2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Bedford Township Municipal Authority

As your public drinking water supplier (Public Water Supply ID Number 4050037), the Bedford Township Municipal Authority (BTMA) is pleased to present to you our Consumer Confidence Report for the 2017 operating year. This report provides you with information about the quality of water and the services we deliver to you every day. We constantly strive to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the constant effort we make to continually protect our water sources and improve the quality of water supplied to you. We are committed to ensuring the quality and consistency of your water.

SOURCES: Three separate groundwater sources, consisting of a total of five production wells, make up the public water supply that is owned and operated by the BTMA. The first source is located in the Chalybeate area of Bedford Township and consists of two wells known as the Bowman Tract Wells. Construction of these wells was completed in May 2000. The second source is situated in the Bedford Springs area and consists of one well referred to as the Bedford Springs or "Hotel" Well. This well was placed into operation in mid-2007. Development of a third new source was completed in and placed into operation in late 2009. The third source consists of two wells known as the Shaffer Tract wells. These wells are located in the Belden (Camp Shaffer) area of the Township. The BTMA developed this additional source to ensure an adequate supply for its current customers, to provide for continuing growth that is being experienced within the Township and to provide an alternative source of supply in the event of an emergency, a supply problem, or down time during system maintenance within one of its other sources. The BTMA is also in the process of developing an additional supply well in the Bedford Springs area to provide a supplemental backup source for the area supplied by the existing Bedford Springs Well. During 2017, a combined total of nearly 60 million gallons of water was provided from these sources for use by BTMA customers. The availability of multiple, independent sources of supply affords the BTMA considerable flexibility in its operation of the water system which minimizes the chance of a long term service interruption to its customers during periods of necessary source maintenance and repair, or potential emergency events.

In addition to these ground water sources, the Authority maintains four active, bidirectional interconnections with Bedford Borough's water system which may be utilized during emergency situations as supplemental sources of supply for both the BTMA and Bedford Borough when needed. Although not needed to supplement the BTMA supply in 2017, a very minor quantity (7,700 gallons) of water was fed through the interconnections to the BTMA water system during system maintenance activities. Although the water received from the Bedford Borough system was short in duration and the total quantity was minimal compared to total water volume supplied by the wells on those dates, the Safe Drinking Water Act requires that relevant information regarding the quality of water supplied from the Bedford Borough water system be included in this report. Therefore, the applicable water quality testing data from the Bedford Borough system has been included in the BTMA Water Quality Report table. A full copy of the Bedford Borough 2017 water quality report may also be viewed at the Bedford Borough website at http://bedboro.com/reports-and-policies/ or by visiting the Bedford Borough office located at 244 West Penn Street, Bedford, or the Bedford Public Library.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT: A Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis-based, Source Water Assessment was completed in 2005 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) and the Penn State Environmental Resources Research Institute for the Bedford Township Municipal Authority water supply. The Assessment has found that the BTMA ground water sources are potentially susceptible to contamination from agricultural activities situated within the well systems' recharge zones. Source Water Assessments were also completed for the Bedford Borough Water System in 2003. The Bedford Borough Source Water Assessments determined that the Bedford surface water sources have a high risk susceptibility rating for contamination from runoff of deicing materials and spills along roadways, bridges and railroads stormwater runoff from salt storage facilities, agricultural fields, golf courses, malfunctioning septic systems and timbering operations. Copies of the respective reports were provided to the BTMA, Bedford Township, Bedford Borough Water Authority and the Altoona District Office of the PA DEP. Copies of the respective summary reports are available by writing to the BTMA, 1007 Shed Road, Suite 102, Bedford PA 15522 or to the Bedford Borough Water Authority, 244 West Penn Street, Bedford PA 15522. A summary of the PA DEP Source Water Assessment report is available in the eLibrary page on the DEP website at www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder.aspx?FolderID=4490. Copies of the complete reports are also available for review at the PA DEP Southcentral Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717) 705-4700.

