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June 2019

Dear Water Customer

The Huntingdon Borough Water System along with all community water systems is required to annually furnish consumers with a water quality report. Attached is our annual report for 2018. We have been required for years to do daily, weekly, monthly and annual tests for compliance with all Federal and State regulations regarding drinking water.

The Huntingdon Borough Water System is fortunate that its source water is very consistent and of a very high quality. With a high quality source water, a state of the art treatment facility and a highly trained, dedicated staff, you may rest assured that we constantly strive to produce an end product that tastes good and is safe.

As you read the attached water quality report, do not be disturbed by the types of things that are tested for. These tests are required by Federal and State regulations and the limits have been set at a level far, far below the level where any contaminant would be harmful to a human; however, if you have any questions about this report, please feel free to contact us at (814)643-3290.

The Huntingdon Treatment Facility and its records are inspected and audited several times annually and the reports must be forwarded monthly to regulatory agencies. We are pleased that our treatment facility consistently receives good ratings.

Huntingdon Borough and the staff at the Water Treatment Plant are committed to providing you with quality water at reasonable prices and we will continue to strive to bring the purest water possible into your homes.

Sincerely,

*NICOLE HOUCK*

Nicole Houck  
Council President



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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:**

**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.

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

**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

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL in CCR Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	0.84	0.43-0.84	ppm	12/2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	60	N/A	26.75	4.17-41	ppb	2018	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	N/A	42.47	11.6-99.7	ppb	2018	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.027	.027-.027	ppm	5/22/2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2*	4	0.46	-	ppm	5/22/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Minimum Disinfectant Residual</b>	<b>Lowest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
CHLORINE	0.20	0.24	0.24-1.67	ppm	10/29/2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b># of Sites Above AL of Total Sites</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Lead	15	0	4.37	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.185	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

<b>Microbial</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Highest # or % of Positive Samples</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>	
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 1 positive monthly sample</li> </ul> For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5% of monthly samples are positive</li> </ul>	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.	
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste	

<b>Turbidity</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Source of Contamination</b>
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.16	9/25/18	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	2018	N	

<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</b>					
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Range of % Removal Required</b>	<b>Range of percent removal achieved</b>	<b>Number of quarters out of compliance</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
TOC	15%-35%	40.6%-56.3%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**HEALTH EFFECTS:**

**NO MCL'S OR TREATMENT TECHNIQUES WERE EXCEEDED.**

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**OTHER VIOLATIONS:**

**WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THERE WERE NO VIOLATIONS FOR THE 2018 YEAR.**

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**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, 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 young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. HUNTINGDON BORO WATER DEPARTMENT 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>.

**OTHER INFORMATION:**

Although you the consumer only see a few of the test results listed above, some of the other testing that is performed include, but is not limited to Arsenic, Inorganic Chemicals and Volatile Chemicals. We at the Huntingdon Borough Water Filtration Plant continually monitor the quality of the water source/supply to the finished product with some of the most modern testing equipment available. This equipment is constantly calibrated, tested and upgraded to provide correct monitoring results. Although we constantly monitor the quality of water here in the Filtration Plant we also use an independent, certified lab in Altoona, Pa. for sample testing. The Huntingdon Borough Water Department strives to provide top quality water to every tap that we serve. We ask that all of our customers help to protect our water resources and to help protect the environment for future generation.

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