

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT – PWS ID 3540049

Plum Creek Municipal Authority

For the Calendar Year 2018

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.)

As a service to our customers, the Plum Creek Municipal Authority is proud to distribute our Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about your drinking water quality and services we deliver to you every day. It is a continuous commitment, on our part, to provide the highest quality water and service that meets and exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards and regulations.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Kreiser 717-228-7419.

The Plum Creek Municipal Authority, 686 Berne Drive, Auburn, PA 17922 at 570-754-7505 or 570-754-7222. 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. They are held on the third Tuesday of every month at 6:00 PM at the PCMA Business Office Building. We hope that this report provides answers to questions most frequently asked by our customers.

What is the Source of the Plum Creek Water Authority?

The source of your drinking water is a system of four production wells which are located within the Lake Wynonah development. Our wells draw from the Catskill formation, which is a system of microfissures and cracks in the stone. The Plum Creek Municipal Authority does not add fluoride to the water.

How does Plum Creek Monitor the Quality of my Water?

As water travels over the surface of the land, or through the ground, it can pick up substances resulting from the presence of minerals, animals or humans. The treatment processes for our water system are designed to ensure that your water meets or surpasses all drinking water standards. Iron and Manganese are sequestered to provide clear water. Disinfection with sodium hypochlorite and maintenance of a minimum chlorine residual in the system protect our water from bacterial contamination. Skilled treatment plant operators monitor your water at the source, test throughout the treatment process, and continue testing as the water flows through your local distribution system every day.

Substances that may be present in wells, lakes, reservoirs, and other untreated sources include:

- Inorganic substances such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

How is the Purity of my Water Ensured?

The Plum Creek Municipal Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water per Federal and State laws. The following table shows results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018 for all constituents that were detected. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.

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 contaminants.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Detected Sample Results – Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	6	4 - 6	ppb	03/18	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.331	0.16 – 0.331	ppm	03/18	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Free Chlorine	4	4	2.577	0.74 – 2.577	ppm	08/18	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Iron	N/A	N/A	0.24	0.02 – 0.24	ppm	11/15	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N/A	N/A	0.26	0.067 – 0.26	ppm	10/15	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	1.3	1.3	ppm	06/18	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	2	2	ppb	03/18	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Antimony	6	6	5	5	ppb	07/18	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Haloacetic Acids (Five)	60	N/A	6.11	6.11	ppb	08/18	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM's	80	N/A	24.8	24.8	ppb	08/18	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha	15	0	0.905	0.905	pCi/l	03/18	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	5	0	0.266	0.266	pCi/l	03/18	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-228	5	0	0.462	0.462	pCi/l	03/18	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfection Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Free Chlorine (Entry point 100)	0.4	0.50	0.50 – 2.18	ppm	05/30/18	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Free Chlorine (Entry point 101)	0.4	0.42	0.42 – 2.14	ppm	04/06/18	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Free Chlorine (Entry point 103)	0.45	0.83	0.83 – 2.14	ppm	05/21/18	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Free Chlorine (Entry point 104)	0.4	0.45	0.45 – 2.20	ppm	01/15/18	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	3	ppb	13	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.694	ppm	13	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Informational 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 service lines and home plumbing. The Plum Creek Municipal Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it 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 about 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about the 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>.

Informational Statements:

While your drinking water currently meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems (40 CFR 141.154(b)(1)).

Is the Water that Meets Federal Drinking Water Standards Absolutely Safe?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.