

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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 that is 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 (Min RDL) - 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.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

nd = not detected at the analytical minimum detection limit.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, 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.

VIOLATIONS:

- We did not sample for VOC's testing during the first quarter of 2017 for Entry Point 106 as required by PADEP. Please see attached Tier 3 Public Notice for this violation. We reported entry point chlorine results late to DEP for Entry Point 106 for March 2017. The Water Authority was under a consent agreement for the River filtration unit, many corrections were made to comply for the permit.

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 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 run-off 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 storm water run-off and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or as the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribe 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 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 (800-426-4791).

Information about lead

Lead and copper were monitored during 2016, with results below the mandated Action Level. If present, elevated levels of lead and copper 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. The Newport Borough Water 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	3.2	0.0-3.2	ppb	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	2	2	0.037	0.14-0.037	ppm	2014	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	0	0.0-0.0	ppb	2013	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2 ¹	2 ¹	0.18	0.0-0.18	ppm	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	2.1	n/d – 2.1	ppm	2016	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	3.7	0.28 – 3.7	ppb	2016	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	13.4	0.97 – 13.4	ppb	2016	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Combined Uranium	30	30	0	N/A	ppb	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Toluene	1	1	0.56	0.0-0.56	ppb	2014	N	By-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off and septic systems
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¹ EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	15	6.95	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.883	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual Contaminant	MINIMUM DISINFECT RESIDUAL	LOWEST LEVEL DETECT	RANGE OF DETECTION	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.4	0.4	0.40-2.05	ppm	Jan-Dec	N	Chlorine residual is maintained in the system to maintain proper disinfection.

Microbiological Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: More than 1 positive monthly sample	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or E. coli	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

List of information

Website Used:

www.newportwater.com

URL used:

<http://www.newportwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2016-annual-drinking-water-quality-report.pdf>

Public areas CCR posted:

**Perry County State Health Center
Newport Giant Food Store**

Newport Borough Office

Perry Manor Apartments

Perry County Literacy Council

Butchers Farm Market

Newport Post Office

Newport Public Library

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
FAILURE TO MONITOR**

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE
ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Newport Borough Water Authority

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, 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 2017 we did not complete all monitoring for contaminants 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 these contaminants 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 sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Volatlie Organic Chemicals	1 per quarter entry point 106	0	1 st quarter 2017	2 nd Quarter 2017
SEE ATTACHED FOOTNOTE				

What happened? What was done?

Monitoring will occur in 2nd Quarter of 2017 at Entry Point 106

For more information, please contact Newport Borough Water Authority at 717-567-6373

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 Newport Borough Water Authority.

