

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT – PWS ID 3540049
Plum Creek Municipal Authority
For the Calendar Year 2019

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.)

As a service to our customers, the Plum Creek Municipal Authority is proud to distribute our Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to inform you about your drinking water quality and services we deliver to you every day. It is a continuous commitment, on our part, to provide the highest quality water and service that meets and exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards and regulations.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Kreiser 717-228-7419.

The Plum Creek Municipal Authority, 686 Berne Drive, Auburn, PA at 570-754-7505 or 570-754-7222. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of every month at 6:00 PM at the PCMA Business Office Building. We hope that this report provides answers to questions most frequently asked by our customers.

What is the Source of the Plum Creek Water Authority?

The source of your drinking water is a system of four production wells which are located within the Lake Wynonah development. Our wells draw from the Catskill formation, which is a system of microfissures and cracks in the stone. The Plum Creek Municipal Authority does not add fluoride to the water.

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| 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). |
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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.

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.

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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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

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 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|----------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Arsenic | 10 | 0 | 6 | 4 - 6 | ppb | 03/18 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.331 | 0.16 – 0/331 | ppm | 03/18 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Iron | N/A | N/A | 0.24 | 0.02 – 0.24 | ppm | 11/15 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese | N/A | N/A | 0.26 | 0.067 – 0.26 | ppm | 10/15 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ppm | 06/18 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium | 50 | 50 | 2 | 2 | ppb | 03/18 | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines |
| Antimony | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | ppb | 07/18 | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Free Chlorine | 4 | 4 | 2.577 | 0.74 – 2.577 | ppm | 08/18 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] | 80 | N/A | 34.3 | 17.4 – 34.3 | ppb | 08/19 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) | 60 | N/A | 7.58 | 3.15 – 7.58 | ppb | 08/19 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Alpha emitters | 150 | 0 | 0.905 | 0.905 | pCi/l | 03/18 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined radium | 5 | 0 | 0.728 | 0.728 | pCi/l | 03/18 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | TT | N/A | Positive | Positive | TT | 06/19 | Y | Naturally present in the environment |
| E. coli | TT | 0 | Positive | Positive | TT | 06/19 | Y | Human and animal fecal waste |

Entry Point Disinfection Residual

| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Free Chlorine (Entry point 100) | 0.4 | 0.55 | 0.55 – 2.38 | ppm | 09/09/19 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Free Chlorine (Entry point 101) | 0.4 | 0.53 | 0.53 – 3.1 | ppm | 09/03/19 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Free Chlorine (Entry point 103) | 0.45 | 0.90 | 0.9 – 2.34 | ppm | 12/15/19 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Free Chlorine (Entry point 104) | 0.4 | 1.03 | 1.03 – 2.2 | ppm | 03/04/19 | 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 out of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.541 | ppm | 0 out of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)

| Contaminants | TTF | 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 | Y | Naturally present in the environment |

Microbial (related to E. coli)

| 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 | Y | Human and animal fecal waste |

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found E. coli in our water system. In addition, we were required to take three corrective actions and we completed all of these actions.

OTHER VIOLATIONS

Routine testing following a water leak Total and E-coli bacteria were found at the Sample Point on Wynonah and Tom-Tom Drive. A Level 2 assessment was conducted. The system was under a Boil Water Notification during the positive bacteria samples. The sample point was thoroughly clean, the water line was thoroughly flushed, and the chlorine residual was increased throughout the system. Follow-up samples were collected were in compliance. The Boil Water Notice was lifted.

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 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. Plum Creek 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>.

OTHER INFORMATION:

While your drinking water currently meets EPA's standard for arsenic, 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 (40 CFR 141.154(b)(1)).