

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID # 4410165 NAME: Muncy Borough Municipal Authority Water Department

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca Para usted o 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.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

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 Douglas Brown at (570) 935-0087. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at West Branch Regional Authority office at 6:30 p.m.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources are four relatively deep wells drawing from the Ridgely Sandstone aquifer and Keyser Limestone aquifer. The two Ridgely wells are located to the South of the Borough while the two Keyser wells are located East of the Borough.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa DEP). The Assessment has found that our are potentially most susceptible to Industrial activities, On-lot Septic Systems, Railroad lines, Buried Gas Tanks, Drainage of Storm Water from heavily travelled roadways and Agriculture. Overall, our sources have little risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045.

Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP 208 West 3rd Street Williamsport PA 17701 Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3636.

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, 2024. The State allows us to monitor 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:

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

Maximum Containment 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.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) – The minimum level disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Level 1 Assessment – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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

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 (IOC)	10	0	1	1	ppb	11/25/2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium (IOC)	2	2	0.117	0.072 – 0.117	ppm	11/25/2024	N	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (IOC)	2*	2	0.105	0.062-0.105	ppm	11/25/2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	5.3	2.23 – 5.3	ppm	2024	N	Fertilizer runoff, leaching septic tanks, sewage, natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	3.49	0.00349	ppb	09/09/2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	NA	18.3	0.0183	ppb	09/09/2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Distribution	4.0	4.0	1.17	0.39 – 1.17	ppm	2024	N	Water additive to control microbes

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

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.40	0.77	0.77-1.49	ppm	2024	N	Water additive to control microbes

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	2	ppb	0/10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.637	ppm	0/10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

N/A

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

MBMA received a violation for failing to report. The violation is a result of our contracted lab failing to submit all of the testing results to DEP for PFOS and PFOA in the second quarter of 2024. DEP was immediately contacted and the violation was cleared. At no time was the drinking water in danger during this process.

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 from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur 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, 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 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 young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Muncy Borough Municipal Authority (MBMA) 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

MBMA prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting our office at (570) 935-0087.

About Nitrate: *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.*

OTHER INFORMATION:

We at Muncy Borough Water Department along with WBRA strive to provide top quality water to every customer. We ask that all our customers help us to protect our water sources to ensure our future generations can enjoy safe drinking water. We need to be able to contact you in case of an emergency! Customers of Muncy Borough Water will be notified about service outages and any issues that involve the quality of drinking water in the region. The Borough has contracted with a service that will call or text residents whose water supply is affected. The system might also be used to remind customers about service calls and meter readings. We encourage our customers to please call WBRA office at (570) 935-0087 to ensure staff members have the most accurate contact information on file.