

THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BLYTHE
375 VALLEY STREET
NEW PHILADELPHIA, PA 17959
570-277-6921 Phone
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June 20, 2014

To Our Valued Customers:

The Pennsylvania and United States Department of Environmental Protection requires each supplier to provide each customer with an annual drinking water quality report. The attached report provides detailed information pertaining to the source of your drinking water, the maximum contamination level allowed in your drinking water and the highest level and range of values of specific substances detected in the water.

The report is available online at www.blythewater.com/reports. Landlords and other business owners are urged to make copies available to tenants and employees or post in an area available for all to read. Copies of the report will also be made available by calling the Authority office at 570-277-6921.

Kindly contact our office if you have questions regarding the report or other water quality or service issues.

Sincerely,

Michael E. Burda
Manager

The Municipal Authority of the Township of Blythe is an Equal Opportunity Provider

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR JANUARY 2013 THROUGH DECEMBER 2013

FOR THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BLYTHE

PWS ID #3540017

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We are very happy to report that your drinking water has met all Federal and State mandated requirements for the report year. Our goal is to provide to our customers a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water sources are composed of the following systems:

SILVER CREEK is a 275 million gallon reservoir that provides water to the communities of Silver Creek, New Philadelphia, Cumbola, 5-points and parts of St. Clair and Wadesville. The Filtration and Treatment plant produces on average 217,000 gallons of water per day.

MOSS GLEN uses a filtered surface water to supply the towns of Brockton, Middleport, Kaska and Tuscarora. An average of 205,000 gallons of water per day is used.

CRYSTAL RESERVOIR impounds 65 million gallons to supply water to Forestville, Black Heath, Primrose, Schaeffer's Hill, Duncott, Heckschersville, Llewellyn, Phoenix Park, Branchdale and Buck Run. The System produces approximately 398,000 gallons per day.

The Authority's water plants and distribution system is staffed and operated by fully trained and experienced personnel. Five members of our staff hold a current water operator's license and all Authority personnel routinely attend various courses in water treatment and water system operation and maintenance. The Authority maintains membership in the American Water Works Association, the Rural Water Association and the Pennsylvania Municipal Authorities Association and regularly attends training provided by these industry-based organizations.

We remain an active member of the Upper Schuylkill Source Water Protection Group, whereby we meet with neighboring water providers on a regular basis to discuss watershed issues. We ask that the public report unusual activity in our watershed to our office or to other responsible authorities. Information on Source Water Protection can be obtained by calling our office.

The Blythe Township Municipal Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table on the next page shows detected results for the monitoring period of January 1st through December 31st, 2013. We have included a list of the many terms and abbreviations used in the following table that may be unfamiliar in an effort to help you better understand the information provided. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 with someone who understands it.)

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

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.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

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.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) – A measure of radiation.

| TEST RESULTS | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---|
| Microbiological Contaminants | | | | | | |
| Contaminant (Unit of measurement) | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 1. Turbidity | N | 0.25 (a) | 100% | N/A | TT | Soil Runoff |
| Lead and Copper Rule | | | | | | |
| 1. Lead (ppb) | N | 7.50 (b) (8-2013) | 0.16- 14.8 | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 2. Copper (ppm) | N | 0.246 (c) (8-2013) | 0.062- 0.31 | 1.3 Mg/L | AL=1 .3 | Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives. |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | |
| 1. Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)(ppb) | N | 13.8 (d) | 0-13.8 | N/A | 60 | By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection. |
| 2. Trihalomethanes (ppb) | N | 46 (e) | 26-46 | N/A | 80 | By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection. |
| 3. Chlorine (ppm) | N | 1.5 | 0.8-1.5 | MRDLG 4 | 4 | Water Additive used to control microbes. |
| 4. Total Organic Compounds (TOC) | N | 2.32 | 0- 2.32 | N/A | TT | Naturally present in the environment |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| 1. Arsenic (ppb) | N | 0.21 (12-2011) | 0.12- 0.21 | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | |
| 1. Xylenes (ppm) | N | 0.00013 (8-2011) | (f) | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum or chemical factories. |
| 2. Combined Radium (pCi/L) | N | 1.09 | 0.0516 -1.09 | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Footnotes:

- (a) The highest effluent turbidity reading for our plants was 0.25 from the Silver Creek plant On December 19, 2013. The average effluent turbidity for all plants in 2013 was less than 0.1 NTU. The Authority monitors turbidity on a daily basis because it is a good indicator of filter plant performance.*
- (b) Out of the 20 lead samples taken, none exceeded the MCLG. The action level for lead is 15 micrograms per liter or higher in more than 2 samples taken. The level detected represents the 90 percentile of the samples.*
- (c) Out of 20 copper samples taken, none exceeded the MCLG. The action level for copper is 1.3 micrograms per liter or higher in more than 2 samples taken. The level detected represents the 90 percentile of the samples.*
- (d) The highest Haloacetic Acid level detected was 13.8 ppb on August 7, 2013 in the Silver Creek Distribution System.*
- (e) The highest Trihalomethane level detected was 46 ppb on August 7, 2013 in the Moss Glen Distribution System.*
- (f) Only one sample required*

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. 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. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production and mining activities.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have questions or comments regarding the information provided or any water related issue, please call our office at 570-277-6921.

We at the Blythe Township 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 resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. Thank you for the opportunity to serve you.

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Of The Township of Blythe
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