Maidencreek Township Authority
Water System Identification - PWSID 3060012
Consumer Confidence Report – 2014

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE. TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

In accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's reporting requirements, we are pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report for the Maidencreek Township Authority. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is, and always has been, to provide to you a dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is groundwater wells. The primary water sources are Well #3 located along Wesner Road, Well # 5 located along Burgert Lane, and Well #2 located on June Avenue. All of our sources are located within Maidencreek Township. **We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements**.

If you have any questions or comments about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Patrick Donovan at 610-926-4173. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of every month at the Maidencreek Township Building located at One Quarry Road, Blandon.

The Maidencreek Township Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table contained within this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

You will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with contained within the tables of this report. To help you better understand these terms; we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Action Level (AL) –the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Picocuries Per Liter – Measure of radiation. (pCi/L)

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.

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Nitrate(as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	6.3	4.4 – 6.3	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2. Barium (ppm)	N	0.03410 (2009)	.0328-.0341	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
3. Nickel (ppm)	N	.0016 (2009)	.0007-.0016	.1	.1	Erosion of natural deposits.
4. TCE (ppb)	N	0.5 (2010)	0.0 - .5	0	5.0	Discharge from factories or dry cleaners.
5. Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.77 (2012)	0.77	2 * (c)	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Total Coliform Bacteria (positive/negative)	N	0	0 – 5.0 %	0	No more than 5 % positive samples per month.	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation of TT Y/N	Level Detected 90 th Percentile Value	Units	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Lead (ppb)	N	5.0 (2013)	ppb	0	15	1 out of 20 (a)	Corrosion of household plumbing.
2. Copper (ppm)	N	0.167 (2013)	ppm	1.3	1.3	0 out of 20 (b)	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Footnotes:

(a) 19 of 20 samples were less than the Action Level.

(b) 20 of 20 samples were less than the Action Level.

(c) EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, our state has set a lower MCL to better protect Human health.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Gross Alpha/Exc Radon & Uranium (pCi/l)	N	5.0	5.0	N/A	15	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
2. Radium 228 (pCi/l)	N	1.35 (2008)	0-1.35	N/A	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
3. Radium 226 (pCi/l	N	1.43 (2011)	1.43	N/A	5	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Disinfection Byproducts, Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
1. TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N	24.1	24.1	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
2. Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N	1.7	1.7	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
3. Chlorine (ppm)	N	1.32	0 - 1.32	MRDLG - 4	MRDL - 4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Distribution Disinfectant Residuals

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Highest Average Result	Range of Monthly Avg Results	Month w/ Highest Avg Results	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
1. Chorine (ppm)	0.73	0.92	0.73- .92	Nov	No	Water Additive used to control microbes

The Authority adds fluoride to its water supply for health benefits. The primary health benefit is the prevention of tooth decay. Fluoride is applied at a dosage rate of 0.75 part per million. The State determined this dosage rate to be the best for our climate. The American Dental Association (ADA) issued interim guidance on fluoride intake for infants and young children in November of 2006. You can log onto the ADA website for additional information. You can also find information on the Center for Disease Control website at http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/safety/infant_formula.htm. If you have questions regarding the optimum dosage rates for your family members you should speak with your dentist or pediatrician. Individuals with medical conditions that require them to limit their intake of fluoride are advised to consult with their physicians.

In January 2014 we did not report the monthly chlorine residuals to PA DEP until January 17, 2014, seven days past the required reporting deadline. This occurred due to miscommunication between the general manager and operations staff. Corrective actions have been taken. The operations staff started reporting to the state earlier in the month, and chlorine data will be submitted no later than the 10th of each month.

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, though representative, are more than one year old. Data on Barium, Nickel, TCE, Fluoride, Lead, Copper, Radium 226, and Radium 228, are more than one year old. The date, which corresponds with the data presented in the table, is located below the detected levels. What does this mean? As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. In addition to the Contaminants listed in the chart above, the Maidencreek Township Authority routinely tests for bacteria.

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man made. Those constituents 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 contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate

that the 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 1-800-426-4791.

A Source Water Assessment of the Authority's groundwater wells which serve as our community water supply was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that are groundwater supplies are most susceptible to transportation corridors (roads and railways), mulching and composting facilities, and industrial discharges. Overall, our water supply has a moderate risk of significant contamination. Final reports will be available at the Maidencreek Township Authority office when final copies are received from PA DEP.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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).

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. Maidencreek Township 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 the 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.

Please call our office if you have questions. We at Maidencreek Township Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.