

---

# BONNEAUVILLE BOROUGH MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID# 7010012

---

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

The Bonneauville Borough Municipal Authority delivers safe drinking water to your home every day. Your water is tested on a regular basis to monitor for contaminants according to federal and state laws. This report summarizes the testing done in 2022. Some tests are not required to be done on an annual basis, so the report includes the most recent results for these and indicates the sample date. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires us to report all contaminants that were detected, even if no Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) limits were exceeded. We are pleased to present you with this report, which also answers some common questions.

### **Where does my water come from?**

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

Your water comes from a system of six (6) wells located throughout the service area. Water that comes from wells is called groundwater. It is located in aquifers deep below the ground surface.

---

### **Important definitions:**

- ◆ **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

Contaminants that may be 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 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, the EPA and DEP establish regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

### **Should I worry about contaminants in my water?**

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

- 
- ◆ **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
  - ◆ **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.
  - ◆ **n/a:** Not applicable.

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 (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available at the hotline listed above.

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. Bonneauville Borough 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>.

In year 2022, BBMA's water did not exceed contaminant limits established by EPA.

### **Who can I talk to if I have questions?**

If you have questions about this report you can call Borough Manager Wes Chrimer at 717-334-2616 or attend a Borough Council meeting held the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00pm.

- 
- ◆ **Nd:** Not detectable at testing limit.
  - ◆ **ppm:** Parts per million or milligrams per liter.
  - ◆ **pCi/l:** Pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
  - ◆ **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

Summary of 2022 Bonneville Borough Municipal Authority (BBMA) Water Analysis

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Range detected in BBMA Water	Highest level detected	Violation	Typical Source
Fluoride* (ppm)	2	2	0.27 - 0.37	0.37	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Manganese** (ppm)	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.42 – 4.27	4.27	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	0.6	0.6	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	19.4 – 25.8	25.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	60	N/A	7.7 – 9.9	9.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha** (pCi/L)	15	0	3.34 – 12.1	12.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Uranium (µg/L)	30	0	0 – 9.78334	9.78334	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1.05	1.05	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic* (ppb)	10	0	2 – 3	3	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium* (ppm)	2	2	0.021 – 0.5	0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury* (ppb)	2	2	0.2 – 0.4	0.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Distribution Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.03 – 1.39	1.39	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Contaminant	Min. Residual Level	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Typical Source	
Chlorine Entry points (ppm)	0.4	0.84	0.84 – 2.05	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Contaminant	Action Level	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Detected	Highest level detected	No. of Sites above Action Level	Typical Source	
Lead* (ppb)	15	2	2	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper* (ppm)	1.3	0.243	0.243	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	

\*Samples tested in 2021, \*\*Samples tested in 2020