2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 5300012 NAME: East Dunkard Water 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.)**

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements.

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 our system manager **James Holbert at 724-943-3713.** 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 the first Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the water plant office located at 2790 South Eighty-Eight Road, Dilliner, PA 15327**.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

East Dunkard Water Authority 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, 2017**. With all drinking water including bottled drinking water, it may be reasonable to expect at least small amounts of some contaminants of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

SOURCE OF WATER:

Our water source is:

Name: The Monongahela River

Type: Surface Water

A Source Water Assessment Summary completed for East Dunkard Water Authority identifies our source water and assesses its risks for contamination. Our source water is the **Monongahela River**. The assessment indicates that this source's highest risk of contamination is from traffic and materials being transported near the river. Roads receive a high risk due to the possible release of a variety of substances from accidents.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or results 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 run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile chemical which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also, come from gas stations, urban storm water run-offs and septic tanks.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activity.
- Microbial contaminants, such as virus and bacteria, which comes from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

In order to assure 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.

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).

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 Data**	**Violations Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Barium (IOC)	2	2	0.0446	0.0446-0.0446	ppm	9/18/2017	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	n/a	43	0 - 82	ppb	11/6/2017	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (Five)	60	n/a	8.12	0 - 25.5	ppb	11/6/2017	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	0.2	0.6	0.6 - 2.1	ppm	7/20/2017	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	0 of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.025	ppm	0 of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	**TT**	**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.

Turbidity						
Contaminent	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	1	11/14/2017	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		97.80%	2017	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%	42% - 62%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

It should be noted that compliance for contaminants such as Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and Haloacetic Acids (Five) (HAA5s) are determined by annual averages.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water a day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effects.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

As you can see on our table, our system had no violations or detection's of Volatile Organic Compounds, Inorganic Compounds, and Synthetic Organic Compounds. We are proud that our drinking water meets and exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

Violations were received for failing to monitor/report the results of the required Total Organic Carbon (TOC) and Alkalinity for the first quarter monitoring period for 2017. East Dunkard Water Authority's consulting labs responsible for sampling and reporting to DEP failed to sample and report in a timely manner for the first quarter of 2017. However, a special sample was taken and submitted afterwords.

Additionally, we failed to deliver our 2016 CCR to our customers and the DEP by July 1, 2017. However, the corrections were made accordingly, and the report has been prepared and submitted to our customers and local DEP Sanitarian.

If there are any questions regarding these matters, please feel free to call the office or our local DEP Sanitarian.

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. East Dunkard Water 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:

Please share this information from this report with all 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 business). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing it by hand or mail.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. We at East Dunkard Water work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

East Dunkard Water Authority is sending this notice to you.
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