

**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY
REPORT FOR 2014**

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 3130043

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 east side Jim Thorpe is the Germantown wells which are fed from the Mauch Chunk Aquifer and are located in Germantown.

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 Sate and Federal laws. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2014. All drinking water including bottled drinking water, may be reasonable 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. Certified operators along with a new well and chemical control facility, which was

completed in September of 1998, help ensure the quality of the water prior to the water entering the distribution system. The water department monitors the water quality through various laboratory equipment. Water quality is also tested by an independent EPA and DEP certified laboratory. The laboratory is **BENCHMARK ANALYTICS** of Center Valley.

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 systems disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. Other health care information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

EXPLANATION OF EXPECTED
CONTAMINANTS

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 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 the result of urban storm water 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, storm water 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 be also come from gas stations, storm water runoff and septic systems.

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

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED:

Maximum Contaminant level Goal (MCLG), The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

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 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 of a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts Per Billion (PPB). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR
DRINKING WATER

ESTE IN FORME INFORMACION IMPOTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Jim Thorpe Borough East

Our water system violated a drinking water standards over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2014 we stamped on the wrong date and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken

Contaminant	Required	# of Samples	When All	When Samples
	Sampling	Taken	Samples	were or will
	Frequency		should have	be taken
			been taken	
SOC	Sample every	1	Sample during	July 9 2014
	3 years during		2Nd Quarter	
	2nd Quarter		of 2014	

What happened? What was done?

Soc-Sampling was done on July 9, 2014, and should have been done before June 30, 2014.

For more information, please contact Jim Thorpe Borough Office at 570-325-2181.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you JIM THORPEBOROUGH WATER EAST

PWSID#: 3130043 Date Distibuted 3/12/2015

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 2014 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not indicate the water poses a health risk.

	Detect	MCL
Total Trhclomethanes	0.0022	0.08

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 the potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1800-426-4791.

LEAD

LEAD SAMPLING 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 your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about the lead levels in your home’s drinking water, flush the cold water tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before drinking tap water, or have your water tested. Additional information about lead is available for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The Jim Thorpe Water Department conducts water quality tests every year as explained below.

Typical Sources of Detected Substances:
Copper: Corrosion of Household plumbing
Lead: Corrosion of household plumbing.
Nitrate: Fertilizer runoff; Leaching from septic tanks.
Total Organic Carbon: Naturally present in the environment.

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 Jim Thorpe 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. System samples for coliform is done monthly. Coliform was detected in September. Follow up check samples were negative and no violation resulted.

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

CONSUMER WATER TIPS

Conserving water can save you money by reducing your water bill. Following are some tips to that end:

- 1 Instead of pre-rinsing dishes, try one of the new dishwasher detergents in your dishwasher that can break up stuck on foods and run the dishwasher with full loads only.
2. Many leaks found in homes result from the flapper valve in the toilet tank not sealing properly. Try adding a small amount of blue food coloring to your tank water, let it sit overnight, and check the bowl contents in the morning. If the bowl water is blue, you have a leaking flapper.
3. Try cutting your shower time by 5or 10 minutes.
4. Install low flow shower heads and faucets (2 -3 gal/min) in your home.
5. Replace washers or the “O” rings (in cartridge type) faucets if they constantly drip when shut off.
6. Water your lawn in the early morning or late evening. Why let the afternoon sun evaporate the water sprayed?
7. Use mulch around plants and shrubs to hold moisture longer.

Jim Thorpe Water Department has entered into an agreement with the SwiftReach Network, Inc. to manage our Public Notification rule, as required. This will enable us to get in contact with our customers in a quick and efficient way in emergency public notification situations. **PLEASE KEEP US INFORMED OF YOUR CURRENT PHONE NUMBER AND/OR ADDRESS CHANGES BY CALLING 570-325-3025 OR EMAIL**

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

Borough of Jim Thorpe
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Jim Thorpe, Pa. 18229