2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWSID# 4070012

Duncansville Municipal Authority
1146 3rd Ave
Duncansville, PA

Este informe contiene information importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, 6 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're 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 and always has been, to provide to you a safe and 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. 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 Brian Edwards, Water Treatment Operator at (814) 695-1497. We want you to know about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at the Duncansville Municipal Building.

Our primary source of water is a groundwater well.
The Authority also has two emergency connections to
Altoona Water Authority's municipal water system.

Duncansville Municipal 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, 2019. The PA Department of Environmental Protection 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.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following 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 that is 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.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	*MCL in CCR Units*	*MCLG*	*Level Detected*	*Range of Detection*	*Units*	*Sample Date*	*Violation Y/N*	*Sources of Contamination*
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	NA	Highest 0.69	ss	ppm	June	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium	2	2	0.049	ss	ppm	8/8/18	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10	0	0.304	ss	ppb	8/8/18	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Selenium	50	50	1.43	ss	ppb	8/8/18	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrate	10	10	2.05	ss	ppm	3/14/18	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs	80	NA	11.1	ss	ppb	8/07/19	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	*Minimum Disinfectant Residual*	*Lowest Level Detected*	*Range of Detection*	*Units*	*Lowest Sample Date*	*Violation Y/N*	*Sources of Contamination*
Chlorine	0.5	0.63	0.63-0.79	ppm	3/13/19	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	*Action Level (AL)*	*MCLG*	*90th Percentile Value*	*Units*	*# of sites above AL*	*Violation Y/N*	*Sources of Contamination*
Lead	15	0	0	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.72	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

ss = single sample

EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health. Please note that Duncansville Municipal Authority does not add fluoride to water.

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. The Duncansville 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.

Violations

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 2019 the system missed taking a sample for Nitrates/Nitrites and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. Additionally, the system collected the disinfection/disinfection by-product samples 5 days too early. What should I do? There is nothing you need to do at this time. When the error was noticed, we immediately sampled for Nitrates. For more information, please contact Brian Edwards at (814) 695-1497. Public notification report is included at the end of this report.

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).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
FAILURE TO MONITOR

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 Duncansville Municipal Authority 4070012.

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 nitrates/nitrates and trihalomethanes 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
Nitrates	Annually	1	During quarter with highest result	3/9/20
Trihalomethanes	Annually	1	±3 days of 8/14/19	8/7/19

For more information, please contact Brian Edwards at (814) 695-1497.

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 **Duncansville Municipal Authority/PWSID# 4070012.**