Special Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) 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 (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead in Drinking Water

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. The Williamsport Municipal Water Authority (WMWA) 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 and other contaminants and regulations are available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The WMWA Commitment to You

The Williamsport Municipal Water Authority (WMWA) is pleased to provide you with this Annual Drinking Water Report in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) regulations, which summarizes the quality of drinking water from the treatment facilities during 2016. The Board of Directors and employees are proud to serve and provide you with a high quality, dependable supply of drinking water in a cost-effective manner. This report includes information about the source of your drinking water, how the water is treated, and how the water compares to state and federal regulated contaminant standards.

Public Meetings and Board Members

The regularly scheduled meeting of the WMWA Board of Directors is held on the fourth Wednesday from January through October and on the third Wednesday in November and December at noon in the conference room at 253 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, PA. The public is welcome and encouraged to attend any of these meetings. The Board Officers and Members are:

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George E. Bierman, Assistant Secretary
Eiderson A. Dean
Thomas J. Mannon
William E. Nichols
Cindi Perry Rischar

For More Information

If you need additional information about the quality of your drinking water or have questions about this report, please contact Wendy J. Walter, Director of Compliance, Safety, and Security, at (570) 323-6148 or by mail at 253 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, PA 17701 or you may also visit the website online at www.wmwa-wsa.org.

Water Quality Report

The Partnership for Safe Water is a voluntary effort of drinking water utilities to voluntarily assess and improve the water quality in their distribution systems. In 2008, the WMWA completed a Self-Assessment, which included reviewing their distribution system for weaknesses and identifying opportunities for improvements. In 2014, the WMWA was one of only 14 utilities in the country to receive the “Presidents Award” for meeting the water quality goals established by the Partnership program. In 2014, the WMWA was one of only 13 utilities to receive the “Presidents Award” and the “Health Effects Award” for meeting the water quality goals established by the Partnership program.

Quality Assurance

The WMWA has developed a Source Water Protection Plan in a proactive effort to help protect the WMWA raw water sources. Through the plan, the WMWA partners with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), a baseline water quality monitoring of source waters. In partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the WMWA monitors the quality of the source water. The WMWA has an in-house PaDEP accredited laboratory for tests which are conducted frequently. Laboratory and field technicians collect samples from various locations throughout the distribution system. The WMWA operates a distribution system that is analyzed by commercial accredited laboratories. Samples are collected and tested to monitor the treatment processes, and to monitor water characteristics conducted frequently. Laboratory and field technicians collect samples from various locations throughout the distribution system. The WMWA operates a distribution system that is analyzed by commercial accredited laboratories.

2016

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March 2017

Winsley Municipal Water Authority

This information contains important, otherwise inaccessible information about your drinking water. Please read it carefully and keep it for future reference.
**Water Supply Sources and Treatment**

The primary source of supply is surface water from the Mosquito Creek and Hagermans Run watersheds near Williamsport. Most of the land in the watersheds is owned by the WMWA. The WMWA practices a proactive watershed protection program including management of land uses, protecting the watershed, and continually monitoring for water quality. Adjacent public and private land owners are encouraged to use best management practices to help protect the source water quality. The WMWA also maintains a treatment and pumping facility for nine wells at the Williamsport Creek wellfield near the West Branch of the Susquehanna River. When used, the groundwater is blended with the surface water supplies by means of a water transmission line to the water treatment plant, where it undergoes full conventional filtration and treatment. A modern water treatment plant treats the water from the watersheds and groundwater supplies. The treatment includes filtration, chemical treatment for corrosion control, and disinfection. This facility was designed to serve the greater Williamsport Area for years to come. The water from the groundwater supply is treated by packed tower aeration prior to treatment at the water treatment plant.

**Source Water Assessment**

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PaDEP) completed a source water assessment of the WMWA surface and groundwater water supplies in 2003. The assessment was required as part of the Pennsylvania Source Water Assessment and Protection Program and was designed to identify and prioritize potential sources of pollution that could contaminate the raw water supplies of public water systems. The PaDEP assessment found that the WMWA surface water supplies have little potential risk of significant contamination and were judged overall as well-protected. The highest ranked potential sources of contamination were listed as nearby industrial contamination and two major highways. The possible risk is reduced because the groundwater undergoes remediation and treatment for organic contamination, and the finished water does not contain detectable levels of the organic contaminants. A copy of the 2003 Source Water Assessment Summary is available by visiting the PaDEP website at [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) (keyword “source water”).

