



**MIFFLINTOWN MUNICIPAL
AUTHORITY
PO BOX 36
259 WATER COMPANY RD.
MIFFLINTOWN, PA 17059
717-436-2342
2016
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE
REPORT
&
WATER QUALITY
REPORT**

PWSID# 4340008

www.mifflintownwater.com

A SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR PEOPLE WITH SEVERLY WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEMS

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. The **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** and **The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention** guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4791**.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

- Your Doctor or other healthcare provider.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at (800)-342-2437; or on-line at www.cdc.gov
- United States Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4791
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection on-line at www.dep.state.pa.us

MIFFLINTOWN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

MIFFLINTOWN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY WATER TREATMENT PLANT
PWSID # 4340008

Water Sources: Surface Water (Raw) Clearview Reservoir (Licking Creek) Reservoir Capacity: 66 Million Gallons
Juniata River Intake the river intake was not used in 2016.

Treatment Plant Capacity: 1008000 Gallons per Day
2016. Average Daily Water Use: 377,312 Gallons per Day

Water Source: Ground Water Macedonia Well
2016. Macedonia Wells were not used.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

In 2004 the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection completed a Source Water Assessment of the Macedonia Well and Clearview Reservoir (Licking Creek). The assessments found that Macedonia Well is a low risk ground water source not susceptible to contamination because the well meets DEP construction standards and has a good raw water quality. Clearview Reservoir (Licking Creek) is a surface water source and was assessed as a high risk surface water source. Surface water sources are more susceptible to accidental spills along roadways, releases of raw and/or under treated sewage, and storm water runoff developed and/or agricultural areas. Summary reports of the 2004 Source Water Assessment are available by writing to or contacting:

Mifflintown Municipal Authority
Post Office Box 36
259 Water Company Rd.
Mifflintown, PA 17059
717-436-2342

or at www.dep.state.pa.us (Keyword: "DEP source water")

**DRINKING
WATER
SECURITY**



**SAFEGAURD
YOUR
DRINKING
WATER
SUPPLY**

**MIFFLINTOWN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
ENCOURAGES ALL OF OUR EMPLOYEES
AND CUSTOMERS TO BECOME
SECURITY CONSCIOUS AND ASSIST IN
PROTECTING OUR DRINKING WATER
RESOURCES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.**

**FOR EMERGENCIES OR TO REPORT
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY:
717-436-2342
WATER OFFICE**

**MIFFLINTOWN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
POST OFFICE BOX 36
259 WATER COMPANY RD.
MIFFLINTOWN, PA 17059**

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

MIFFLINTOWN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY 2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Mifflintown Municipal Authority (MMA) is committed to providing our customers with a reliable and affordable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced analytical procedures. This annual “Consumer Confidence Report,” required by the Safe Drinking Water Act, tells you where your water comes from, what our testing shows about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table shows the results of our water-quality analysis. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in our water, even in the minutest traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the major source of the contaminants, footnotes explaining the words and abbreviations used in the table. Many tests were conducted for other parameters including trace metals, radioactive particles, pesticides, herbicides, and numerous organic chemicals such as industrial wastes and solvents.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking Water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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**.

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. Mifflintown 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>

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 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 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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.

The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report, please call the Mifflintown Municipal Authority at 717-436-2342 or e-mail at mmawater@embarqmail.com

