

2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 5030027 NAME: Worthington West Franklin Joint Municipal Authority

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 Dave, Josh, or Chris at (724) 297-5630. 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 second Monday of every month at 6:00 PM in the Municipal Authority Office, 102 W Main St / Ruffaner Rd, Worthington.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

We currently have five wells located in West Franklin Township – three of these wells are near Bear Street, the remaining two are not far from Cherry Street. In addition to our wells we also have the ability to purchase water from Kittanning Suburban Joint Water Authority (KSJWA).

NOTE: Since water was purchased from KSJWA during 2021, we must provide you with results from their '21 report:
→Nitrate – 0.36 ppm; →Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) 20.7-112 ppb; →Haloacetic Acids (HAA) 13.2-50.3 ppb;
→Total Organic Carbon – 46% removal; →Chlorine @ entry point 1.34-2.50 ppm - @ distribution 0.20-2.20 ppm;
→Turbidity – 0.165 NTU with at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU; →Lead – 90th percentile value 0.0 ppb and
→Copper – 90th percentile value .355 ppm.

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, 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:

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.

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

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

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	1.11	.0919-1.11	ppm	8/31/21	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine @ distribution	4	4	avg	0.58 – 1.06	ppm	12/21	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate @entry	10	10	1.59	1.59-1.59	ppm	9/21/21	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	60	n/a	1.55 avg	0-4.2	ppb	8/3/21	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	n/a	7.68 avg	5.56-10.6	ppb	8/3/21	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

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 6/1/19 to 9/30/19	15	0	0	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper 6/1/19 to 9/30/19	1.3	1.3	0.121	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine – Bear St	0.77	0.80	0.80 – 1.71	ppm	5/19/21	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine-Cherry St	0.45	0.45	0.45 – 2.03		5/27/21		

OTHER / VIOLATIONS:

Sampling was conducted as required. We had no exceedance violations, but the lab had a few errors that resulted in ‘untimely’ responses. In the future we will continue to do our best to conduct and report all sampling.

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).

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. The Worthington West Franklin Joint 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>.

Water Saving Tips

Water-saving plumbing fixtures and appliances are cost effective, providing permanent long-term economic advantages. Low-flow toilets, showerheads and faucet aerators save valuable water and energy used to heat water without requiring a change in personal use habits.

Repair All Leaks

A dripping faucet is more than annoying; it's expensive. Even small leaks can waste significant amounts of water. Hot water leaks are not only a waste of water, but also of the energy needed to heat the water.

Leaks inside a toilet can waste up to 200 gallons of water a day. Toilet leaks can be detected by adding a few drops of food coloring to water in the toilet tank. If the colored water appears in the bowl, the tank is leaking. Repair leaking

Use Water-Saving Plumbing Fixtures/Appliances

– Bathroom

- The Federal Energy Act of January 1994 limited all new manufactured toilets to 1.6 gallons per flush. If the toilet was manufactured before 1994, place a plastic gallon container in the toilet tank to save water with each flush.
- Install low-flow showerheads that use no more than 2.5 gallons per minute at maximum flow.
- Install low-flow faucets that use no more than 2.2 gallons per minute at maximum flow.

– Kitchen/Laundry

- Replace the more common, less efficient, top loading clothes washer with a high-efficiency, front-loading washer that uses about 30 percent less water and 40 to 50 percent less energy.
- Operate the clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are fully loaded.
- Install low-flow aerators on all faucets.

Change Water Use Habits

– Water Saving Tips Inside the Home

- Turn the faucet off while brushing teeth. Use a glass of water for rinsing teeth.
- When shaving, use a sink filled with rinse water. Do not let the faucet flow.
- Take short showers instead of baths and consider bathing small children together.
- Do not use the toilet as a trash can.
- If the shower has a single hand control or shut off valve, turn off the flow while soaping or shampooing.
- Refrigerate a bottle of drinking water instead of letting a faucet flow until the water is cold enough to drink. □□Turn the faucet off while cleaning vegetables. Rinse them in the sink with the drain closed or in a pan.
- When washing dishes by hand, do not leave the faucet flowing for rinsing. Instead, use a dish rack and spray device to rinse them. If there are two sinks, fill one with soapy water and one with rinse water.
- Fill the sink with water to pre-rinse dishes before putting them in the dishwasher.

– Water Saving Tips Outside the Home

- Use a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways, steps and sidewalks.
- Wash the car with water from a bucket. If a hose is used, control the flow with an automatic shut off nozzle.
- Water the lawn only when needed. If grass does not spring back after walking on it, it probably needs water.
- Water the lawn or garden during the coolest part of the day. Do not water on windy days.
- Set sprinklers to water the lawn or garden only. Do not water the street or sidewalk.
- Use soaker hoses and trickle irrigation systems to reduce the amount of water used by 20 to 50 percent.
- Mulch around shrubs and garden plants to reduce evaporation from the soil and inhibit weeds.
- In landscaping, use native plants that require less care and water than ornamental varieties.
- Cover the swimming pool to prevent evaporation.
- Adjust the lawn mower to a higher setting to provide natural ground shade and to promote water retention