**Source Water Protection Plan**

The WMWA has developed a Source Water Protection Plan in a proactive effort to help protect the WMWA raw water sources. Through the plan, the WMWA partners with PaDEP, state agencies, local municipal officials, Lycoming County, colleges, watershed groups, landowners, and neighbors to promote awareness of water quality and quantity issues, and to control the variety of materials used in plumbing fixtures and supplies. The WMWA is located in a more developed area and was judged to have a higher risk of potential contamination. The highest ranked potential sources of contamination were listed as nearby industrial contamination and two major highways. A copy of the 2003 Source Water Assessment Summary is available by visiting the PaDEP website at [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) (keyword “source water”).

**Drinking Water Standards and Quality Assurance**

Under federal and state laws and regulations including the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), lists of contaminants and their allowable levels in drinking water supplies have been developed along with treatments that water systems must use to remove these substances. These limits are very stringent and are designed to protect the public from known adverse health effects. Samples are collected and tested to monitor the treatment processes, and to monitor water characteristics throughout the distribution system. The WMWA operates an in-house PaDEP accredited laboratory for tests which are conducted frequently. Laboratory and field technicians collect and analyze samples in accordance with quality assurance and quality control requirements. Tests which are conducted less frequently are analyzed by commercial accredited laboratories.

This report conforms to the SDWA requirement that water suppliers provide detailed water quality information to their customers including regulated contaminants detected in the water. The WMWA is proud to report that the water supplied meets all established water quality standards.

**The Partnership for Safe Water**

The Partnership for Safe Water is a voluntary effort of drinking water utilities to make improvements in the drinking water service provided to consumers, including reductions in customer complaints of water quality and quantity. The Partnership for Safe Water is a national program under the leadership of the EPA, in cooperation with the American Water Works Association and the Water Environment Federation.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Range (Low-High)</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sampled</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.0 - 1.8</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.021 - 0.04</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regulated Contaminants - Water Leaving the Treatment Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Range (Low-High)</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sampled</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.568</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>0.56 - 0.72</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive which promotes strong teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.331</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Disinfection - Water Leaving the Treatment Plant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Minimum Range</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sampled</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free Chlorine Residual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regulated Contaminants - Multiple Tap Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Amount Detected</th>
<th>Range (Low-High)</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sampled</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halogenated Acids</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloromethane</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.9 - 56.5</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water chlorination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Chlorine Residual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regulated Contaminants - Undrained Surface Water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>Amount Detected</th>
<th>Range (Low-High)</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sampled</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giardia lamblia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Terms and Abbreviations

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. It is set to ensure that water is adequately disinfected.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MinRDL (Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level): The lowest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. It is set to ensure that water is adequately disinfected.

ND: Not Detected

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity of water.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### Additional Water Quality Monitoring

In 2016, in addition to the water quality results shown in the above table, samples were analyzed for the following parameters with no detections found:

- Nitrite, arsenic, free cyanide, mercury, antimony, beryllium, cadmium, selenium, and thallium
- 21 volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- E. coli in the distribution system

The PADEP issued a waiver to the WMWA for asbestos, dioxin, and PCB testing through 2019 because the sources are not susceptible to this type of contamination.

### Contamination Potential

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 may 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 storm 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 U.S. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. 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 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
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**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)**: 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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)**: 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)**: The level of a disinfectant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not require any additional treatment when the average concentration of the disinfectant in drinking water is less than the MCLG or the MCL.

**NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units)**: Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity of water.

**ppb (parts per billion)**: One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million)**: One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**TT (Treatment Technique)**: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### 2016 Water Quality Monitoring

The tables below show the results of the required monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016. The tables list only drinking water contaminants that were detected during 2016. There were no MCL violations during 2016.

