

East Taylor Municipal Authority
2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #4110043

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 Randy James at 814-539-1903. 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 on the 4th Tuesday of the month at the East Taylor Fire Hall Building at 7:30 pm. The public is welcome.

THE SOURCE OF YOUR DRINKING WATER

Our water source is surface water from the Greater Johnstown Water Authority's Saltlick Treatment Plant. The reservoir is located in the village of Mineral Point in East Taylor Township. The treated water is then gravity fed into the distribution system. A source water assessment of Johnstown's source was completed in 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to mining activities, two utility substations, oil and gas wells, a junkyard and a petroleum storage facility. Overall our source has little to moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the assessment are available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (Keyword: "DEP source water"). 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 PADEP Cambria Office Records Management Unit at 814-472-1900.

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. Some of the results are entry point samples from the Greater Johnstown Water Authority. They are noted in the 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

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

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

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

| Chemical Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) | 80 | N/A | 61.125 ⁽¹⁾ 4th Quarter | 31.0-103.0 | ppb | 2019 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's) | 60 | N/A | 85.40 ⁽¹⁾ 4th Quarter | 32.10-110.0 | ppb | 2019 | Y | By-product of drinking Water chlorination |
| Barium (Johnstown) | 2 | 2 | 0.0411 | N/A | ppm | 3/6/19 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine (Distribution) | MRDL=4 | MRDLG=4 | 0.93 (December) | 0.62-0.93 | ppm | 2019 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |

(1) These are the highest running annual average calculated during 2019.

| 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 (Johnstown) 2019 | 0.20 | 0.50 | 0.50-1.65 | ppm | 2/11/19 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Contaminant | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90 th Percentile Value | Units | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Lead (2019) | 15 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 out of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (2019) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.314 | ppm | 0 out of 10 | 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. East Taylor 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>.

| Turbidity | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Source of Contamination |
| Turbidity (Johnstown) | TT=1 NTU for a single measurement | 0 | 0.34 | 7/3/19 | N | Soil runoff |
| | TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | | 100% | 2019 | N | |

Violations: Haloacetic Acid Formation above maximum exceedance level Notification.

This is a running annual average violation for systems monitoring HAA5 formation quarterly and the running annual average is greater than 0.060 mg/L. Five Haloacetic acids are regularly monitored within our water system on a quarterly schedule to provide a measured value of bi-product formation due to seasonal changes and disinfectant use. We calculate the running annual averages to determine whether the level of bi-product is exceeding levels that may be considered carcinogenic for some people if regularly ingested. For 2019, Saltlick experienced a spike in Haloacetic Acid formation during the warmest months of the year, and granular activated carbon was fed to remove some of the bi-products. Greater Johnstown Water Authority is piloting several possibilities for better bi-product removal over the next year, including different carbon feed locations and aeration. Unfortunately, East Taylor's bi-product formation remained above exceedance for a larger part of the year. The hope is that the future installation of tower aerators will remove much of these bi-products in the future.

REPORTING VIOLATION. A chlorine residual for distribution site 707 in May of 2019 was not collected as required for weekly monitoring. The new disinfection Requirement rule has been followed since without further fault.

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).

OTHER INFORMATION

Your water company can **SHUT OFF YOUR SERVICE WITHOUT GIVING YOU NOTICE** for the following reasons:

- STEALING WATER SERVICE
- GETTING SERVICE THROUGH FRAUD
- TAMPERING WITH YOUR METER
- UNSAFE SERVICE CONDITIONS
- GIVING THEM A BAD CHECK TO STOP TERMINATION