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 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

DRINKING WATER, INCLUDING BOTTLED WATER, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of some 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's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). **IN ORDER TO ENSURE 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. Food and Drug Administration and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER QUALITY was monitored during the operating period between January 1, and December 31, 2017. The Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE RESULTS OF OUR WATER QUALITY MONITORING for the period of January 1st through December 31, 2017. In reviewing this table, it should be noted that the State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of the data is from previous years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date of sampling has been noted on the following sampling results table. The table also includes water quality information provided by the Bedford Borough Water Authority since water was back-fed into the BTMA water system for a short period of time during 2017. Only those contaminants found in the Authority's treated water, or water supplied by Bedford Borough, are listed in the table.

2017 Detected Regulated Contaminant Table Bedford Township Municipal Authority and Bedford Borough Water Systems (As Noted)							
Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Sample Period	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity							
Turbidity (NTU) *[Bedford Borough water treatment system]*	TT = 1 NTU single measurement	0	0.308 NTU	NA	1/17/17	No	Soil Runoff
	TT = at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3		100%	NA	2017	No	
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium (ppm) *[BTMA system]*	2	2	0.0268	0.0142 to 0.0268	2015	No	Discharge of drilling waste, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm) *[Bedford Boro system]*	2	2	0.054	NA	2011	No	
Fluoride (ppm) *[Bedford Boro system]*	2	2	0.654	NA	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfectant Residuals							
Chlorine – Distribution System							
Chlorine (ppm) *[BTMA distribution system]*	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Max Level Detected= 1.55 *(6/1/2017)*	1.2 to 1.55	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm) *[Bedford Borough distribution system]*	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Max Level Detected= 1.03	1.03 to 1.66	1/2017	No	
Chlorine (ppm) – Entry Points							
BTMA Bowman Wells (ppm)	MinRDL=0.4	NA	Min Level Detected =1.34 5/3/2017	1.34 to 1.89	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes
BTMA Bedford Springs Well (ppm)		NA	Min Level Detected = 1.23 1/18/2017	1.23 to 1.9	2017	No	
BTMA Shaffer Wells (ppm)		NA	Min Level Detected= 1.27 9/3/2017	1.27 to 1.71	2017	No	
Bedford Borough System (ppm)	MinRDL=0.2	NA	Min Level Detected= 0.665	0.665 to 2.013	7/24/2017	No	
Disinfection By-Products							
Trihalomethanes, Total (ppb) [*BTMA distribution system]*	80	NA	2.69	ND to 2.69	3rd Qtr 2017	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Trihalomethanes, Total (ppb) [*Bedford Borough distribution system]*	80	N/A	37.8	20.8 to 58.2	2017	No	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) [*Bedford Boro distribution system]*	60	N/A	41.9	30.3 to 53.6	2017	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon *(Bedford Borough Water Treatment System)*					
Contaminant	Range of % removal required	Range of % removal achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Violation	Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon *[Bedford Borough System]*	35%	0% to 35%	4	Y*	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	# Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Sample Period	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb) *[BTMA Distribution System]*	15	0	1.92	Zero out of 10 samples	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) *[BTMA Distribution System]*	1.3	1.3	0.946	Zero out of 10 samples	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (ppb) *[Bedford Borough Distribution System]*	15	0	2.22	Zero out of 20 samples	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) *[Bedford Borough Distribution System]*	1.3	1.3	0.432	Zero out of 20 samples	2016	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.

Violations – Bedford Township Municipal Authority Water System – One – Late CCR Submission: The 2016 Water Quality Report (CCR) was distributed to our customers by the required July 1, 2017 submission data. However, the copy of the 2016 CCR that was mailed to DEP prior to the July 1, 2017 deadline was not received by DEP. We have subsequently provided an additional copy to DEP to return to compliance.

