

2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Northern Cambria Municipal Authority

PWSID #: 4110003

Este informe contiene información muy 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 Ron Depto Jr. at 814-948-5791. 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 first Wednesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. in the Northern Cambria Borough Office, 1202 Philadelphia Avenue.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources are ground water. The sources in the Barnesboro side of Northern Cambria are Hazeltine mine source, which is located between Elizabeth Street and Elder Avenue and Miller Hollow mine source, which is located on Old Miller Road in Susquehanna Township. The sources for Spangler Treatment Plant are Well #1 and Well #3, and Well #4, located in Barr Township. All of the sources are now blended.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to past mining activities. Overall, our sources have a moderate 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/watermgmt/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 PADEP Southwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 412-442-4000.

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, 2017. 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 AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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)

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

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminant	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium (Barnesboro)	2	2	0.027	n/a	ppm	3/18/2015	N	Erosion on natural deposits
Fluoride (Barnesboro)	2	2	0.21	n/a	ppm	3/18/2015	N	Erosion on natural deposits
Fluoride (Miller Hollow)	2	2	0.20	n/a	ppm	3/18/2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Benzo(a) pyrene	200	0	160	0-160	Nano grams/liter	8/15/2017	N	Leachings from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Chlorine (distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.332	0.620-1.332	ppm	Oct. 2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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

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	15	0	0	ppb	1 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.348	ppm	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

RAW SOURCE WATER MICROBIAL:

Contaminants	MCLG	Total # of positive samples	Dates	Violations	Source of Contamination
E. coli	0	0	n/a	N	Human and animal fecal waste

MICROBIAL (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments OR correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under “Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions” section	N	Naturally present in the environment

MICROBIAL (related to E. coli)

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
E. Coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. Coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
E. Coli	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See description under “Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions” section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL:

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Barnesboro)	0.2	0.43	0.43 – 1.13	ppm	5/22/2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (Miller Hollow)	0.4	0.66	0.66 – 2.56	ppm	3/11/2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (Spangler)	0.4	0.40	0.40 – 0.83	ppm	3/10/2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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. Northern Cambria 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:

Visit our webpage at: www.northerncambriawater.com to update your contact information to our Swift 911 portal. This allows us to promptly notify you with important information and announcements. It is very important that we have cell phone numbers on file in case of emergencies or water outages. This can be done by using the Swift 911 Portal on the website or calling the Water Authority Office. Help us keep you notified!

Water Saving Tips:

- Check all faucets, pipes and toilets for leaks.
- Install water saving showerheads and ultra-low flush toilets.
- Install low flow faucets in your sinks.
- Turn off water while brushing teeth or shaving.
- Take shorter showers.
- Fully load your dishwasher.
- Only wash full loads of clothes.
- Make your next washer an Energy Star model which can save 5,000 to 7,000 gallons of water per year in an average household.
- Equip all outdoor hoses with shut off nozzles.
- Plant drought-tolerant or low water-use plants and grasses.
- If you have to water, do it early in the morning or late in evening.
- Use a bucket instead of a hose to wash your car.
- Use a pool cover to cut down on water evaporation.
- Use a broom rather than hose to clean sidewalks, driveways, parking lots.