



PO Box 253, 80 Railroad Ave., Roulette, PA 16746
(814) 544-7549

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it 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 Cody Lentz at the

Township Office at (814) 544-7549. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Roulette Township Office.

SOURCES OF WATER: The drinking water that was supplied to your home is obtained from two sources. The primary source is an underground well that is located on the Snyder Farm on Lanninger Creek Road. The secondary source is an underground well located at the end of Lanninger Creek Road Ext. at our Storage Tank location.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY: The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has conducted assessments of potential contaminant threats to the raw water quality of all public drinking water sources as required by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act. This Source Water Assessment provides information to support local and state efforts to protect the raw water quality of Roulette Township Water Authority’s drinking water source. The information pertains to the watershed that provides raw water to the Authority, which is then treated for drinking water use. The assessment pertains to “source water” rather than “tap” water. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the report are available at the PADEP Williamsport Office, Records Management Unit at 208 W. Third St., Suite 101, Williamsport, PA 17701 (570) 327-3675.

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: Roulette Township Water Authority routinely monitors 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, 2021. The State allows us to monitor for 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 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.
- 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 expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level** - 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.
- Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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/)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic Entry Point 101 Entry Point 103*	10 10	0 0	2.00 20.60*	N/A 5.23-20.60*	(ppb) (ppb)	10/13/21 2017*	N N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Run off from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.101	N/A	(ppm)	10/13/21	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead Entry Point 101	N/A	N/A	0.806	N/A	(ppb)	4/8/20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper Entry Point 101	N/A	N/A	1.27	N/A	(ppm)	4/8/20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.21 (January)	0.61-1.21	(ppm)	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (Distribution)	80	N/A	8.38	N/A	(ppb)	10/6/21	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

* Entry Point 103 has not been used since March of 2015.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 (2021)							
6/9/21	15	0	2.40	ppb	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
7/28/21	15	0	2.23	ppb	0 out of 20	N	
Copper (2021)							
6/9/21	1.3	1.3	0.756	ppm	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
7/28/21	1.3	1.3	0.627	ppm	0 out of 20	N	

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 (2021) Entry Point 101	0.40	0.54	0.54-1.51	ppm	7/7/21	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 Roulette Township Water 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>."

Violations: In September of 2019 we monitored for Lead and Copper in the distribution system at 10 sample locations. We exceeded the Action Level at 2 sites for **lead** requiring us to sample 2 more times at 20 sites and submit Public Education to our customers. We sampled on June 9, 2021 and July 28, 2021. All samples were within compliance levels. Public Education about lead in our water system was distributed to our customers on June 30th, 2021 although it was distributed after the required due date.

There were many more contaminants with no detects tested for in 2021 that are not required to be included in the Consumer Confidence Report. You may see these results, as well as other information related to the Roulette Township Water Department by visiting <http://www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us/dwrs/HTM/SelectionCriteria.html>. Select "Public Water System ID" at the top, type in 653007 where it asks for PWS ID and select the criteria you are interested in.

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, 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 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 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.
- 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).