pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #: 6240007 NAME: Johnsonburg 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 the office at 814-965-4218**.** 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 third Tuesday of every month at 6:00 PM at the Johnsonburg Municipal Authority Office located at 601 Market Street, Johnsonburg, PA 15845.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:
Our water source(s) is/are: Surface Water from Silver Creek Reservoir and Powers Run Reservoir both of which have very little contamination.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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, 2018. 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)

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								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MDRL=4	0.66	0.23-0.66	ppm	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	NA	54	15-132	ppb	10/15/2018	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids Five (HAA5)	60	NA	21.7	0-40	ppb	10/15/2018	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Combined Radium	5	0	1.3	-	pCi/l	12/03/2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	0.157	0.0383-0.157	ppm	09/14/2018	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	2	0.11	0.11	ppm	09/14/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2	2	<0.2	<0.2	ppb	09/14/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from cropland; discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills
Nitrate	10	10	<1.50	<1.50	ppm	12/05/2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	1	1	<0.05	<0.05	ppm	12/05/2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine Powers Run Silver Creek	0.2	0.49 0.22	0.49-1.55 0.22-1.05	ppm	2018	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	15	0	0	ppb	1 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.378	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial					
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest # or % of Positive Samples**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: • More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: • 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or *E. coli*	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Turbidity						
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.98	10/11/2018	N	Soil runoff.
Powers Run			0.90	05/13/2018		
Silver Creek	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		100%	2018	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%	40.4%-66%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

HEALTH EFFECTS:
About the Authority's Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) violation: dead end lines with aged water caused the water to exceed the MCL for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM). The Authority is working on correcting this the best it can and is monitoring Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) levels quarterly. You should know that some people who drink water containing Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have increased risk of cancer. If you want more

information about Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) or the violation, please call us (965-4218), or the State Drinking Water office (800-426-4791).

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

The state and EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. In January 2018, the Total Coliform, Distribution Chlorines and Trihalomethanes were sampled late. April 2018 the Total Alkalinity and TOC samples were sampled late. September 2018 the Total Coliform sample was taken on time but processed late by the lab. October 2018 the annual Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Total Alkalinity, TOC and Chlorine were sampled on time but processed at the lab late. The Authority is reviewing its procedures continuously to ensure that all samples and paperwork will be submitted in a timely manner, in the future.

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. Johnsonburg 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 INFORMATION:

All future CCR's will be available on our website at www.johnsonburgmunicipalauthority.com/ccr if you want a printed out version please contact our office at 814-965-4218.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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 Johnsonburg Municipal 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 2018 we Failed to monitor Chlorine, Synthetic Organic Compound Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate, sampled TOC and Total Alkalinity late, and did not take enough Total Coliform Bacteria samples 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 contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Total Coliform Bacteria, Chlorine., TOC, Total Alkalinity, Synthetic Organic Compound Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate 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
Total Coliform Bacteria	Monthly at 3 locations	2	09/01/2018-09/30/2018	October 2018
Synthetic Organic Compound Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	Yearly Entry Point 115	0	2nd Qtr. 2018	January 2019
Chlorine	Monthly at 4 locations	3	10/01/2018-10/31/2018	November 2018
Total Alkalinity	Quarterly	0	2nd Qtr 2018	July 2018
TOC	Quarterly	0	2nd Qtr 2018	July 2018

What happened? What was done?

The samples (all except the Total Coliform) and reports were immediately taken/turned in once the Authority was notified of the problem.The subcontracted lab that we had sent our samples to had lost a few samples and also went over the holding time when sending the samples to a third party. More record keeping has been implemented to try and lesson the chances of this happening again.

For more information, please contact Johnsonburg Municipal Authority at 814-965-4218.

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 Johnsonburg Municipal Authority.

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