

## 2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Haines-Aaronsburg Municipal Authority

PWSID #: 4140108

*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 Haines Aaronsburg Municipal Authority at 814-349-5087 (leave message). 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 Tuesday of every month at 7:00 pm at the Haines Township Building located at 153 South Rachels Way, Aaronsburg, PA 16820.

### **SOURCE OF WATER:**

Spring #1, Spring #2, and Well #4. All of these sources are classified as groundwater under the direct influence of surface water. All three water sources that are utilized by Haines-Aaronsburg Municipal Authority (HAMA) are located north of the water filtration plant in Aaronsburg, Pa.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection web page* at:

(<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgmt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>).

Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP North Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3636.

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).

## MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor 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. 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 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

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
(HAA5's) Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	1.3475* 4th Quarter	0-3.79	ppb	2017	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	5.01* 4th Quarter	2.49 – 5.01	ppb	2017	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.01 (October)	0.33 - 1.01	ppm	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes

\*The highest running annual average calculated during the 2017 calendar year.

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Minimum Disinfectant Residual</b>	<b>Lowest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Lowest Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Chlorine (2017)	0.2	0 *	0 -1.22	ppm	5/1/17	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

\*Although this level is below the required minimum the treatment plant was not operating due to power failure.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b># of Sites Above AL of Total Sites</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Lead (2016)	15	0	0	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (2016)	1.3	1.3	0.337	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

### **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. Haines-Aaronsburg 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>.

<b>Turbidity</b>						
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Source of Contamination</b>
Turbidity	TT=2 NTU for a single measurement	0	1.123	10/30/17	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples $\leq$ 1.0 NTU		100%	2017	N	

Violation: In 2015 we were required to monitor for Radiological Contaminants. We did sample by the required date but due to a lab error our Alpha Emitters results were determined invalid. The sample was retaken but Public Notification was not issued in a timely manner. Public Notification is enclosed at the end of this report.

The Haines-Aaronsburg Municipal Authority attempts to always provide the safest and most cost effective water supply to its customers. Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms, which include bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens, may be harmful. The water supply is filtered and disinfected, and meets or exceeds all state and federal safe drinking water standards. No MCL or treatment technique violations were detected in 2017.

### **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 Haines-Aaronsburg Municipal Authority

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

*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 2015 we were required to monitor for Radiological Contaminants. We did sample by the required date but due to a lab error our Alpha Emitters results were determined invalid. The sample was retaken but Public Notification was not issued in a timely manner and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

#### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during 2015, how often we are supposed to sample for *Alpha Emitters* 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 taken.

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Required sampling frequency</b>	<b>Number of samples taken</b>	<b>When all samples should have been taken</b>	<b>When samples were be taken</b>
<i>Alpha Emitters</i>	Every 9 Years	0	2015	4/12/16

#### What happened? What was done?

During 2015 we were required to monitor for Radiological Contaminants. We did sample by the required date but due to a lab error our Alpha Emitters results were determined invalid. The sample was retaken on 4/12/16.

For more information, please contact Charlie Valentine, System Operator at 814-349-5087.

*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 Haines-Aaronsburg Municipal Authority.

PWS ID#: 4140094

Violation ID#-14039

Date distributed: May 2018