

## 2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4180062 NAME: Crawford Township Authority

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, 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 Michael Guiswite of the Authority at (570) 745-3708. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more or get involved with local water issues, you are encouraged to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 7:30 PM at the Nippenose Valley Fire Company in Rauchtown, 4453 Pine Mountain Road, Jersey Shore, PA, 17740

### SOURCE OF WATER:

Our water source is surface water from Gottshall Run and Falling Spring Run in Crawford Township. The water is treated at our plant in Rauchtown and tested regularly. A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to contamination from on-lot wastewater disposal and transportation corridors. Overall, our sources have moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to the Crawford Township Authority at P O Box 273, Jersey Shore, PA 17740, and will be available on the PADEP website at [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) (Keyword: "DEP source water"). 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 Williamsport Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3636.

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, 2020. 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 AND ABBREVIATIONS:

**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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminant	MRDL In CCR Units	Min. Residual Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination		
Chlorine (ppm)	4	0.2	0.42 Nov. 1	0.42 – 1.04	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes		
Chemical Contaminant	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination		
Nitrate	10	10	0.32 8/06/20	0-0.32	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits		
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	n/a	37.20	18.2 – 37.2	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination		
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	60	n/a	36.7	12.4 – 36.7	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection		
Contaminant	MCL				MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement				0	0.294 NTU	03/29/2020	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples <0.3 NTU					100%	ALL	N	

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2019)	15	0	0	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (2019)	1.3	1.3	0.035	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

We had 12 total coliform bacteria tests taken and on three occasions positive results were indicated. Three check samples were taken after each of those positive tests, and all check sample results were negative.

VIOLATIONS:

The Authority was made aware that testing for TTHM/HAA5 (Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids) was not completed in the first quarter of 2020. Samples were taken in May, September and November of 2020 as reported above, and all results were well under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Due to a laboratory problem, TTHM / HAA5 samples from August were not able to be analyzed as scheduled and new samples were taken in September. Results are reported above, but this resulted in a late reporting violation.

VOC sampling was not completed in 2020, but has been scheduled for 2021. Samples were taken in 2019 and were under required limits.

Annual Nitrate / Nitrite samples were properly taken, but were reported late (a reporting violation).

Although this would not jeopardize your health, we are required to report these violations in this report.

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).

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 Crawford Township 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>.

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.