

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 3130004

Lansford-Coaldale Joint 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.)

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 Tobias Krajcirik at 570-645-3040. 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 on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 3:45 pm at the Authority Office, One East Ridge Street, Lansford, PA 18232.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source consists of eight (8) ground water wells ranging in depth from 230 to 650 feet; they are located in the Lake Hauto section of Nesquehoning. The water is pumped to a wet well and then to our chemical treatment plant, where it is treated and then stored in one of our two storage tanks located at the top of the Hauto Mountain. Combined, our water storage tanks hold more than 2 million gallons of treated water.

The Authority continued to perform general maintenance of the water system in 2019 which included leak detection and repairs to main lines and service connections where warranted. In August, 2019, there was a significant leak at the Authority's pump house/maintenance building located along Dock Street which was repaired. As a follow-up to a PADEP site inspection of the Authority's facilities in 2018, the Authority disconnected Wells No. 6 and 7 from the system in 2019 which were inactive for several years and in need of extensive repairs. The Authority updated their Comprehensive Monitoring Plan in August, 2019 and will prepare an Uninterrupted System Service Plan (USSP) in 2020 as required by the PADEP.

A Source Water Assessment was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to commercial and industrial contamination. Overall, our source has a high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available for your information and can be viewed on the Source Water Assessment & Protection Web page at (<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgmt/wc/Subiects/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 PADEP Northeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 570-826-5472.

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 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, 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 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)

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

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCL	Units	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Dichloroacetic Acid	-	-	ppm	0.001	-	08/6/19	N	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (Five)	0.060	0.060	ppm	0.00142	-	08/6/19	N	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection.
Chloroform (THM)	-	-	ppm	0.0031	-	08/6/19	N	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection.
Bromodichloro Methane (THM)	-	-	ppm	0.0017	-	08/6/19	N	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection.
Chlorodibromo Methane (THM)	-	-	ppm	0.0008	-	08/6/19	N	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection.
Trihalomethanes	0.080	0.080	ppm	0.00547	-	08/6/19	N	Byproduct of Drinking Water Disinfection.
Disinfectant Residual- Entry Point								
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Chlorine	0.4	0.0023	0.0023-1.1	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.	

Disinfectant Residual- Distribution							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	0.22	0.22-0.72	ppm	2019	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
Copper (2019)	1.3	1.3	0.276	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (2019)	0.015	0	0.001	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) detected three (3) observations and violations in 2019 for Lansford-Coaldale Joint Water Authority listed below:

Groundwater Rule- Failure to Monitor/Report EP (Entry Point) Disinfectant Residual- The first Notice of Violation was received on 1/26/2019. The LCJWA collected samples as required and submitted the report late to achieve compliance. The violation was for a reporting issue and did not affect the quality of your water.

Disinfection Requirements Rule- Failure to Monitor/Report Weekly (Distribution) Disinfectant Residual- The first Notice of Violation was received on 7/24/2019. The LCJWA collected samples as required and submitted the report late to achieve compliance. The second Notice of Violation was received on 1/23/2020. The LCJWA collected samples and submitted the report late. Both violations were for reporting issues and did not affect the quality of your water.

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 byproducts 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 PADEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and PADEP 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. The Lansford-Coaldale Joint 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/lead>