



**ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY
REPORT FOR 2019
LEWIS RUN BOROUGH
PWSID #6420020**



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

We are pleased to present you this year's annual drinking water quality report. An Interconnect with Bradford City Water Authority (BCWA), Bradford, PA, is our primary water source. James DeCasper is Lewis Run Borough's Certified Public Water Operator.

Lewis Run Borough routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The data has been noted on the sampling results table.

Violations: During September and October of 2019 we monitored for Distribution Chlorine each week but failed to report the results to the PA Department of Environmental Protection by the required due date, resulting in monitoring/reporting violations.

Lewis Run Borough did not have any parameters exceeding the MCL's established by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

LEWIS RUN REGULATED CONTAMINANTS SAMPLING RESULTS TABLE

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL= 4	MRDLG =4	0.79 (January)	0.29-0.79	ppm	2019 Sampled Monthly	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	52.625 * (4th Quarter)	26.50-84.90	ppb	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	37.775* (2nd Quarter)	14.60-59.10	ppb	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

“The row which contains an * indicates that these are the highest locational running annual average calculated during 2019.

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 (2019)	15	0	1.50	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2019)	1.3	1.3	0.024	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. Lewis Run Borough 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>."

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.

Running Annual Average (RAA) - All four (4) quarters added and then divided by four (4) gives you your running annual average.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL’s are set at close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of 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 drinking water 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l)

Parts per billion (ppb) = one part per billion (corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000).

Parts per million (ppm) = one part per million (corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000).

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

WATER MONITORING RESULTS

Bradford City

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Contaminate (UOM)	MinRDL	Lowest	Range	Date	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (ppm)	0.20	0.00* 11/3/19	0-1.98	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Entry point disinfectant residual of zero on 11/03/2019, was due to the changing of reagents. Manual lab monitoring confirmed acceptable disinfectant levels.

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	0.28	N/A	ppm	1/9/19	N	Runoff from fertilizer use Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)

Contaminate	% Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Qtrs out of Compliance	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
TOC (2019)	35%	34%-50%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

TURBIDITY

Contaminate (UOM)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Date	Violation	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.409 NTU	12/5/19	Y*	Soil runoff.
	TT = at least 95% of monthly samples <= 0.3 NTU	0	100%	2019	N	

* Failure to Report: During 2019, PA DEP issued a Failure to Report Required Turbidity results for February for both IFE and CFE. All sampling had been performed, but inadvertently were not reported. This violation was immediately corrected as soon as it was identified, and compliance was achieved.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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. 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. 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.

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 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, which 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).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Borough Hall at 814-368-6350 or by mail at PO Box 265, Lewis Run, PA 16738. You are invited to attend our meetings held at the Borough building on the second Tuesday of each month, beginning at 7:00 p.m. Drinking water results for all public water suppliers is available online at www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us Our PWSID is 6420020. Thank you for taking the time to review this report.