**3930-FM-BSDW0113** **Rev.** **12/2018** **COMMONWEALTH** **OF** **PENNSYLVANIA**

**DEPARTMENT** **OF** **ENVIRONMENTAL** **PROTECTION** **BUREAU** **OF** **SAFE** **DRINKING** **WATER**

**2022** **ANNUAL** **DRINKING** **WATER** **QUALITY** **REPORT**

**Trumbauersville** **Municipal** **Waterworks** **PWSID** **#:** **1090091**

*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 Dani McClanahan, Borough Administrator at 215-536-1761. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, held at the Borough Office, 1 Evergreen Drive, Trumbauersville, PA 18970.

# *SOURCES* *OF* *WATER:*

Our water sources are groundwater wells Well #2, and Well #3, Trumbauersville Road Emergency Interconnect, and Creamery Road Emergency Interconnect.

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, 2022. 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.

*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.

*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

# *DETECTED* *SAMPLE* *RESULTS:*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Chemical*** ***Contaminants*** | | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminant** | **MCL** **in** **CCR**  **Units** | **MCLG** | **Level** **Detected** | **Range** **of** **Detections** | **Units** | **Sample** **Date** | **Violatio** **n** **Y/N** | **Sources** **of** **Contamination** |
| Arsenic | 10 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 - 2 | ppb | EVERY THREE MONTHS 2022 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass  and electronics production wastes |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 1.11 | 1.09-1.13 | ppm | 09/29/22 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Trihalomethanes | 80 | N/A | 6.2 | N/A | ppb | 09/15/22 | N | By-product of drinking water  disinfection |
| Tetrachloro ethylene | 5 | 0 | 0.81 | N/A | ppm | 12/29/22 | N | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Gross Alpha Emitters | 15 | 0 | 7.68 | N/A | pCi/L | 10/01/18 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium | 20 | 0 | 4.81 | N/A | pCi/L | 10/01/18 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chlorine | MRDL= 4 | MRDLG  =4 | 1.25 | 1.09-1.25 | ppm | Jan 2022 | N | Water additive  used to control microbes |

\*EPA’s MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.\

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Entry*** ***Point*** ***Disinfectant*** ***Residual*** | | | | | | | |
| **Contaminant** | **Minimum**  **Disinfectant** **Residual** | **Lowest**  **Level** **Detected** | **Range** **of** **Detections** | **Units** | **Sample** **Date** | **Violation** **Y/N** | **Sources** **of** **Contamination** |
| Chlorine, EP 101 | 0.85 | 0.91 | 0.91-2.04 | ppm | 08/30/22 | 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** |
| Lead | 15 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.110 | ppm | 0 of 10 | N | Corrosion of  household plumbing. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Microbial*** ***(related*** ***to*** ***Assessments/Corrective*** ***Actions*** ***regarding*** ***TC*** ***positive*** ***results)*** | | | | | |
| **Contaminants** | **TT** | **MCLG** | **Assessments/** **Corrective** **Actions** | **Violation** **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 | 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 | 0 | 0 | N | Human and |
|  | samples are total |  |  |  | animal fecal |
|  | coliform-positive **and** |  |  |  | waste. |
|  | 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.* |  |  |  |  |
| **Contaminants** | **TT** | **MCLG** | **Assessments/** **Corrective** **Actions** | **Violation** **Y/N** | **Sources** **of** **Contamination** |
| *E.* *coli* | Any system that has | N/A | See description | N | Human and |
|  | failed to complete all |  | under “Detected |  | animal fecal |
|  | the required |  | Contaminants Health |  | waste. |
|  | assessments **or** correct |  | Effects Language |  |  |
|  | all identified sanitary |  | and Corrective |  |  |
|  | defects, is in violation |  | Actions” section |  |  |
|  | of the treatment |  |  |  |  |
|  | technique requirement |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Raw*** ***Source*** ***Water*** ***Microbial*** | | | | | |
| **Contaminants** | **MCLG** | **Total** **#** **of** **Positive** **Samples** | **Dates** | **Violation** **Y/N** | **Sources** **of** **Contamination** |
| *E.* *coli* | 0 | 0 | N/A | N | Human and animal fecal waste. |

# *DETECTED* *CONTAMINANTS* *HEALTH* *EFFECTS* *LANGUAGE* *AND* *CORRECTIVE* *ACTIONS:*

**Arsenic**: While your drinking water met EPA’s standard for arsenic in 2022, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. Please note that the data presented in this report only summarizes 2022 results. We are currently under an advisory for arsenic in 2023.

**Tetrachloroethylene** **-** Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Please note that the data presented in this report only summarizes 2022 results. We are currently under an advisory for tetrachloroethylene in 2023.

**Chlorine-** Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

**Trihalomethanes** **–** Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Gross** **Alpha** **Emitters**- Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Uranium** **-** Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

**Nitrate** **–** Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

## *EDUCATIONAL* *INFORMATION:*

***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. Trumbauersville Municipal Waterworks 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.*](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

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).

## *VIOLATIONS:*

We had several violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act in 2022. These were largely monitoring and reporting violations, which do not affect the quality of your water. However, since you are a customer of the water system, you have the right to know this.

**Violation** **ID** **17604** **through** **17665** – SOC samples were missed due to an administrative oversight.

**Violation** **ID** **13551** – Entry Point samples for an unused well were incorrectly reported.

**Violation** **ID** **17666** – Entry Point samples for an unused well were reported late.

**Form** **DEPARTMENT** **OF** **ENVIRONMENTAL** **PROTECTION** **BUREAU** **OF** **SAFE** **DRINKING** **WATER**



**PUBLIC** **NOTICE**

**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** **Trumbauersville** **Municipal** **Waterworks**

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* *2022-2023* *we* *failed* *to* *monitor* *for* *the* *following* *contaminants* *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(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action 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** |
| Synthetic Organics \* | Quarterly, Initial | 0 | 1Q 2023 | May 26, 2023 |
| Chlorine, Entry Point 102 | Daily | 0 | This well is offline but the chlorine residual report should have been "N-not used" for December 2022-March  2023 | Daily entries will be reported as "N-not used" |
| Chlorine, Entry Point 101 | Daily | 0 | 01/05/23 | 01/06/23 |

\*Synthetic Organic Chemicals include :ALACHLOR, ATRAZINE, BENZO(A)PYRENE, CARBOFURAN, CHLORDANE, DALAPON, DI(2- ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE, DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE, DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (DBCP), DINOSEB, DIQUAT, ENDOTHALL, ETHYLENE, IBROMIDE (EDB), ENDRIN, GLYPHOSATE, HEPTACHLOR, HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE, HEXACHLOROBENZENE, HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE, LINDANE, METHOXYCHLOR, OXAMYL (VYDATE), PCBs, PENTACHLOROPHENOL, PICLORAM, SIMAZINE, TOXAPHENE, 2, 3, 7, 8-TCDD (DIOXIN), 2, 4-D, and 2, 4, 5-TP (SILVEX)

**What** **happened?** **What** **was** **done?** **When** **will** **it** **be** **resolved?**

The samples were missed due to a change of operator. .

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. For more information regarding this notice, please contact Kenneth L. Fulford at 610-216-0150.

**Certified** **by:**

Signature: Kenneth L. Fulford

Print Name and Title: Kenneth L. Fulford, Operator

Date: 06/20/23

As a representative of the Public Water system indicated above, I certify that public notification addressing the above violation was distributed to all customers in accordance with the delivery requirements outlined in Chapter 25 PA Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP’s) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: *US* *Mail.*

PWS ID#: 1090091 Date distributed: 06/22/23