BLUE BALL WATER AUTHORITY
4610 DIVISION HWY
EAST EARL, PA 17519

2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
BLUE BALL WATER AUTHORITY, EAST EARL TOWNSHIP
PWSID #: 7360005

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. **(This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)**

We are pleased to present you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is intended to inform you about the quality water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bruce T. Crabb, the Authority's licensed operator at (717) 354-5593. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water supply. If you are interested in learning more, you are welcome to attend any of our regularly scheduled Authority meetings. They are held on the second Monday of each month at the East Earl Township Municipal Building at 4610 Division Highway, East Earl, PA at 6:30 pm. Blue Ball Water Authority's Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Public Water Supply number is 7360005.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

Our water sources, which are in East Earl Township, consist of three (3) wells located off of Sunset Avenue drawn from the Vintage Aquifer and a 300,000 gallon water tower. The wells produced over 33 million gallons in 2015.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. The sources of highest potential to cause contamination have been determined to be runoff from agricultural activity and low and high density development activity.

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).

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. 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 is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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

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.

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

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

MFL=million fibers per liter

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL Or MRDL	MCLG Or MRDLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	3.94	One (1) Sample	ppm	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	*2	4	.38	One (1) Sample	ppm	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos	7 MFL	7	0.00	One (1) Sample	MFL	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	20	0	2.75	One (1) Sample	pCi/L	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	3.28	One (1) Sample	pCi/L	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	4	4	1.8	0.60 – 1.80	ppm	2016	No	Water additive to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	50	10-50	ppb	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	2	One (1) Sample	ppb	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health

Primary Contaminants - Microbiological					
Contaminant	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform	0 Positive Samples	0 Positive Monthly Samples	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfection Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.40	0.42	0.42-2.94	Ppm	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Of TT	Sources of Contamination
Copper (2016)	1.3	1.3	0	ppm	0 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2016)	15	0	0	ppb	0 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Corrosion of natural deposits

VIOLATIONS:

Reporting Error – In 2016, there were two late submissions for chlorine residual. Once the reports were submitted, compliance was achieved and no further action was required.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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 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 stormwater run-off, 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 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 stormwater 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 and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Blue Ball Water 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 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.

OTHER INFORMATION:

For more information on Safe Drinking Water visit these websites: Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/safewater or PA Department of Environmental Protection at www.dep.state.pa.us.

We at Blue Ball Water Authority work continuously 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, and our way of life and our children's future.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

If you have any questions, please call our office at (717) 354-5593, extension 25.

Water – it's the liquid we need to live!
If everyone saves a little, we can save a lot!