



2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID # 4050012 Borough of Everett Area Municipal Authority (BEAMA)

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.)

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 Kirk Feaster at 814-652-9202. 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 at 7:00 pm on the second Tuesday of each month in the Council Room at the Everett Municipal Building, 100 Mechanic Street, Everett, PA 15537.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources, as designated by DEP, are the "Tatesville Tunnels", Well No. 1 and Well #2. These sources are located at our water treatment facility at 1065 Raystown Road, Everett, PA.

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* (800-426-4791).

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows 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 on the sampling results table.

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.

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

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

| Chemical Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Contaminant | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| TTHMs [Total trihalo-methanes] | 80 | n/a | 5.75 | - | ppb | 8/14/2019 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) | 60 | n/a | 1.12 | - | ppb | 8/12/2015 | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine | MRDL= 4 | MRDLG= 4 | max. monthly average = 0.92 | 0.42 - 1.18 | ppm | 2019 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.0195 | -- | ppm | 8/08/2018 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| 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 | 0.65 | 0.65 - 1.57 | ppm | 2019 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| 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 | 7.34 | ppb | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.391 | ppm | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |

| Microbial | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Highest # or % of Positive Samples | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | More than 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

BEAMA received a Notice of Violation for "Failure to Monitor or Report Results" on March 19, 2020 Violation ID #13269. The notification letter states "Under the Safe Drinking Water Regulations, 25 Pa. Code, Section 109.301, you are required to sample your drinking water for Total Coliform bacteria on a

monthly basis.” BEAMA established a monthly sampling schedule in which we sample the first and third Wednesday. The scheduled sample for Wednesday, January 1, 2020 was taken on December 30, 2019 because the laboratory that analyzes our samples was closed on January 1, 2020. Samples must be delivered to the laboratory and the analysis started within 24 hours, so the laboratory scheduled their courier to pick up our sample on December 30, 2019. We complied with the laboratory’s schedule. Because the sample was taken on a December date, not a January date, DEP cited us for not taking a sample during the first week of January, 2020. **“Failure to Monitor or Report Results” is a Tier 3 violation, and is no threat to public health. We wish to assure you that the quality of our drinking water was not compromised. Total Coliform bacteria has not been detected in any of our samples.**

We have been directed by DEP that if this situation occurs again, we should take the sample the following week. We were also directed to take an additional sample during the week of March, 2020, and we complied with that directive. There is nothing you need to do at this time.

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 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 run-off 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 run-off 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 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.

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 the 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. BEAMA 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:

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.