

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE MUNICIPAL WATER AUTHORITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF JENNER PWSID # 4560017

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.)*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Your local water officials vigilantly safeguard its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

We obtain water from the Somerset County General Authority whose source is the Quemahoning Dam, which is a surface water source, located at 476 Quemahoning Dam Road, Hollsopple, PA 15935. They purchase bulk raw water from the Cambria-Somerset Authority and process the raw water through their treatment plant located at 458 Mastillo Road, Hollsopple, PA 15935.

A Source Water Assessment of the Quemahoning Dam source was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment & Protection web page at (<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermtg/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP Cambria Office Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (814) 472-1800

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

We want our 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 Thursday of every month at the Jenner Township Municipal Bldg. at Jenner Crossroads beginning at 7:00 PM. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Authority Chairman Robert Blough at (814) 629-5504.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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

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.

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

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 contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate (Somerset County)	10	10	1.26	N/A	(ppm)	9/11/23	N	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (Somerset County)	2	2	0.035	N/A	(ppm)	9/11/23	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (Somerset County)	N/A	N/A	0.0014	N/A	(ppm)	9/11/23	N	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water, erosion in the production of steel alloys.
Chlorine (Twp. of Jenner) (Distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.56 (May 2023)	0.28 – 0.56	(ppm)	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (Twp. Of Jenner)	60	N/A	39.94 (1) 1st Quarter 2023	0 – 63.20	(ppb)	2023	N	By –product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM's (Total Trihalomethanes) (Twp. of Jenner)	80	N/A	60.34 (1) 4th Quarter 2023	45.90 – 75.20	(ppb)	2023	N	By –product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha (Somerset County)	15	0	6.04	N/A	(pCi/l)	9/9/20	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon (Somerset County)	TT	n/a	% Removal Required 35%	0 Quarters out of compliance	% Removed Achieved 26%-41% (2)	2023	N	Naturally Present in the environment

(1) These are the highest running annual average calculated during 2023.

(2) Although the % removal is less than 35% it meets the alternative compliance criteria for TOC.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead 2022 (Twp. of Jenner)	15	0	0	(ppb)	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 2022 (Twp. of Jenner)	1.3	1.3	0.242	(ppm)	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

"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 Municipal Water Authority of the Township of Jenner 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>.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual								
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Lowest Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Chlorine (Somerset County) 2023	0.20	1.19	1.19 - 1.81	ppm	12/03/23	N	Water additive used to control microbes.	

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity (Somerset County)	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.120 NTU	01/12/23	N	Soil Runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	2023	N	

Violations: During the week of April 9th-15th 2023, we failed to monitor for Distribution Chlorine. The Distribution Chlorine sample was taken on April 16th, 2023 which is outside of the weekly monitoring requirement. Public Notification regarding this violation is enclosed at the end of this report.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE.
HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Jenner Township Municipal Authority.

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 our water for Distribution Chlorine weekly. During the week of April 9th-15th 2023, we failed to monitor for Distribution Chlorine, therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. The Distribution Chlorine sample was taken on April 16th, 2023, which is outside of the weekly monitoring requirement.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Distribution Chlorine 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 taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Distribution Chlorine	Weekly	1	April 9-15, 2023	April 16, 2023

What happened? What was done?

During 2023 we failed to monitor for Distribution Chlorine during the week of April 9th-15th. The Distribution Chlorine sample was taken on April 16th.

For more information, please contact Robert Blough at (814) 629-5504 .

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Jenner Township Municipal Authority.

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