

East Taylor Municipal Authority

2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #4110043

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Randy James at 814-539-1903. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 4th Tuesday of the month at the East Taylor Fire Hall Building at 7:00 pm. The public is welcome.

THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Our water source is surface water from the Greater Johnstown Water Authority's Saltlick Treatment Plant. The reservoir is located in the village of Mineral Point in East Taylor Township. The treated water is then gravity fed into the distribution system. A source water assessment of Johnstown's source was completed in 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to mining activities, two utility substations, oil and gas wells, a junkyard, and a petroleum storage facility. Overall, our source has little to moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the assessment are available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (Keyword: "DEP source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Cambria Office Records Management Unit at 814-472-1900.

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* (800-426- 4791).

MONITORING YOUR WATER

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. The State allows us to monitor 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. The date has been noted on the sampling results table. Some of the results are entry point samples from the Greater Johnstown Water Authority. They are noted in the table.

DEFINITIONS

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.

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.

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

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

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	80	N/A	42.775 ⁽¹⁾ 4 th Quarter	28.90-61.00	ppb	2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	60	N/A	28.775 ⁽¹⁾ 4 th Quarter	19.00-43.60	ppb	2024	N	By-product of drinking Water chlorination
Barium (Johnstown)	2	2	0.47	N/A	ppm	2/5/25	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.94 (December)	0.52-0.94	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes

(1) These are the highest running annual average calculated during 2024.

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 (Johnstown) 2024	0.20	0.75	0.75-1.80	ppm	1/3/24	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper 2022								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Range of Tap Sampling Results	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0.51	0.00-0.809	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.371	0.0238-0.538	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Lead: 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 East Taylor Municipal Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact the East Taylor Municipal Authority at 814-539-1903. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The East Taylor Municipal Authority prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting The Municipal Authority.

Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity (Johnstown)	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.06	9/30/24	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%	2024	N	

VIOLATIONS: In November of 2024 we monitored for Total Coliform but failed to report the results to the PA Department of Environmental Protection by the required due date resulting in a reporting violation.

During 2024 we were required to monitor for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA) \pm 3 days of July 15, 2024 but didn't sample until July 25, 2024 resulting in a monitoring violations. Public Notification regarding these violations is enclosed at the end of this report.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, are by-products 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

OTHER INFORMATION

Your water company can **SHUT OFF YOUR SERVICE WITHOUT GIVING YOU NOTICE** for the following reasons:

- STEALING WATER SERVICE
- GETTING SERVICE THROUGH FRAUD
- TAMPERING WITH YOUR METER
- UNSAFE SERVICE CONDITIONS
- GIVING THEM A BAD CHECK TO STOP TERMINATION

PUBLIC NOTICE

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 East Taylor 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 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 2024 we were required to monitor for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) \pm 3 days of July 15, 2024 but didn't sample until July 25, 2024 resulting in monitoring violations 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 contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Quarterly	0	± 3 days of July 15, 2024	July 25,2024
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Quarterly	0	± 3 days of July 15, 2024	July 25,2024

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

During 2024 we were required to monitor for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and *Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* ± 3 days of July 15, 2024 but didn't sample until July 25, 2024. The samples were taken on July 25, 2024.

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.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact Randy James at 814-322-6732.

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