ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT - PWS ID 3540049
Plum Creek Municipal Authority
For the Calendar Year 2020

Este informe contiene informaciï¿½n importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ï¿½ 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.

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:

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 (mg/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	0.16 - 0.24	ppm	11/15	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	N/A	N/A	0.262	0.059 - 0.262	ppm	11/15	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	1.46	1.46	ppm	04/20	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 refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Free Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.72	1.25 - 1.25	ppm	06/20	N	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	27.7	1.6 - 10.9	ppb	08/20	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	5.63	1.0 - 3.0	ppb	08/20	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Alpha emitters	15	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

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

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	0.77	0.77 - 2.86	ppm	12/16/2020	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Free Chlorine (Entry point 101)	0.4	0.49	0.49 - 3.30	ppm	07/15/2020	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Free Chlorine (Entry point 103)	0.45	0.54	0.54 - 2.96	ppm	10/22/2020	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Free Chlorine (Entry point 104)	0.4	0.52	0.52 - 3.12	ppm	09/15/2020	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	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	TT	MCLG	Assessments/Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
E. coli	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 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.

OTHER VIOLATIONS
During the year of 2020 the VOC samples were required to be collected and analyzed. We failed to monitor for this contaminant in that time frame. We are making up the failure to monitor in 2021.

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 Agencyï¿½s 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 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.