

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Irvona Municipal Authority PWSID#6170025

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 to someone who understands it.)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water source is Hockenberry Run Reservoir and a well drawing from the Mauch Chunk Aquifer. In addition, we have drilled two new wells in the borough which are pending permits. We currently have a source water protection plant with the help of the Department of Environment Protection, North Central Regional Office.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **The Irvona Municipal Authority at (814) 672-3959**. We want our valued 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 the third Monday of the month at 7 PM at the Irvona Treatment Plant. The Plant is located at the end of Hemlock Street in the Hoop-up Section of Irvona Borough.

Irvona Municipal Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below that 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 of 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

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.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Likely Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.21	N/A	8/26/20	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	29.925* (1st Quarter)	0.00 – 25.30	2020	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	N/A	37.875* (1st Quarter)	24.00 – 37.00	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm) (Distribution)	MRLD =4	MRLDG = 4	0.81 (February)	0.45 – 0.81	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes

*The highest running annual average calculated during the 2020 calendar year.

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 (2020)	0.2	0.56	0.56 – 1.90	ppm	12/28/20	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Likely Sources of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.06	2/9/20	N	Soil runoff
	TT = at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	2020	N	

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites above AL of Total Sites	Violation Yes/No	Likely Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb) (2019)	15	0	12.00	1 out of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) (2019)	1.3	1.3	0.416	0 out of 10	No	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. Irvona 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>.”

2020 Violations:

- In the 2nd quarter of 2020 we sampled for Haloacetic Acids(5) and Trihalomethanes but failed to report the results to the PA Department of Environmental Protection by the required due date.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts or industrial process and petroleum production and mining activities.

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

Please call the IMA at **(814) 672-3959** if you have any questions.

- PLEASE CONSERVE OUR WATER RESOURCES -

The IMA requests that customers conserve our water resources by conserving water in the home and at places of work. The following tips and suggestions provided by the US EPA can help you conserve water, save money and protect and preserve our water resources:

Check faucets and pipes for leaks.

Don't use the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket.

Check your toilets for leaks.

Use your water meter to check for hidden water leaks.

Install water-saving shower heads and low-flow faucet aerators.

Put plastic bottles or float booster in your toilet tank.

Insulate your water pipes.

Take shorter showers.

Turn off the water after you wet your toothbrush.

Rinse your razor in the sink

Use your dishwasher and clothes washer for only full loads.

Minimize use of kitchen sink garbage disposal units.

When washing dishes by hand, don't leave the water running for rinsing

Don't let the faucet run while you clean vegetables.

Keep a bottle of drinking water in the fridge.

Plant drought-resistant lawns, shrubs, and plants.

Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants.

Don't water the gutter.

Water your lawn only when it needs it.

Deep-soak your lawn.

Water during the early parts of the day; avoid watering when it's windy.

Add organic matter and use efficient watering systems for shrubs, flower beds and lawns.

Don't run the hose while washing your car

Check for leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets and couplings.

Because water lines are located underground, leaks may go unnoticed for days and even years resulting in a considerable waste of our valuable water resource and additional costs for all customers. Please help us locate these leaks by reporting to the Authority office any occurrences of: water running in locations that are normally dry; wet spots in yards and streets; the sound of water running in your home when water is not in use; the sound of water trickling or running in a storm inlet when it is not raining; sudden or unusually low water pressure; and slugs of discolored or cloudy water. When an occurrence such as this is reported, a representative of the Authority will make contact and investigate the situation.