

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For the Nesquehoning Borough Water Authority
PWS I.D. # 3130026
Nesquehoning Borough, Carbon County, Pennsylvania
March 17, 2016

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, the Nesquehoning Borough Water Authority will be annually issuing a report on monitoring performed on its drinking water. This required report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and 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.

Our water comes from five groundwater wells ranging in depth from 300 to 501 feet. These wells supply a 500,000 gallon standpipes located in New Columbus and a 350,000 gallon in Hauto. The distribution system is composed of mains ranging in size from 2" to 16" in diameter. The distribution system was installed in the early 1900's with several lines replaced as part of the 1996 Water Systems Improvement Project.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water currently meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Hawk at (570) 669-6124. 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 second Monday of each month at the Authority's office at 114 West Catawissa Street.

The Nesquehoning Borough Water Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations and only detected a trace amount of nitrate, copper, and lead. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at the Nesquehoning Borough Water Authority work around the clock 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, our way of life, and our children's future.

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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 by-products 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL Total MRDL	Your Water	Range Low High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	0.004 0.009	6/5/15	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.725	0.15 1.3	10/13/16	No	Runoff from Fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	1.96	1.40 1.96	10/23/15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	0.948	0.139 0.948	10/11/12	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	.080	0.00685	0.0011 0.0126	8/11/16	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at Consumer taps (ppb)	0	.015	<0.00100	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at Consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5163	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
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Monitoring Requirements Not Met for

Our water system violated drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1, 2011 – December 31, 2013 we did not complete all monitoring for asbestos and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last compliance cycle, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Asbestos	1 sample every nine years	0	2011 - 2013	· Samples will not be taken, received waiver from monitoring:

What happened? What was done?

We should have applied for a waiver before December 31, 2013. We have since received a waiver and do not have to sample.

For more information, please contact Mark Lopata at 570-669-6124
 114 W. Catawissa St., Nesq. PA

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Nesquehoning Borough Authority

PWS ID#:

Date distributed: April, May, June 2016