***Violations – Bedford Borough Water System – (Note: This information is being provided since water was fed into the BTMA system from Bedford Borough for a very short period in 2017:** The Bedford Borough Water Authority received a minor violation in 2017 for issuing the Tier 3 Public Notification for the 2016 haloacetic acids (HAAs) and total trihalomethanes (THMs) minor monitoring violation more than 1 year after the violation occurred. The Public Notification was included in the 2016 CCR that was distributed in 2017 and compliance was achieved. The Bedford Borough Water Authority also did not meet the minimum percent (%) removal requirement for total organic carbon (TOC) during 2017. TOC has no health effects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include THMs and HAAs. Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer; however, the Authority DID NOT exceed the MCLs for disinfection byproducts including THMs and HAAs during 2017.

Supplemental Information Regarding Lead in Drinking Water – Although **no** samples from the BTMA distribution system that were tested for lead exceeded the established Action Limit (AL), lead was present at detectable levels in two samples analyzed in 2016. Elevated levels of lead, if present, 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 BTMA 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.

Additional contaminants are regulated and are also routinely tested for, but are **not** present at detectable levels. Contaminants that have been tested for by the Bedford Township Municipal Authority, but **not detected** in the Authority's system during 2017 or recent years, included:

- **Radioactive Contaminants: (2016)** Gross Alpha Emitters, Radium 226 & 228 & Combined Uranium
- **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) including: (2017 Shaffer Wells and 2016 all sources)** cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene; Benzene; trans-,2-Dichloroethylene; Dichloromethane; 1,2-Dichloropropane; Ethylbenzene; Styrene; Tetrachloroethylene; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; 1,1,2-Trichloroethane; Trichloroethylene; Toluene; Xylenes (total); Carbon tetrachloride; Chlorobenzene; o-Dichlorobenzene; p-Dichlorobenzene; 1-2-Dichloroethane; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; Vinyl chloride - Bowman, Shaffer and Bedford Springs Well Sources
- **Inorganic contaminants including: (2017)** Nitrates; Nitrites, **(2015)** Antimony; Arsenic; Beryllium; Cadmium; Chromium; Cyanide; Mercury; Nickel; Fluoride; Selenium; Thallium – Bowman, Shaffer and Bedford Springs sources; **(2014)** Asbestos
- **Disinfection By-products including: (2017)** Haloacetic acids – BTMA Distribution system

(List continued next page)

- **Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) including: (2017 Shaffer Wells5)** Lindane; Methoxychlor; Endothall; Di(2-Ethylhexyl)Adipate; Oxymal (Vydate); Simazine; Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate; Piclorem; Carbofuran; Hexachlorocyclopentadiene; Atrazine; Alachlor; 2,4-D; Benzo(a)pyrene; Pentachlorophenol; 1,2-Dibromo, 3 Chloroprop; Ethylene Dibromide (EDP); Chlorodane; Toxaphene; Dalpon; Diquat; Glyphosate; Dinoseb; Dioxin; Heptachlor; Heptachlor dioxide; 2,4,-D; 2,4,5-Silvex; Hexachlorobenzene; PCBs – Bowman, Shaffer and Bedford Springs Well sources.

Glossary of Terms Used in This Report

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

BTMA - Bedford Township Municipal Authority

DEP – Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection; **EPA** – US Environmental Protection Agency

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 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.

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

NA – Not Applicable **ND** – Not Detected (**pCi/L) -** PicoCuries per liter **-** A measure of radioactivity

(ppb) - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter **(ppm) -** Parts per million or milligrams per liter

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

- PLEASE CONSERVE OUR WATER RESOURCES –

The Bedford Township Municipal Authority requests that customers conserve our water resources by conserving water in the home and at places of work Efficient water use can have major environmental, public health, and economic benefits by helping to improve water quality, maintain aquatic ecosystems, and protect drinking water resources. Efficient use of water, through behavioral, operational, or equipment changes, if practiced broadly can help mitigate the effects of drought. Efficiency measures can also save the homeowner money on their water and energy bills. The following tips and suggestions were obtained from *Wateruseitwisely website* and can help you conserve water, save money and protect and preserve our water resources. For many more water saving tips and water conservation resources, please visit their website at www.wateruseitwisely.com.

