The 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

This report contains water quality information for the consumers of water provided by your public water supplier, the Borough of Alburtis. You will find basic information on where your water comes from, the amount of detected contaminates that we test for, information of our compliance with drinking water regulations, and where to find further information about drinking water. Our goal is to allow you to make informed choices that may affect your health, and have a better understanding about the water that you use everyday.

The source of your water comes from four wells. Well one was drilled to a depth of 103 feet, well two was drilled to a depth of 250 feet. Well three was drilled to a depth of 284 feet. Well four is 400 feet deep. As water is pumped from the wells, chlorine is added before it enters the distribution system. Wells 1 and 2 feed a 100,000 gallon storage tank, well 3A feeds a 200,000 gallon storage tank, and well 4 feeds an additional 100,000 gallon tank.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably contain at least small amounts of 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 providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminates are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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. Contaminates that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, which are by-product of industrial, processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.
- 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 run-off, and septic systems.

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. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Test Results

The Table below lists the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2013 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the date presented in this table is from testing done January l, 2013 through December 31, 2013. The State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. The public water supply identification # is 3390045.

Terms and Abbreviations Used Below:

- **Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG)**: 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.
- **Maximum contaminant level (MCL):** 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.
- **Action level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **N/A:** not applicable
- **n/a:** not detectable at testing limit
- **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **pci/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)
- **Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)** – The highest level of a drinking water 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 disinfected 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo intienda bien.

Type of Contaminants (units)	MCL	MCLG	AL	Test Results	Range of Detection	Date	Sample Level	Exceeded Action Violation	Typical Source of Contaminants
Organic:									
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A		1.9	.7-3.4	8/13	NO	NO	Byproduct of drinking water Chlorination
Inorganic contaminates:									
Fluoride (ppm)	2		2	0.14	N/D - 0.14	4/03	NO	NO	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive Which promote strong teeth; discharge From fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	2		2	0.02	.0050-0.02	4/09	NO	NO	Return from Natural Deposits
Inorganic contaminants:									
Nitrates (ppm)	10		10	2.65	.00 - 2.65	11/13	NO	NO	Run off from fertilizer from septic
Copper (ppm)**	N/A		1.3	0.212	0.212	06/13	NO	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)**	N/A		15	0.018	0.018	06/13	NO	NO	
**Out of 9 samples taken, none were over the action level									
Chlorine (ppm)	N/A		N/A	0.57	0.00 – 0.57	01/13	NO	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Uranium	30	0	No	0.50	0-0.50	11/12	NO	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Comb. Radium	5	0	No	0.34	0-5	11/12	NO	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits

For Your Information:
Future annual consumer confidence reports will be provided by July 1 of each year. If you would like additional information about your water, you may contact the Public Works Office at 610-966-9661.
The Alburtis Borough Water Authority has complied with all federal and state drinking water quality standards and monitoring requirements during 2013.

Water Leaks and Emergency Repairs: If you need to repair a leak in your water meter or notice a water main break in the street, please call the Borough Hall during working hours at 610-966-4777 or the police communication center at 610-437-5252 during other hours. The public works person who is on call will be dispatched.

Did You Know... Ninety-five percent of residential "high water use" complaints are caused by leaky commodes! There are two common types of commode leaks. The first is from a poorly adjusted float valve, and the second is from a leaky flapper. A drop of food coloring in the tank and checking the bowl for coloring in a few hours will reveal a flapper leak. Other leaks may be from water softeners and humidifiers.

This is a leak reference table for your review. Please take a minute and look at this table. Look around your home and see if you have any leaks this size. It costs the water department and you money any time there is a leak of any size. If a leak is discovered, repair it as soon as possible. Remember, water is a very precious resource. Don't waste it.

Borough of Alburtis
Water Department

Water Leak Reference Table

Leak this size	Loss Per day (Gallons)	Loss per year (Million Gallons)
1/16"	566	.025
1/8"	2,650	1.0
1/4"	10,600	3.9
3/8"	23,900	8.7
1/2"	42,500	15.5