2019

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Jackson Township Water Authority

PWSID #4110021

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about you 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 Fred Meier at 814-241-3414. 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 fourth Tuesday of each month at 7 PM in the Water Authority Office.

SOURCE OF WATER:
Our water source is purchased bulk from Ebensburg Borough, who in turns buys the water you receive from Greater Johnstown Water Authority, which is treated surface water from Saltlick Reservoir. A Source Water Assessment of the Greater Johnstown Water Authority and Ebensburg Borough were completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa DEP). The Assessment has found that overall, the watershed contributing raw water to the purification plant has little risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessments are available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at PA.DEP Southwest Regional Office, Cambria County, and Records Management Unit at (814)472-1900.

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 form 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 the 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 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 contamination.
Not Applicable (N/A) *– not applicable*
Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000).
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion or micrograms per liter (corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000).
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Treatment Technique (TT) - treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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**
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1	0.83-1.06	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5	60	NA	143	0.0578-0.143	ppb	2019	Y(b)	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	80	NA	94	0.048-0.094	ppb	2019	Y(b)	
Fluoride**(c)**	2	2	.76**(a)**	0.3-0.76	ppm	1/3/19	N**(a)**	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

(A) As reported by Greater Johnstown Water Authority(GJWA) –JTWA does not sample
(B) MCL exceedance –Public Notification issued – compliance achieved.
(C) **EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Lead and Copper (JTWA tests every 3rd year)							
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 percentile	ppb	0 out of 10 2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	15	1.3	0.139 percentile	ppb	0 out of 10 2019	N	

Microbial (related to Assessments /Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/Corrective Actions**	**Violations 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** (as reported by GJWA– JTWA is a distribution system and is not required)	Naturally present in the environment

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Positive Sample(s)**	**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** (as reported by GJWA–JTWA is a distribution system and is not required)	Human and animal fecal waste

Turbidity (as reported by Ebensburg Borough –JTWA does not sample)						
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidity	TT=a NTU for a single measurement	0	0.22	10/31/19	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	N/A	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) as reported by Ebensburg Borough –JTWA does not sample					
Contaminant	**Range of % Removal Required**	**Range of % removal achieved**	**Number of quarters out of compliance**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
TOC	35%	50 to 62.4%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants as reported by Ebensburg Borough – JTWA does not sample								
Contaminants	**MCL in CCR units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Barium	2	2	0.0387	0.0387	Ppm	3/7/19	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	0	0	Ppb	5/16/19	N	

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 productions, 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 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 Protections 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 form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Jackson Township 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 **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.