Kitchen:

- When washing dishes by hand, don't let the water run. Fill one basin with wash water and the other with rinse water.
- Dishwashers typically use less water than washing dishes by hand. Now, Energy Star dishwashers save even more water and energy.
- If your dishwasher is new, cut back on rinsing. Newer models clean more thoroughly than older ones.
- Designate one glass for your drinking water each day, or refill a water bottle. This will cut down on the number of glasses to wash.
- Soak pots and pans instead of letting the water run while you scrape them clean.
- Use the garbage disposal sparingly. Instead, compost vegetable food waste and save gallons every time.
- Don't use running water to thaw food. For water efficiency and food safety, defrost food in the refrigerator.
- Install an instant water heater near your kitchen sink so you don't have to run the water while it heats up. This also reduces energy costs.
- Keep a pitcher of drinking water in the refrigerator instead of running the tap. This way, every drop goes down you and not the drain.
- Reuse leftover water from cooked or steamed foods to start a nutritious soup, it's one more way to get eight glasses of water a day.
- Cook food in as little water as possible. This also helps it retain more nutrients.
- If you accidentally drop ice cubes, don't throw them in the sink. Drop them in a house plant instead.
- When shopping for a new dishwasher, use the Consortium for Energy Efficiency website to compare water use between models.

Laundry Room:

- When doing laundry, match the water level to the size of the load.
- Washing dark clothes in cold water saves water and energy, and helps your clothes retain their color.
- When shopping for a new washing machine, compare resource savings among Energy Star models. Some can save up to 20 gallons of water per load. Check the Consortium for Energy Efficiency website to compare water use between models.

Bathroom:

- If your shower fills a one-gallon bucket in less than 20 seconds, replace the showerhead with a WaterSense® labeled model. It can save you up to 750 gallons a month
- Shorten your shower by a minute or two and you'll save up to 150 gallons per month.
- Time your shower to keep it under 5 minutes. You'll save up to 1,000 gallons per month.
- Toilet leaks can be silent! Be sure to test your toilet for leaks at least once a year.
- Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the bowl without flushing, there's a leak. Fix it and start saving gallons.
- When running a bath, plug the bathtub before turning on the water. Adjust the temperature as the tub fills.
- Upgrade older toilets with water-saving WaterSense® labeled models.
- If your toilet flapper doesn't close properly after flushing, replace it.
- Turn off the water while you brush your teeth and save up to 4 gallons a minute. That's up to 200 gallons a week for a family of four.
- If your toilet was installed before 1992, purchasing a WaterSense® labeled toilet can reduce the amount of water used for each flush.
- Consider buying a dual-flush toilet. It has two flush options: a half-flush for liquid waste and a full-flush for solid waste.
- Plug the sink instead of running the water to rinse your razor and save up to 300 gallons a month.
- Turn off the water while washing your hair and save up to 150 gallons a month.
- When washing your hands, turn the water off while you lather.
- Take 5-minute showers instead of baths. A full bathtub requires up to 70 gallons of water.
- Install water-saving aerators on all of your faucets.
- Drop tissues in the trash instead of flushing them and save water every time.
- One drip every second adds up to five gallons per day! Check your faucets and showerheads for leaks.
- While you wait for hot water, collect the running water and use it to water plants.

General Indoor:.

- Monitor your water bill for unusually high use. Your bill and water meter are tools that can help you discover leaks.
- Teach children to turn off faucets tightly after each use
- Learn how to use your water meter to check for leaks.
- Reward kids for the water-saving tips they follow.
- At home or while staying in a hotel, reuse your towels.
- Avoid recreational water toys that require a constant flow of water.
- Be a leak detective! Check all hoses, connectors, and faucets regularly for leaks.
- We're more likely to notice leaky faucets indoors, but don't forget to check outdoor faucets, pipes, and hoses.
- Run your washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.

