# 2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## Cornplanter Township Water System PWSID # 6610035

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.* (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, 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 Cornplanter Township Water System at (814) 676-1744. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Cornplanter Township Municipal Building, 136 Petroleum Center Road in the Village of Plumer.

**SOURCE OF WATER**: Our water source is purchased from the City of Oil City and Rouseville Borough. The source of Oil City's drinking water is groundwater, consisting of a series of wells at the Seneca Farm field located along the Alleghany River upstream from the Oil City business district. The Seneca Farm field has been supplying drinking water for the city since 1897. The water purchased from Oil City is disinfected with chlorine, which produces certain by products. The water may also dissolve substances found in the piping network within the distribution system and in-home plumbing systems. Rouseville's sources of water are Spring #1, Wells #1, and Well #2 located on Route 227 East in the Village of Plumer and Well #5 located on Route 227 East behind the water treatment plant. All are classified as ground water sources. Oil City and Rouseville's Entry Point sample results are noted in the detected sample results tables.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY:

A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). A summary report of the Assessments are 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 reports are available for review at the Pa. DEP Northwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (814) 332-6947.

**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

Cornplanter Township Water System routinely monitors 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 in the sampling results tables.

## 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 expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

***Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level*** – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.
***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

## DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

| Chemical Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barium (Rouseville) | 2 | 2 | 0.024 | N/A | ppm | 12/11/18 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nickel (Rouseville) | Not Regulated | 0.10 | 0.002 | N/A | (ppm) | 12/11/18 | N | Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water, erosion in the production of steel alloys. |
| Chlorine (Distribution) (Cornplanter) | MRDL=4 | MRDLG=4 | 0.92 (February) | 0.53-0.92 | (ppm) | 2019 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (Cornplanter) | 60 | N/A | 4.32 (Average of 5 Samples) | 0-7.66 | (ppm) | 9/10/19 | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Cornplanter) | 80 | N/A | 23.80 (Average of 5 Samples) | 10.90-37.30 | (ppb) | 9/10/19 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| **Entry Point Disinfectant Residual** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Minimum Disinfectant Residual** | **Lowest Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Units** | **Lowest Value Sample Date** | **Violation Y/N** | **Sources of Contamination** |
| Chlorine (2019) (Rouseville) | 0.40 | 0.46 | 0.46 – 3.86 | ppm | 11/18/19 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine (2019) (Oil City) | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.43-1.35 | ppm | 11/4/19 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| Contaminant | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90th Percentile Value | Units | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Violation of TT Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (2019) (Cornplanter) | 15 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 out of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (2019) (Cornplanter) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.455 | ppm | 0 out of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |

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 Cornplanter Township Water System 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*."

## *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).

**Our commitment to You:**

Cornplanter Township is committed to ensuring the quality of your water. In our efforts to maintain a dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system resulting in rate adjustments to address these improvements. Information concerning Oil City or Rouseville's water may be obtained by calling either of their offices. Check out our website at www.cornplantertownship.net