

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

“COOL WATER”

Eighteenth Edition

**TRUMBAUERSVILLE MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS
PWS ID#1090091
TRUMBAUERSVILLE, PA**

June 14, 2016

Trumbauersville Municipal Waterworks has been supplying the residents of Trumbauersville and some outlying areas with municipal water since 1938. The primary purpose of the Municipal Waterworks is to provide the highest quality drinking water safely and reliably to its' customers.

This newsletter is designed to provide our customers with accurate documentation and facts. We will explain where your water comes from and give you background data about the system.

Spanish translation: 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.)*

There are currently two (2) ground wells supplying the water for Trumbauersville customers. Wells #1 & #2 are located adjacent to the Borough Building on Evergreen Drive and well #3 is located on East Creamery Road. Well #1 was drilled in 1938; well #2 in 1941 and well #3 in 1976.

Our three wells use submersible pumps to draw water from the ground. As water is drawn from the ground, chlorine is added as a disinfectant to kill any bacteria. Water is then pumped to the distribution system, the one hundred thousand gallon storage tank and ultimately to you the customer.

The Trumbauersville water storage tank was put into service in 1938. The structure is a steel tank having a height of 165 feet and a diameter of 25 feet. The tank is located adjacent to the Trum Tavern on the corner of Broad and Main Streets.

Trumbauersville Municipal Waterworks diligently monitors your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period 1 January thru 31 December 2015. In the below table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA – Federal) and Department of Environmental Protection (DEP – State)

Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two (2) years or a single penny in \$10,000.00.

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 \$10,000,000.00.

Action level - 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 that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Pico curies per liter (pCi/l) - measure of radioactivity in water.

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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
3. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
4. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
5. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas productions and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA 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.

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).

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

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

Well #2 – Ground – Evergreen Drive

Well #3 – Ground – Creamery Road

Trumbauersville Road – INTC – Purchase Ground – Emergency

Creamery Road – INTC – Purchase Ground - Emergency

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

<i>Chemical Contaminants</i>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Tetrachloroet hylene	5	0	1	ND - 1	ppb	2015	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Chlorine	4	4	1.46	1.17 - 1.46	ppm	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate	10	10	1.62	0.74 - 1.62	ppm	2015	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
TTHM	80	<i>n/a</i>	10	5.2 - 10	ppb	2015	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium	2	2	0.022	0.022	ppm	2013	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

<i>Lead and Copper</i>							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2013)	15	0	8.41	ppb	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (2013)	1.3	1.3	0.297	ppm	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

<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	0.85	1.0	1.0 - 1.5	ppm	Daily	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<i>Microbial</i>					
Contaminants	MCLG	Total # of Positive Samples	Dates	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	n/a	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During 2015, we did not monitor or test for Combined Uranium and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time; however, we tested for Uranium in January 2016 and the results were “non-detectible”.

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. Trumbauersville Municipal Waterworks 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

Additional testing was done for several regulated contaminants. The MCL’s for these contaminants ranged from 0.005 mg/l to 10.0 mg/l. Each test result was well within the Maximum Contaminant Level. If you are interested in seeing the results of other testing, stop by the Borough office.

We are very proud that your drinking water meets and exceeds all State and Federal requirements. The Trumbauersville Municipal Waterworks has received many Certificates of Recognition from DEP for meeting or exceeding all MCL, Monitoring and Treatment Technique Performance Requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Program.

OTHER WATER 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 provider. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) approved our Source Water Protection Plan. This plan will examine ways to help keep our water clean and safe to drink. We will be holding periodic public meetings with residents and businesses to discuss ways to reduce pollution. We will be publishing flyers and information on pollution reduction in our Newsletters and on our newly revamped website. If you have any questions, please call the Borough office at 215-536-1761.

The water department will be working on three (3) projects this summer; the first of which will be the replacement of approximately 170 water meters. The majority being replaced are the old manual read meters. Each home owner affected will be receiving a letter explaining why we are replacing them and who will be doing the work. We hope to start this project in the very near future. Secondly, we will be replacing some water pipes and upgrading the arsenic removal system at Well #3. The third project is to "spot coat" the inside of our water tower and paint the exterior. As you can see, the water department's summer is pretty well planned. If you have any questions, please call the Borough office.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION:

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMITTEE

Frederick Potter - Chairman
Harcourt Trimble
Christopher Betz

STAFF

James C. Groff - Water Superintendent
Dave Erwin – Assistant Water Superintendent
Larry Smock – Borough Administrator
Lucy Hankins - Water/Refuse Billing

PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS

Gregory S. Ghen, Esquire serves as legal counsel to Trumbauersville Borough and the Municipal Waterworks.

The engineering firm Cowan Associates, Inc. of Quakertown serves as water engineer for Trumbauersville, with Ms. Angelika Forndran serving as the primary representative.

GENERAL FACTS & INFORMATION

CCR Reports - Residents of Trumbauersville will receive a Consumer Confidence Report annually.

During 2003, the inside of your Water Tower was recoated. Life expectancy of the new coating is between 10 – 15 years.

Trumbauersville customers use, on average, 100,000 gallons of water per day.

A total of approximately three (3) miles of new waterline has been installed in Trumbauersville since 1976 with the vast majority being installed during the Broad and Main Street renovation.

Bill Payments - customers have thirty (30) days to pay their bills or a penalty is charged. Failure to pay bills could lead to the discontinuance of services. If you are having trouble making your quarterly water/refuse payments, please contact the Borough office and notify us of your situation.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: How many water customers does Trumbauersville currently serve?

A: Trumbauersville has approximately 375 customers.

Q: When are the Trumbauersville Council meetings?

A: Council meetings are held the 1st Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM in the Borough Municipal Building.

Q: What period of time does my water bill cover?

A: Customers are billed the month following each calendar quarter. Bills received in April represent services provided in January, February and March.

Q: How does Trumbauersville calculate my quarterly water bill?

A: Your water bill is comprised of two parts, a service charge and a usage charge. The service charge is a fixed rate of \$16.00 per quarter for single-family dwellings and \$26.00 per quarter for multi-family dwellings, industrial and commercial. The usage rate is based on gallons consumed with a rate schedule of \$3.50 per thousand gallons up to 24,000 gallons. Each thousand gallons used over and above 24,000 is charged at \$4.70 per thousand. An average usage of 20,000 gallons per quarter for a single-family dwelling would translate into a quarterly bill of \$86.20.

Q: Where can I pay my water/refuse bill?

A: Payments can be made at the Borough office Monday thru Thursday 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. There is a "drop-box" that can be utilized after hours or you can pay by mail.

Q: What is my responsibility as a homeowner if the water line servicing my home develops a leak?

A: Trumbauersville Borough is responsible for the water service line from the water main to the service connection. The homeowner is responsible for the water service line from the service connection to the home.

Q: Does Trumbauersville add fluoride to the drinking water?

A: No

Q: Does Trumbauersville purchase water from neighboring facilities?

A: We do not purchase water from other facilities, but we do have emergency interconnects with Milford Township and Richland Township.

If you have any questions concerning this report or would like a copy, please call Mr. Larry Smock at the Borough office (215-536-1761) or stop by between 9:00 AM and 4:00 PM, Monday thru Thursday.