Landscaping:

- Use porous material for walkways and patios to prevent wasteful runoff and keep water in your yard.
- Group plants with the same watering needs together to avoid overwatering some while underwatering others.
- Reduce the amount of lawn in your yard by planting shrubs and ground covers appropriate to your site and native to your region.
- Plant in the spring and fall, when the watering requirements are lower.
- Avoid planting grass in areas that are hard to water, such as steep inclines and isolated strips along sidewalks and driveways.

- Leave lower branches on trees and shrubs and allow leaf litter to accumulate on the soil. This keeps the soil cooler and reduces evaporation.
- Start a compost pile. Using compost in your garden or flower beds adds water-holding organic matter to the soil.
- Use a layer of organic mulch on the surface of your planting beds to minimize weed growth that competes for water.
- For automatic water savings, direct water from rain gutters and HVAC systems to water-loving plants in your landscape.
- Use a trowel, shovel, or soil probe to examine soil moisture depth. If the top two to three inches of soil are dry, it's time to water.
- Set a kitchen timer when using the hose as a reminder to turn it off. A running hose can discharge up to 10 gallons per minute.
- Check your sprinkler system frequently and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk or street.
- Minimize evaporation by watering during the early morning hours when temperatures are cooler and winds are lighter.
- Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it. If water runs off your lawn easily, split your watering time into shorter periods for better absorption.
- Water only when necessary. More plants die from over-watering than from under-watering.
- Signs of overwatering: Leaves turn lighter shades of green or yellow, young shoots wilt, and sometimes algae or fungi grow.
- Don't water your lawn on windy days when most of the water blows away or evaporates.
- Use drip irrigation for shrubs and trees to apply water directly to the roots, where it's needed.
- Water your plants deeply but less frequently to encourage deep root growth and drought tolerance.
- Use sprinklers that deliver big drops of water close to the ground. Smaller drops and mist often evaporate before hitting the ground.
- Use a rain barrel to harvest rainwater from gutters for watering gardens and landscapes.

General Outdoor:

- Winterize outdoor spigots when temperatures dip below freezing to prevent pipes from leaking or bursting.
- Use a commercial car wash that recycles water. Or, wash your car on the lawn, and you'll water your grass at the same time.
- Wash your pets outdoors, in an area of your lawn that needs water.
- When cleaning out fish tanks, give the nutrient-rich water to your non-edible plants.
- When you give your pet fresh water, don't throw the old water down the drain. Use it to water your trees or shrubs.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean patios, sidewalks and driveways, and save water every time.
- If you have an evaporative cooler, direct the water drain to plants in your landscape.

Check out these additional websites for more water conservation information:

www.epa.gov/WaterSense; wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/index.php; www.americanwater.com/49ways.php; www.epa.gov/greenhomes/ConserveWater.htm; www.h2ouse.org/

Please help us find leaks, save water and reduce water service costs… Because water lines are located underground, leaks may go unnoticed for days and even years resulting in a considerable waste of our valuable water resource and additional costs for all customers. Please help us locate these leaks by reporting to the Water Department any occurrences of: water running in locations that are normally dry; wet spots in yards and streets; the sound of water running in your home when water is not in use; the sound of water trickling or running in a storm inlet when it is not raining; sudden or unusually low water pressure; and slugs of discolored or cloudy water. When an occurrence such as this is reported, a representative of the water department will make contact and investigate the situation.

Bedford Township Municipal Authority
1007 Shed Road, Suite 102
Bedford PA 15522

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This report shows our water quality and what it means. **IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS REPORT** or questions concerning your water utility, please contact Mr. Verl Miller, Water System Manager at (814) 623-7879, Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. 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 Authority meetings. They are held at 4:00 p.m. on the first Wednesday of each month at the Bedford Township Municipal Building located at 1007 Shed Road, Suite 2, in Bedford Township. For more information regarding the Bedford Township Municipal Authority and the BTMA water system, you may visit the Authority's webpage on the PA Rural Water Association website at: http://www.prwa.com/btma.

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