

Water Quality

We want to keep you informed about the water services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our water sources are: 1) the North Branch of Buffalo Creek also known as the “Intake” which is located approximately six miles Northwest of Mifflinburg in Lewis Township 2) Chambers’ Spring, which is a surface influenced source of groundwater located at the west end of the Borough, 3) Pumping Well No. 1 (PW-1) which is located on the premises of the Mifflinburg Area Water Treatment Plant located just West of the Borough line in West Buffalo Township, and 4) PW-2 which is located on a farm west of the Borough in West Buffalo Township. The Borough of Mifflinburg routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below shows the actual monitoring results that must be presented to you for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020.

Total Organic Carbon						
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	No. out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination	
TOC	n/a	39-100	0	N	Naturally Present in the environment	
Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT-1NTU for a single measurement	0	.02	12/28/2020	N	Soil Runoff
Test Results						
Inorganic Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violations Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Like Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0936	N/A	2	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm) Entry Point	N	2.17	.85-2.17	4.00 MRDL=0.2 0	4.00 MRDL=0.2 0	Water additive to control microbes, .0006 low reading was detected at the plant during a main break. This water never reached distribution.
Chlorine (ppm) Dist. System	N	1.68	1.43-1.68	4.00 MRDL=0.2 0	4.00 MRDL=0.2 0	Water additive to control microbes
Copper (ppm) 2016	N	0.404	(b)	AL=1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb) 2016	N	1.57	(b)	AL=15 ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	2.37	(a)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (Five)	N	0	n/a	0	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMS) (ppb)	N	8.01	4.59-8.01	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection
(a) Only one sample required. (b) Annual monitoring is not required to meet the regulations, The most recent test results are reported. 1. The Highest level represents the 90th percentile result of the 22 samples collected.						

TERMS IN THE TABLE

In the enclosed 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 - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 yrs., or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) -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. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system

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.

This report explains our water quality for 2020 and what it means. The Borough has a source water assessment report available in our office that provides more detailed information such as potential sources of contamination. A summary of our water system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination follows:

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Mifflinburg Borough

Our water system violated 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 2020, we did not sample for the contaminants listed below, 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 we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for IOCs and TTHM/HAA5 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 required	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
IOCs	Annually	3	1	2020	2021
TTHM and HAA5	Quarterly	1	0	Oct 2020 Jan 2021	April 2021

What happened? What was done?

The monitoring frequencies changed in 2020 for the contaminants listed in the table above. These changes were the result of new regulatory requirements initiated by PADEP during 2020 calendar year. We did not adjust our sampling frequencies following notification of the frequency changes. All contaminants were below the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) before and after the missed monitoring period(s). For more information, please contact Margaret A. Metzger, Borough Manager at 570-966-1013.

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected (see Table). All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline listed above.

OTHER INFORMATION: About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

In 2020 there were no drinking water quality issues and all results were within the compliance limits. However, the Borough had a minor violation for missing new sampling requirements that PaDEP changed. Our water system is also routinely monitored weekly for total coliform. During 2020 we did not have any positive samples for bacteria, or E.coli. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water, please contact Margaret A. Metzger, Borough Manager at (570)-966-1013. If you want to learn more, please attend Borough Council meetings which are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 6:30PM at 120 N. 3rd Street in Mifflinburg.

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 drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800- 426 - 4791).



Borough of Mifflinburg
PWSID: 4600012

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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.)



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