2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 6240005, Jay Township Water 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 the Authority at 814-787-8853 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 1st Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Jay Township Office located at 81 E. Teaberry Street Weedville, PA 15868.

SOURCES OF WATER:

Jay Township Water Authority obtains its water from two surface water sources and one groundwater source. The surface water sources, Byrnes Run and Kersey Run, are the primary sources used. The groundwater source, Byrnedale Well #1 is used intermittently, such as when the streams are extremely dirty or when there are issues at the surface treatment plant. These sources are located approximately ½ mile northwest of the Village of Byrnedale.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to mining sites and oil/gas wells. Overall, our sources have little risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045. 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 Northwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (814) 332-6945.

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, 2022. 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.

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)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.33 October	0.95 - 1.33	ppm	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	9.99 (1st Quarter) **(a)**	0.00 – 12.50	ppb	2022	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trilahomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	12.7225 (1st Quarter) **(a)**	1.83 – 24.80	ppb	2022	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium	2	2	0.112	0.041-0.112	ppm	2021	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	0.13	0.00-0.13	ppm	9/21/22	N	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks: sewage: Erosion of natural; deposits
Uranium	30	0	15.79	14.68-15.79	ppb	2/9/22	N	Erosion of natural deposits

(a) Indicates the highest running annual average calculated during the year 2022.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual 2022							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	0.20	0.44	0.44-2.20	ppm	8/26/22	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 2021	15	0	2.95	ppb	1 of 58	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 2021	1.3	1.3	0.211	ppm	0 of 58	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching 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. Jay 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.*

Turbidity						
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.294	6/4/22	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		100%	2022	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	**Range of % Removal Required**	**Range of percent removal achieved**	**Number of quarters out of compliance**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
TOC	35%	20.13 – 38.82% (a)	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

(a) Alternative compliance criteria (ACC) used to determine compliance with the TT.

OTHER VIOLATIONS: In June, August, and November of 2022 we sampled for Distribution and Entry Point Chlorine and June for Turbidity but failed to report the results to the PA Department of Environmental Protection by the required due date.

In 2022 we failed to sample Inorganic Chemicals and Volatile Organic Chemicals, Alkalinity and Total Organic Carbon in the 4th Quarter of 2022, and Entry Point Chlorine from 9/1/22 through 9/5/22. Public Notification 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).

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OTHER INFORMATION:

For more information, please contact Ken Caldwell at (814) 787-8532.

Jay Township Water Authority
P.O. Box 69
49 Kennedy St.
Byrnedale, PA 15827

'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 Jay Township Water Authority, PWSID# 6240005

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 Jay Township 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 2022 we failed to sample Inorganic Chemicals and Volatile Organic Chemicals, Alkalinity and Total Organic Carbon in the 4th Quarter of 2022, and Entry Point Chlorine from 9/1/22 through 9/5/22 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 Inorganic Chemicals, Volatile Organic Chemicals, Alkalinity, Total Organic Carbon, and Entry Point 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
Inorganic Chemicals	Annual	0	2022	March 2023
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCS)	Annual	0	2022	March 2023
Alkalinity	Quarterly	3	3rd Quarter of 2022	12/12/22
Total Organic Carbon	Quarterly	3	3rd Quarter of 2022	12/12/22
Entry Point Chlorine	Daily	0	9/1/22 Through 9/5/22	9/6/22

(IOCS) Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide (Free), Fluoride, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Antimony, Beryllium, and Thallium.

(VOCS)-1,2,4-Trichlorobenze, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Xylenes (Total), Dichloromethane, O-Dichlorobenzene, Para-Dichlorobenzene, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Trichloroethylene, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Tetrachloroethylene, Chlorobenzene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Styrene

What happened? What was done?

During 2022we failed to sample Inorganic Chemicals and Volatile Organic Chemicals, Alkalinity and Total Organic Carbon in the 4th Quarter of 2022, and Entry Point Chlorine from 9/1/22 through 9/5/22. _

For more information, please contact at 814-787-8853.

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