2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

W.St.Clair Twp. / Pleasantville Boro Municipal Water Authority

PWSID #: 4050020

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 the water authority office at 814-839-2965. 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 First Thursday of every month at 6:00 PM in the Water Authority conference room unless advertised of change.

SOURCE OF WATER:

Our water source is ground water from a well #1 located on Chestnut Ridge. Our pumping station and treatment plant is located on Dunnings Creek Road

A *Source Water Assessment* of our source was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to deicing materials, accidental spills along roads, and leaks in underground storage tanks**.** Overall, our source has moderate risk of significant contamination. 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 supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP Altoona Regional Office Records Management Unit at (814) 946-7290.

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, 2019. 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)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) ***pCi/L*** = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL =4	MRDL =4	1.17 (January 2019)	0.81-1.30	ppm	Monthly 2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate	10	10	3.83	N/A	ppm	1/14/19	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	4.12	N/A	ppb	9/16/19	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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 (2019)	0.80	0.82	0.82-1.58	ppm	5/27/19	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 2019	15	0	1.01	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper 2019	1.3	1.3	0.321	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits and leeching 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. The W.St. Clair Twp. / Pleasantville Boro Municipal 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 2019 we monitored for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids at the wrong sampling location. We also in December of 2019 failed to sample for Distribution Chlorine during the week of December 22,2019 thru December 28,2019. Public Notification regarding these violations is enclosed at the end of this report.

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).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for W.St.Clair Twp. / Pleasantville Boro Municipal Water Authority

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2019 we monitored for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) at the wrong sampling location. We also in December of 2019 failed to sample for Distribution Chlorine during the week of December 22,2019 thru December 28,2019 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Trihalomethanes (TTHM), Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Distribution Chlorine and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were or will be taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Annual/Site ID #701	0	± 3 days of September 15, 2019	± 3 days of September 15, 2020
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Annual/Site ID #701	0	± 3 days of September 15, 2019	± 3 days of September 15, 2020
Distribution Chlorine	Once a Week	(4) December 2019	The Week of 12/22/19 thru 12/28/19	Once a Week

What happened? What was done?

During 2019 we monitored for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) at the wrong sampling location. We also in December of 2019 failed to sample for Distribution Chlorine during the week of December 22,2019 thru December 28,2019.

For more information, please contact James A. Ratchford at 814-839-2965.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the W.St.Clair Twp. / Pleasantville Boro Municipal Water Authority.

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Violation ID #'S-37602, 37603, & 08103