

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4310016 NAME: MOUNT UNION 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 Rodney Fleck or Phil Stewart at 814-542-4051.

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 Wednesday of each month at 3:30 p.m. at the Municipal Building, 9 West Market Street, Mount Union, Pennsylvania.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources are Lake Mount Union Dam, or as commonly called Singer's Gap Reservoir (surface water), Well #1 and Well #2 at the Riverview Industrial Park (ground water). And Well #3 (Lemkelde) just off of Country Club Road (also Ground water).

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 of are potentially most susceptible to Nitrite/Nitrate and Turbidity. Overall, our sources have little 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, 2023. 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 that, 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.

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)

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

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

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants 2023								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
(HAA)ppb Halo acetic Acids	60	n/a	12.7275	0 - 37.5	PPB	2023	N	By-product of drinking water disinfections
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	80	n/a	32.695	0.72 – 83.1	PPB	2023	N	By-product of drinking water disinfections
Chlorine Distribution	4	4	0.84	0.51 – 0.84	PPM	November 2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Chemical Contaminants 2023								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate EP-104	10	10	1.08	0 - 1.08	PPM	6-1-2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Nitrate EP-105	10	10	1.08		PPM	5-18-2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Dalapon (SOC) EP-102	0.2	0.2	0.0011		PPM	5-16-2023	N	Runoff from Contaminated Soil (From Pesticides).

Chemical Contaminants 2023								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
GROSS ALPHA EP-102	15	0	3.71	-	pCi/L	5-16-2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226 EP-102	5	0	1.04	-	pCi/L	5-16-2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine EP-102	0.2	0	0 – 1.92	PPM	04-22-2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine EP-104	0.4	0.32	0.32 - 1.2	PPM	08-20-2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine EP-105	0.4	0.45	0.45 - 1.24	PPM	04-18-2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity 2023						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.1	1-6-2023	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples \leq 0.3 NTU		100%	2023	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) 2023					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	35-50	48.3 – 68.8	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper 2022							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	2.3	PPB	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.583	PPM	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Chemical Contaminants 2021								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium EP-102	2	2	0.058	-	PPM	5-13-2021	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium EP-104	2	2	0.0357	-	PPM	5-13-2021	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium EP-105	2	2	0.0368	-	PPM	5-13-2021	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Chemical Contaminants 2019								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Calcium	N/A	N/A	1.9	0 – 1.9	PPM	2-25-2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Magnesium	N/A	N/A	0.959	0 – 0.959	PPM	2-25-2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 Mount Union 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>.

OTHER VIOLATIONS

In February of 2023 a weekly distribution Chlorine reading was reported late.

In March of 2023 a daily log inactivation for Entry Point 102 was reported late.

In August of 2023 the quarterly TTHM exceeded the allowable limit of 80 PPB causing a violation. Public notification was given and in November the Quarterly TTHM was well below 80PPB keeping the average in compliance.

OTHER INFORMATION

As always we appreciate our customer's patience as we complete necessary maintenance projects throughout the system.