ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2012

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.)

JIM THORPE WATER DEPARTMENT
PWSID 3130044

We are pleased to present to you this year's ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water you use and the services we provide to you every day. This report is to help you better understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our water source for the west side of Jim Thorpe is the Mauch Chunk Creek located along State Route 3012 (Lentz Trail) in the borough.

If you have any questions concerning your water please contact the borough office at 325-2181 Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM. We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. We are asking people to help protect our drinking water sources by calling the Water Department if they become aware of a problem. If you want to learn more about your water, please attend the regular monthly borough council meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month beginning at 6:30 PM.

The Jim Thorpe Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in the drinking water according to State and Federal laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Certified operators along with a state of the art treatment facility, which was completed in January of 1999, help to ensure the quality of the water through filtration and other treatment processes prior to the water entering the distribution system. The water department monitors daily the water quality through various laboratory equipment. Water quality is also tested by and independent EPA and DEP certified laboratory. This laboratory is BENCHMARK ANALYTICS of Center Valley, PA.

HEALTH INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risks 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

On June 1st, 2001, Jim Thorpe joined a national program, the Partnership for Safe Water, which will help assure that our customers are better protected from microbial contaminants and are delivered even higher quality drinking water.

As a member of the Partnership, Jim Thorpe has committed to scrutinize our current water treatment practices, make improvements where necessary, have our water operations examined by independent experts, and report the findings to our customers. This new program was established in response to the challenges of preserving source water quality and protecting consumers from microbial contaminants such as Cryptosporidium.

A checklist of performance criteria was developed by the Partnership Steering Committee to assist us in surveying our water operations, maintenance and management. One overall goal of the Partnership for Safe Water is to help water suppliers enhance drinking water quality and treatment.

Once Jim Thorpe has completed our self-assessment, we will turn our findings over to an independent pool of water quality experts who will evaluate the data, compare them nationally and offer advice on how our water treatment can be enhanced.

A source water assessment of the Mauch Chunk Creek and Mauch Chunk Lake, which supplies water to the Jim Thorpe Water Filtration Plant, was completed in 2002 by the PA DEP. The assessment found that Mauch Chunk Creek intake is potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, erosion from switchback trail and lake surface activities. Overall, the Mauch Chunk Creek watershed has little risk of significant contamination. Copies of the complete report are available at the Borough Office.

In December of 2007 we had a filter plant performance evaluation done. The treatment plant received a satisfactory rating. A satisfactory rating means that DEP department staff has identified operational, equipment, and/or performance problems that may affect the plant's ability to maintain optimized performance. Plant personnel appear willing and capable of improving overall filter plant performance. However, one or more of the treatment processes showed areas of weakness in operational, equipment, and/or performance that, if corrected, will improve filter plant performance and maintain the long-term reliability of the plant. Steps have already been taken to address the problems encountered by water department personnel.

EXPLANATION OF EXPECTED CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs 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 WATERS 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 occurring naturally or the result of urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, or 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, stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). The maximum allowed is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG). The level of contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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 contamination.

Parts Per Million (PPM). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.00

Milligrams Per Liter MGL).

Action Level (AL). 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.

Parts Per Billion (PPB). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.00

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The table below lists all drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2012 calendar year the presence of these contaminants does not indicate the water poses a health risk.

	DETECT	MCL
Barium	0.0086	2
Total Trihalomethanes	0.0513	0.08
Chloroform	0.0403	0.08
Bromodichloromethane	0.0089	0.08
Dibromodichloromethane	0.0021	0.08

	DETECT	MCL
Total Haloacetic Acids	0.0249	0.06
Dichloroacetic Acid	0.0121	0.06
Trichloracetic Acid	0.0128	0.06

In order to insure that the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. Food and Drug Administration 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 these 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

LEAD

Lead sampling in our drinking water began in September of 1993. While lead was detected above the action level, it was below the maximum contaminant level. Since then, the water department has begun corrosion control treatment. Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that the lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes as a result of the materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about the lead levels in your homes drinking water, flush the cold water tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking the water or have your water tested. Additional information about lead is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The results noted are those tests which detected any numerical result. The Jim Thorpe Water Department conducts water quality tests every year as explained below.

Typical Sources of Detected Substances:

Barium: Sources of barium are oil, gas drilling, painting, and industrial uses. The health effects are cancer.
Copper: Corrosion of household plumbing.
Haloacetic Acids: By-product of water chlorination.
Lead: Corrosion of household plumbing.
Nitrate: Fertilizer runoff; Leaching from septic tanks.
Total Organic Carbon: Naturally present in the environment.
Total Trihalomethanes: By-product of water chlorination.
Turbidity: Measure of water's cloudiness, caused by soil runoff.

Inorganic Compounds: Also known as IOC's are mostly salts and metals many of which occur naturally.

Synthetic organic Compounds: Also known as SOC's. The Water Department has been granted an SOC Monitoring waiver. Initial testing done revealed no known detects present. The waiver had been granted in 1999.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Also known as VOC's generally are by-products of industrial / chemical / and petroleum factories.

Coliform Bacteria: A naturally occurring non-disease causing bacteria used as an indicator for testing purposes. There was no detection for coliform for 2012.

Turbidity: A measure of cloudiness of the water. We monitor this because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

In house testing is done daily by a state certified water treatment plant operator in order to produce the safest and highest quality of potable water for our customers.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please call the Water Treatment Plant at 570-325-2631.