2012
Annual Drinking Water Report
Martinsburg Municipal Authority

PWSID # 4070030

MANDATORY STATEMENT: This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it. (*Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda dien.)*

One of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 is a right-to-know requirement. The Environmental Protection Agency published the final Consumer Confidence Report rule on August 19, 1998 to satisfy this amendment. Until the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection has a similar regulation in place, community water systems must comply with the federal EPA regulations. This report is a summary of the analysis results of water samples that were obtained from the Martinsburg system for the 2012 reporting year. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about all drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water service, please contact Randy Stoltz at the Martinsburg Municipal Building, 110 South Walnut Street, Martinsburg, PA 16662. Phone 793-3213. The regularly scheduled meetings of the Martinsburg Municipal Authority are held the Third Thursday at 7:00 pm of each odd numbered month in the Martinsburg Municipal Building located at 110 South Walnut Street, Martinsburg, PA.

The Martinsburg Municipal Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. These dates have been noted on the sampling results table.

The Municipal Authority is currently drawing its water from the Wineland Well Field consisting of one well located just east of the Borough of Martinsburg and the Hershberger Well located at 208 South Walnut Street. Both of these wells have been classified by the Department of Environmental Protection as ground water sources. The Authority also maintains the Lock Mountain Reservoir for use as an emergency reserve source. In 2012 the average daily water flow into our system was 289,344 gallons.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man made. Those constituents 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 Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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

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

Action Level - 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.

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

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.

Inorganic Contaminants - (IOC) includes metals

Synthetic Organic Chemicals - (SOC) includes pesticides and herbicides

Volatile Organic Contaminants - (VOC) includes industrial chemicals

2012 Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Level detected
Antimony	0
Arsenic	0
Beryllium	0
Cadmium	0
Cyanide (Free)	0
Chromium	0
Fluoride	0
Mercury	0
Nickel	0
Selenium	0
Thallium	0

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant	Level detected
Gross Alpha (2013)-Radiological Suite	0

2011 Synthetic Organic Chemicals

Contaminant	Level detected
28 Tested	0
PCB's	0
Dioxine	0
Atrazine (2012)	0

2011 Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Level detected
Benzene	0
Carbon Tetrachloride	0
Chlorobenzene	0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0
1,2-Dichloroethane	0
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0
trans- 1,2-Dichloroethylene	0
Methylene Chloride	0
1,2,-Dichloropropane	0
Ethylbenzene	0
Styrene	0
Tetrachloroethylene	0
1,2,4,-Trichlorobenzene	0
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0
Trichloroethylene	0
Toluene	0
Vinyl Chloride	0
Xylenes	0

2010 Haloacetic Acids

Contaminant	Level detected
Dibromoacetic Acid	0
Dichloroacetic Acid	0
Monobromoacetic Acid	0
Monochloroacetic Acid	0
Trichloroacetic Acid	0

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WATER FACTS

WATER DEMAND: In 1900, each of the six million people living in Pennsylvania used about five gallons of water per day. Since then, our population has risen to 12.7 million people, and our water consumption has increased to an average of 62 gallons per day.

Water is an important natural resource. We use it everyday at home and at work in so many ways that we take it for granted. However, water is no longer the "sure thing" that it was in the past. We need to reassess our uses of water and how to conserve it.

AVERAGE DAILY WATER USE: Be aware of how much water you use! Awareness is the first step in conservation. The following table indicates how much water the average person in Pennsylvania uses each day.

Use*	Gallons Per Day	Percent
Toilet Flushing	20	32
Clothes Washing	16	26
Showering and Bathing	14	23
Kitchen (dishwashing, cooking	12	19
drinking, cleaning)	62	100

*This information is provided for illustrative purposes only and may not be applicable to a given situation.

The following chart highlights how much water can be conserved by installing water saving equipment in place of conventional plumbing fixtures, fittings and appliances.