**Regulated Contaminants - At the Treatment Plant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentrate of</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Range (Low-High)</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reviewed</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Organic Carbon</td>
<td>MCL</td>
<td>MCLG</td>
<td>Detected</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>TT</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.01-0.04</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regulated Contaminants - Water Leaving the Treatment Plant**

| Barium | MCL | MCLG | Detected | 2 | ppm | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 100 | 100 | 2.49 | NA | ppm | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2 | 2 | 0.66 | N.A-0.72 | ppm | 2016 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 0.531 | NA | ppm | 2016 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits |

**Disinfection - Water Leaving the Treatment Plant**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Free Chlorine Residual</th>
<th>Minimum Detected</th>
<th>Maximum Detected</th>
<th>Minimum Range</th>
<th>Maximum Range</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reviewed</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>0.6-1.25</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regulated Contaminants - Multiple Tap Locations**

| Halocarbon Acids | MCL | MCLG | Detected | 60 | ppm | 2016 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Trichloroethylene | 60.2 | NA | 11.9-56.5 | ppm | 2016 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Free Chlorine Residual | MRLG | MRLG | Detected | 1.02 | ppm | 2016 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

**Regulated Contaminants - Multiple Tap Locations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum Detected</th>
<th>Minimum Range</th>
<th>Maximum Range</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reviewed</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Typical Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regulated Contaminants - Untreated Surface Water**

| Gliadins (amylace) | Surface Water Treatment = | TT | 0.1 | ppm | 2016 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Cryptosporidium | Typical Source | MCL | MCLG | Detected | 0.008 | oocyst/lt | ppm | 2016 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

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Water Quality Report

Special Health Information
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 may be particularly at risk from infections. People with cancer undergoing chemotherapy are particularly vulnerable to 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 and other materials found in drinking water is available from your local water utility. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead and other materials found in drinking water is available from your local water utility. lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead in Drinking Water
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. The Williamsport Municipal 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 need additional information about the quality of your drinking water or have questions about this report, please contact Wendy J. Walter, Director of Compliance, Safety, and Security, at (570) 323-6148 or by mail at 253 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, PA 17701 or you may also visit the website online at www.wmwa-wsa.org.

The WMWA Commitment to You
The Williamsport Municipal Water Authority (WMWA) is pleased to provide you with this Annual Drinking Water Report in accordance with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) regulations, which summarizes the quality of drinking water from the treatment facilities during 2016. The Board of Directors and employees are proud to serve and provide you with a high-quality, dependable supply of drinking water in a cost-effective manner. This report includes information about the source of your drinking water, how the water is treated, and how the water compares to state and federal regulated contaminant standards.

Public Meetings and Board Members
The regularly scheduled meeting of the WMWA Board of Directors is held on the fourth Wednesday from January through October and on the third Wednesday in November and December at noon in the conference room at 253 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, PA. The public is welcome and encouraged to attend any of these meetings. The Board Officers and Members are:

Steven W. Cappelli, Chairman
William G. Erfelt, Vice Chairman
Matthew G. Rebeck, Secretary
Johnny R. Meyer, Treasurer
Thomas J. Mannon
Eiderson A. Dean
William E. Nichols
Cindi Perry Rischar

For More Information
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The Partnership for Safe Water
The Partnership for Safe Water is a voluntary effort of drinking water organizations including the U.S. EPA, PaDEP, American Water Works Association, and the Water Environment Federation. The Partnership for Safe Water is the result of extensive research and collaboration with experts in the water industry, aimed at ensuring the nation’s drinking water systems are safe to serve. Since 1994, the Partnership has awarded over 2,100 awards to drinking water systems recognizing their commitment to improving water quality. The goals of the Partnership are to assist drinking water utilities in assessing and implementing the best practices to meet or exceed the national water quality standards. The Williamsport Municipal Water Authority is proud to be a recipient of the Presidents Award for meeting the water quality goals established by the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The Partnership for Safe Water is supported by the U.S. EPA and the American Water Works Association.

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253 West Fourth Street
Williamsport, PA 17701
Phone: (570) 323-6148

Office Hours: 8:00 – 4:30 pm
PWS ID # 4410173

www.wmwa-wsa.org

2016

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