2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Haines-Aaronsburg Municipal Authority

PWSID #: 4140108

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 Haines Aaronsburg Municipal Authority at 814-349-5087 (leave message)**.** 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 the 3rd Wednesday of every month at 7:00 pm at the Haines Township Building located at 153 South Rachels Way, Aaronsburg, PA 16820.

SOURCE OF WATER:

Spring #1, Spring #2, and Well #4. All of these sources are classified as groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. All three water sources that are utilized by Haines-Aaronsburg Municipal Authority are located north of the water filtration plant in Aaronsburg, Pa.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources 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/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm).

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 Pa. DEP North Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3636.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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, 2022. 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.

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.

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

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)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

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 (2022)	0.2	0.91	0.91-1.37	ppm	11/2/22	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Barium	2	2	0.0635	2 Samples Both were 0.0635	ppm	11/3/22	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
(HAA5's) Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	0.00	All 4 Quarters in 2022 were 0 Detects	ppb	2022	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomenthanes)	80	N/A	9.90* 2nd Quarter	1.78–4.36	ppb	2022	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.88 (December)	0.46-0.88	ppm	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*The highest running annual average calculated during the 2022 calendar year.

Turbidity						
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contaminatio**
Turbidity	TT=2 NTU for a single measurement	0	2.195	7/21/22	Y*	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤1.0 NTU		92.80 % July 2022	2022	Y*	

***Violations:** In July and November of 2022 we failed to meet the treatment technique of 95% of our readings being ≤1.0 NTU, during several months in 2022 we had instances of not meeting the treatment technique that turbidity levels be less than or equal to 2.0 NTU at all times, and we failed to accurately report the results of our turbidity to the PA Department of Environmental Protection. Public Notifications regarding these violations were distributed in April 2023. As a result of these situations, there was a chance that the water may have put at risk people with severely compromised immune systems, infants, and some elderly. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**# Of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead (2022)	15	0	7.93	ppb	1 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2022)	1.3	1.3	0.52	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Information about Lead

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. Haines-Aaronsburg Municipal Authority 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.*

The Haines-Aaronsburg Municipal Authority attempts to always provide the safest and most cost-effective water supply to its customers. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms, which include bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens, may be harmful. The water supply is filtered and disinfected, and we strive to meet or exceed all state and federal safe drinking water standards.

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 stormwater run-off, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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).