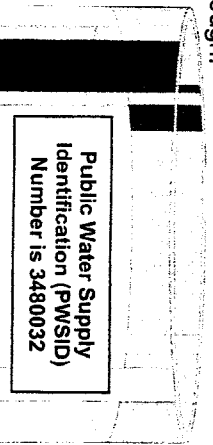


YEAR 2014

Walnutport Authority

Drinking Water Quality Report

We're pleased to present to you this year's *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our sources are five drilled wells, four located east of the Borough of Walnutport in Lehigh Township and one located within the Borough.

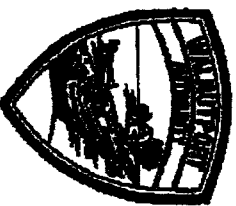


Public Water Supply
Identification (PWSID)
Number is 3480032

We at the Walnutport Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Michael Newhard at (610) 767-7887. We want our valued customers to be informed about their Water Utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the Walnutport Borough Hall.



Walnutport Authority Water and Sewer

417 Lincoln Avenue
Walnutport, PA 18088
(610) 767-7887
Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID)
Number is 3480032

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

Undetected Impurities Tested for by Walnutport Authority

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Carbofuran
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Chlordane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Dalpon
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
1,2-Dichloroethane	Dinoseb
1,2-Dichloropropane	Diquat
Benzene	Endothal
Carbon tetrachloride	Endrin
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Ethylene dibromide (edb)
Dichloromethane	Glyphosate
Ethylbenzene	Heptachlor
Chlorobenzene	Heptachlor epoxide
o-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene
Para-Dichlorobenzene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Styrene	Lindane
Tetrachloroethylene	Methoxychlor
Toluene	Oxymal (ydate)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	PCBs
Trichloroethylene	Pentachlorophenol
Vinyl chloride	Picloram
Xylenes [Total]	Simazine
	Toxaphene

Microbial Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants (2012)

- Total Coliforms
- Antimony
- Radiological Contaminants**
- Combined Uranium
- Arsenic
- Gross Alpha
- Barium
- Radium-226
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Chromium
- Cyanide (Free)

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

- 1,2-dibromo,3-chloroprop
- Lead (2013)
- 2,3,7,8-tcdd (dioxin)
- Mercury
- 2,4 - D
- Nickel
- 2,4,5 - TP Silvex
- Nitrite (2014)
- Alachlor
- Selenium
- Atrazine
- Thallium
- Benzof(a)pyrene

Note: Not all contaminants are sampled for every year, according to DEP regulations. Those contaminants that were not sampled for in 2014 are noted with the last year of sampling.

What Does This Mean?

The Wainuport Authority routinely monitors for impurities in your drinking water, according to Federal and State laws. The adjacent table shows the results of our monitoring for 2014. As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations this year. However, during the third Quarter of 2014, we did not perform the Quarterly testing for SOCs's, VOC's, and Radionuclides before the deadline for the tests. The new Heimbach source was brought online in July 2014. The Authority did the required monitoring two weeks after the due date for the third Quarter, and the quality of the water passed the drinking water standards set forth by the PA DEP. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Definitions:

In the table you will find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Milligrams per liter (mg/l) or Parts per million (ppm) - one milligram per liter corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Micrograms per liter (ug/l) or Parts per billion (ppb) - one microgram per liter corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" is 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 "Goal" is 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.

Impurities Detected by Wainuport Authority

Substance	WA Detected Range	WA Highest Detected Level	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	Sources of Contamination	Violation Y/N		
Manganese*	0.043 - 0.049 mg/l	0.049 mg/l	0.05 mg/l	0.05 mg/l	Geology, naturally present in the environment	N		
Iron*	0 - 0.02 mg/l	0.02 mg/l	0.3 mg/l	0.3 mg/l	Geology, naturally present in the environment	N		
Nitrate	1.66 - 4.28 mg/l	4.28 mg/l	10 mg/l	10 mg/l	Geology, fertilizer runoff, sewage	N		
Chlorine (Distribution)	0.66 - 1.22 mg/l	1.22 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	4.0 mg/l	Water additive used to control microbes	N		
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5)	1.0 - 10.0 ug/l	5.5 ug/l	60 ug/l	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	N		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	2.8 - 23.3 ug/l	13.1 ug/l	80 ug/l	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	N		
Bromodichloromethane (THM)	1.0 - 6.9 ug/l	6.9 ug/l	N/A	0 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Chlorodibromomethane (THM)	1.1 - 4.1 ug/l	4.1 ug/l	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Chloroform (THM)	0.7 - 11.5 ug/l	11.5 ug/l	N/A	70 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Bromoform (THM)	0.0 - 0.8 ug/l	0.8 ug/l	N/A	0 ug/l	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Combined Radium 226/228	0.0 - 2.5 pCi/l	2.5 pCi/l	5.0 pCi/l	0 pCi/l	Geology, naturally present in the environment	N		
Methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE)	1.0 - 1.7 ug/l	1.7 ug/l	N/A	N/A	Octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline	N		
Substance	WA Detection Range	90 th Percentile	Action Level	EPA MCLG	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT	Source of Contamination	Violation Y/N
Copper**	0.045 - 0.627 mg/l	0.348 mg/l	1.3 mg/l	0 mg/l	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of pipes, geology, wood preservatives	N
Substance	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Lowest Value	Source of Contamination	Violation Y/N		
Chlorine, Location 101	0.40 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1.0 - 1.5 mg/l	5/21/2014	Water additive used to control microbes	N		
Chlorine, Location 103	0.80 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1.0 - 1.7 mg/l	6/29/2014	Water additive used to control microbes	N		
Chlorine, Location 105	0.70 mg/l	1.0 mg/l	1.0 - 1.5 mg/l	6/29/2014	Water additive used to control microbes	N		

*Manganese and Iron are regulated by a secondary maximum contaminant level (MCL), a standard which was established to address issues of aesthetics (discoloration), not health concerns. **The 90th percentile results were reported for Copper and Lead as the Highest Detected Levels. Lead was not detected during the 2013 sampling event, and there were no Copper samples above the required Action Level (AL) shown above. Lead and Copper are regulated using a Treatment Technique which requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. The Action Level serves as a trigger for water systems to take additional treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of tap water samples. The Action Level for Copper is 1.3 mg/l, and the Action Level for Lead is 15 ug/l.

Definitions: (Continued)

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.

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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) - A measure of radioactivity in water.

Know the Health Effects

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by contaminants that are naturally occurring or man made. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons 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 guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

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

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 Borough of Walnuptort 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>.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.