POTENTIAL WATER SAVINGS		
Fixture/Appliance	**Capacity**	
	Efficient	**Conventional**
Toilets	1.6 gpf	5.5 – 7.0 gpf
Showerheads	2.5 (1.7) gpm	5.0 – 8.0 (3.4) gpm
Faucets	2.5 (1.7) gpm	3.0 – 7.0 (3.3) gpm
Dishwashers	4.5 – 5.5 gpl	9.0 – 13.7 gpl
Washers – Front Loading	27 – 30 gpl	
– Top loading	30 – 33 gpl	37 – 47 gpl

Gallons Per Minute = gpm Gallons Per Flush = gpf Gallons Per Load = gpl

REPAIR ALL LEAKS: A dripping faucet is more than annoying...it's expensive. Even small leaks can waste significant amounts of water. Hot water leaks are not only a waste of water, but also of the energy needed to heat the water.

Leaks inside a toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water a day. Toilet leaks can be detected by adding a few drops of food coloring to water in the toilet tank. If the colored water appears in the bowl, the tank is leaking. If you have a leaking faucet or toilet, stop pouring money down the drain and repair it.

THANK YOU for using water wisely!

Detected Sample Results

Note: MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. 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 a related health effect.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	Range	MCLG	MCL	Sources of Contamination
Barium (IOC) 2012	N	0.0411	PPM	0.0289 - 0.0411	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine 2012	N	0.90	PPM	0.59 - 0.90	(MRDLG) 4.0	(MRDL) 4.0	Water additive to control microbes
Nitrate 2012	Y	6.98	PPM	1.1 - 6.98	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits, farming practices
Radium 228 2003	N	0.6	pCi/L	0 - 0.6	0	5.0	Erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethanes 2010	N	7.55	PPB	0	N/A	80 PPB	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Uranium 2003	N	0.82	PPB	0.40 - 0.82	0	30 PPB	Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate can be found in water in many rural Pennsylvania communities and is the primary source of nitrogen for plants. Although this contaminant is known to originate from various sources, agricultural practices are generally considered to be the most common source of contamination. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health concern for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels above 10 ppm in drinking water can cause "blue baby" syndrome. If you are caring for an infant and have concerns about nitrate in drinking water you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

The Martinsburg Municipal Authority has completed construction of a 1.7 million dollar Nitrate Removal Facility to remove the nitrates from the drinking water. The Facility is operating per its design since being placed on line July 21, 2011.

Entery Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disifectant	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violaton	Sources of Contaminant
Chlorine	0.40	0.40	0.40 - 1.2	ppm	1/9/2012	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Number of Positive samples per month	MCL	MCLG	Sources of Contamination
Total coliform bacteria	N	0	5%or more monthly positive samples	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal coliform or E-Coli	N	0	routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive and one is also fecal coliform or E-coli positive	0	human and animal fecal waste

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	No. of sites above AL	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Sources of Contamination
Lead 2010	N	3.34	ppb	0	15 ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper 2010	N	0.170	ppm	0	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing

"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious 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 Martinsburg Municipal Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Samples are taken from homes with copper water lines and solder joints installed prior to the lead solder ban. 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."

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Notification of Tier 3 Requirements

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Monitoring Requirements Not Met For Gross Alpha.

Our drinking water system missed the 2012 requirement for testing of Gross Alpha for the Wineland Wells. The Wineland Wells are tested every 6 years and the Hershberger Well is tested every 9 years. Missing this test does not pose an emergency since our last test was only 5.99 pCi/L and the limit set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is 15 pCi/L. A test was conducted on the Wineland Wells March 20, 2013 and the test result was less than the testing capability range of 2 pCi/L. The Hershberger Well will be tested in 2015. Results of regular monitoring are an indication of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

What should I do?

There is nothing that you need to do at this time. Alpha radiation normally exists everywhere: in the soil, in the air and also in water. Because the earth's bedrock contains varying amounts of radioactive elements, the amount of alpha radiation in water also varies. Community public wells are tested for mineral alpha by using a test called "gross alpha activity." If the gross alpha results are above public drinking water standards, the water system is notified and a plan is developed to reduce the level.

What has been done?

The required Gross Alpha test was taken on 3/20/13 and the results were less than 2 pCi/L which is well below the limit for drinking water. This notice has been posted on our web site at www.martinsburgpa.org and is available in paper copy at our office. For more information please contact Randy Stoltz at 793-3213.

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