 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 the service lines and home plumbing. Middlesex Township 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 water 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:

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 advice from your health care provider.

Special Notice To At Risk Populations

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).

WATER CONSERVATION REMINDER

The average person uses about 62 gallons of water every day; the majority of water is used for laundry, toilet flushing and showering, followed by faucet use and leaky fixtures.

Try these water conservation tips and save water and money:

- Replace an old toilet with a new 1.6 gallon-per-flush model. This can save 7,900 to 21,700 gallon of water per year.
- Repair dripping faucets and leaking toilets (flapper valves are usually the cause). Repairs can save 10 gallons of water per person per day. A faucet dripping at one drop per second wastes 2700 gallons of water per year.
- Wash clothes and dishes only when you have a full load. When replacing an older machine, consider high efficiency models, which use an average of 30% less water and 40-50% less energy.
- Install low-flow, water-efficient showerheads and faucets and save 1-to-7.5 gallons per minute. Taking a quick shower can save an average of 20 gallons of water.
- Turn off the water when brushing your teeth or shaving to save more than 5 gallons of water per day.

For more water conservation tips visit the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov/citizens