MIFFLINTOWN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY 2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONTAMINANT	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	DATE TESTED	DETECTED LEVEL	VIOLATION
INORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Copper	CCR units	1.3	1.3	6/23/2016	0.160 Zero samples over MCL	NO
Lead	CCR units	15	0	6/23/2016	9.3 Zero samples over MCL	NO
Nitrate	CCR units	10	10	8/31/2016	<0.20* <0.20**	NO
Nitrite	CCR units	1	1	8/31/2016	<0.20* <0.20**	NO
Barium	CCR units	2	2	6/9/2016	0.026* 0.161**	NO
Arsenic	CCR units	10	0	6/9/2016	<3.0* 2.26**	NO
Asbestos	CCR units	7	7	7/17/2015	ND* <0.970**	NO
Cadmium	CCR units	5	5	6/9/2016	<1.0* <0.5**	NO
Chromium	CCR units	100	100	6/9/2016	<2.0* <2.0**	NO
Cyanide (free)	CCR units	200	200	6/9/2016	<5.0* <10**	NO
Fluoride	CCR units	2	2	6/9/2016	<0.1* 0.175**	NO
Mercury	CCR units	2	2	6/9/2016	<0.2* <0.2**	NO
Selenium	CCR units	50	50	6/9/2016	<5.0* <3.0**	
Antimony	CCR units	6	6	6/9/2016	<2.0* <0.5**	NO
Beryllium	CCR units	4	4	6/9/2016	<1.0* <0.3**	NO
Thallium	CCR units	2	.5	6/9/2016	<1.0* <0.5**	NO
Uranium		30	0	8/23/2011	ND* <3.07**	NO
Nickel	CCR units	100	100	6/9/2016	<5.0* <1.0**	NO
Distribution Asbestos	CCR units	7	7	3/18/2014	<0.19	NO
						NO
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual					MRDL	
Entry Point	mg/L	4		12/28/2016	1.73	NO
Minimum Cl2 Residual	mg/L	.2		08/02/2016	1.05	NO
Distribution	mg/L	.2		10/4/2016	.41	NO
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)		Range of % Removal Required 35.0%		Quarterly 2016	Range of % removal achieved 39.1%-50% Yearly Average 43.7%	NO
ORGANIC CHEMICALS						
Haloacetic Acids (Five)	CCR units	60	0	2016	17.0	NO
Trihalomethanes	CCR units	80	0	2016	21.8	NO
MICROBIOLOGICAL						
Bacteria		5%of monthly samples are positive		2016	0 samples	NO
Turbidity	NTUs	1 0.30	0.10 0.10	2/6/2016 2016	.054 100% samples <0.30	NO NO
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOCs)						
21 Primary Contaminants	CCR units	Ranges 10.0 – 2		6/9/2016	<0.5* <0.5**	NO
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS (SOCs)						
Dalapon (SOC)	CCR units	200	200	6/09/2016	<4.0* <1.0 **	NO
+Di (2-Ethyl) Phthalate (SOC)	CCR units	6	0	6/09/2016	<0.95* <1.2 **	NO
Endrin	CCR units	2	2	9/02/2014	<0.47* <0.50**	NO
Lindane	CCR units	200	200	9/02/2014	<0.19* <0.20**	NO
Methoxychlor	CCR units	40	40	9/02/2014	<0.94* <0.99 **	NO
Toxaphene	CCR units	3	0	8/25/2014	<2.0* <2.0 **	NO
Diquat	CCR units	20	20	8/25/2014	<0.40* <0.40**	NO
Endothall	CCR units	100	100	8/25/2014	<9.0* <25.0**	NO
Glyphosate	CCR units	700	700	8/25/2014	<6.0* <6.0 **	NO
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	CCR units	400	400	9/02/2014	<0.94* <0.99 **	NO
Oxamyl [Vydate]	CCR units	200	200	8/25/2014	<2.0* <2.0**	NO
Simazine	CCR units	4	4	9/02/2014	<0.94* <0.99**	NO
Picloram	CCR units	500	500	8/25/2014	<0.10* <0.10 **	NO
Dinoseb	CCR units	7	7	8/25/2014	<0.20* <0.20 **	NO
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	CCR units	50	50	9/02/2014	<0.47* <0.50**	NO
Carbofuran	CCR units	40	40	8/25/2014	<0.90* <0.90**	NO
Atrazine	CCR units	3	3	9/02/2014	<0.47* <0.50 **	NO
Alachlor	CCR units	2	0	9/02/2014	<0.47* <0.50 **	NO
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]	CCR units	30	0	8/25/2014	<5.0* <5.0**	NO
Heptachlor	CCR units	400	0	9/02/2014	<0.38* <0.40**	NO
Heptachlor epoxide	CCR units	200	0	9/02/2014	<0.19* <0.20 **	NO
2,4-D	CCR units	70	70	8/25/2014	<0.10* <0.10 **	NO
2,4,5-TP [Silvex]	CCR units	50	50	8/25/2014	<0.20* <0.20**	NO
Hexachlorobenzene	CCR units	1	0	9/02/2014	<0.47* <0.50**	NO
Benzo[a]pyrene	CCR units	200	0	9/02/2014	<0.19* <0.20 **	NO
Pentachlorophenol	CCR units	1	0	8/25/2014	<0.04* <0.04 **	NO
PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] (Aroclor)	CCR units	500	0	8/25/2014	<0.42* <0.42**	NO
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	CCR units	5	0	8/25/2014	<0.02* <0.02**	NO
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	CCR units	50	0	8/25/2014	<0.02* <0.02 **	NO
Chlordane	CCR units	2	0	8/25/2014	<2.0* <2.0 **	NO

WATER QUALITY TABLE FOOTNOTES

* Clearview Reservoir (Licking Creek), Juniata River

** Macedonia Well

*** Violations issued in 2016

CONTAMINANT
ID

VIOLATION
TYPE

VIOLATION

ENTRY POINT
ID

LOCATION

PERIOD
BEGIN DATE

FISCAL
YEAR



In the spring of 2011 the Mifflintown Municipal Authority joined the AWWA’s Partnership for Safe Drinking Water. The Partnership's mission is to improve the quality of drinking water delivered to customers of public water supplies by optimizing system operations. **The Partnership encourages and assists United States water suppliers to voluntarily enhance their water systems performance, for greater control of Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbial contaminants.**

DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

Chlorine acts as a powerful disinfection agent when used either on its own or as sodium hypochlorite (bleach). Added to water in minute quantities, it quickly kills bacteria and other microbes. Chlorine has the major advantage of ensuring clean water right up to the tap, whereas the action of other disinfectants - such as ozone, ultraviolet light and ultra filtration - is only temporary. In addition to purifying water, chlorine helps remove tastes and odors, controls the growth of slime and algae in main pipes and storage tanks, and helps to remove unwanted nitrogen compounds from water. MMA uses chlorine gas to treat water from Clearview Reservoir, Juniata River and sodium hypochlorite (bleach) to treat water from Macedonia Well.

FLUORIDATION

Mifflintown Municipal Authority does not add fluoride to your drinking water. Fluoride is not added due to the fact that it is expensive, difficult to handle because of its toxicity, and improved dental hygienic products and procedures.