

Borough of Jamestown
Community Water System
PWS # 6430043
Annual Water Quality Report
2022

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

The Borough of Jamestown is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The following report is designed to inform all consumers about the quality of the water they are served and how it is analyzed. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Borough office at (724) 932-5211 on Monday through Thursday between 9:00am and 3:00pm. If no one can be reached, please leave a message and we will be glad to get back to you as soon as possible. We want our residents to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please feel free to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00pm at the Municipal Building located at 406 Jackson Street.

The Jamestown Community Water System currently uses two wells as its main sources of water to supply its consumers. The wells are located on the property surrounding the reservoir north of the Borough on U.S. Route 322. The two of the wells are operated constantly. After the water is drawn from these sources it is disinfected through addition of a product commonly used for drinking water disinfection. The disinfected water is then passed through a bag filter system that removes oxidized particles and any other sediment that may be present in the water. After the bag filters, the water enters the reservoir. An electronically controlled pump station pumps water from the reservoir to the storage tank as needed. These systems are adjusted daily to assure production of good quality water.

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.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline. 1-800-426-4791

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 runoff, 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 byproducts 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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Pennsylvania State regulations allow 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, though representative, are more than one year old. If a constituent is discovered in a sample, it is referred to as a “detect”. The following table presents all of the “detects” that were discovered over the past two years. In the table of detects you will find many terms and abbreviations that you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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 “Maximum Allowed” is 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 contamination.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Table of Sample Analysis Result Detects 2021-Present

Chemical Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	0	0	One Positive Monthly Sample (a)	Naturally present in the environment
Barium (ppm)	N	0.013			2	Barium can enter the groundwater and well water when rocks that contain barium break down and dissolve.
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.348			2	fluoride occurs naturally on earth and is released from rocks into the soil, water, and air. All water contains some fluoride.
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N	12.5	(c)	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids₅ (HAA) (ppb)	N	1.77	(c)	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm) May 2022	N	1.21	0.96-1.21	MRDLG 4.0	MRDL 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

Footnote:

(a) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potential problems may exist. Three immediate follow-up tests tested negative, or safe to drink.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.40	0.90	0.90-2.20	ppm	11-13-2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper						
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Value	Action Level (AL)	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	N	< 0.0025	15	0	0	Corrosion of Household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	N	0.092	1.3	0	1.3	Corrosion of Household plumbing

We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. However, the EPA has determined that these detects fall under compliance with Federal as well as State requirements. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or visit their website (www.epa.gov/safewater/).

Information about Lead in Drinking Water

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. Jamestown Water Company 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>.