

2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PRESENTED BY THE GLENDALE VALLEY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

PWSID# 4110060

Espanol: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The Glendale Valley Municipal Authority is very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Because GVMA purchases water from the Reade Township Municipal Authority (PWSID #4110297), this report also contains information from the RTMA's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. GVMA operated with only one reporting violation during 2016. Our goal is, and will be, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The purpose of this report is to keep you informed about the water and services that we have delivered to you over the past year. If you have any questions please call our office at 814-687-3005.

Is My Water Safe?

The Glendale Valley Municipal Authority routinely monitors a number of contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State regulations. Of these, none exceeded the levels allowed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This Water Quality Report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Where Does My Water Come From?

Starting in September 2015, water for all GVMA customers came from interconnections with the RTMA water system. Water for the RTMA system comes from Muddy Run Wells #1 and #2 which draw from the Mauch Chunk Aquifer and are located on the Reade Sportsmen's Club Road. In addition, RTMA has an interconnection with the BCI Municipal Authority at the intersection of SR 253 and Cambria Mills Road to provide water in emergency situations.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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).

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. The Glendale Valley 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 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>.

Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

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).

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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 runoff, 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 byproducts 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 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.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State allows us to monitor for certain 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 State Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Highest Level Detected in Our Water	Range Detected in Our Water	MCLG	MCL	Units	Year of Sampling	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
1. Barium	N	0.07	(b)	2	2	ppm	2015	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2. Chlorine	N	1.10	0.78-1.10	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	ppm	2016	Water additive used to control microbes
3. Copper	N	0.251	(a)	1.3	1.3 AL	ppm	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
4. Fluoride	N	0.15	0-0.15	2	2	ppm	2012	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
5. Lead	N	nd	(a)	0	15 AL	ppb	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
6. Selenium	N	12	(b)	50	50	ppb	2012	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Microorganisms								
7. Total Coliform	N	0	(b)	0	1 positive sample/month (c)	n/a	2015	Naturally present in the environmental
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
8. Chloroform	N	2	1-2	n/a	(e)	ppb	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
9. Dichloroacetic Acid	N	2	1-2	n/a	(d)	ppb	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
10. Haloacetic Acids (Five)	N	2	1-2	n/a	60	ppb	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection
11. Total Trihalomethanes	N	2	1-2	n/a	80	ppb	2016	By-product of drinking water disinfection

- (a) Range value represents the 90th percentile of the 5 samples taken. No samples exceeded the set action level.
 (b) Only one sample taken or all samples were of the same value. No range available.
 (c) Two or more positive sample in one month constitutes an MCL violation.
 (d) Haloacetic acids have a combined MCL of 60 ppb.
 (e) Total trihalomethanes have a combined MCL of 80 ppb.

Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions

n/a	not applicable
nd	not detected
ppm	parts per million, also known as milligrams per liter
ppb	parts per billion, also known as micrograms per liter

Definitions

AL	Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.