

**EAST DEER TOWNSHIP**  
**WATER DEPARTMENT**  
**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**  
**2019**

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very simple information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak to someone who understands it.)

The East Deer Township Water Department (PWS ID# 5020013) is pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This report, required by the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

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: Chrystal M. Carmen (Township Secretary) at 724-224-3434.

The Township wants their customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more please attend any of our regularly scheduled monthly meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Municipal Building.

East Deer Township purchases their water in bulk from Tarentum Borough. Additional information on the quality of the water may be obtained by calling Tarentum Borough at (724)224-1818. The source water is the Allegheny River which is a surface water supply. The Source Water Assessment for the Allegheny River The language is found in the new template (2/17) whose link is at: <http://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/PublicDrinkingWater/Pages/Consumer-Confidence-Reports.aspx>

East Deer Township and its water supplier routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. This report shows the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that we are naturally occurring or manmade. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or materials. 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

**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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas productions, mining or farming.
- \*PESTICIDES AND HERICIDES, which may come from a variety of sources such agriculture and residential uses.
- \*RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS, which are naturally occurring.
- \*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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Our water suppliers treat their water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

#### Terms & Abbreviations for Table

Non-Detects (ND) – lab analysis indicates that contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

Parts per Million (PPM) – part per million or milligrams per liter.

Parts per Billion (PPB) – parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The maximum allowed (MCL) is the highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The goal (MCLG) is the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. East Deer Township 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>.

<u>Microbiological Contaminants</u>						
Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Typical Source
Turbidity	N	0.010 11/4/19	B	N/A	TT	Soil Runoff
<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>						
Copper (ppm)	N	0.16 2019	0 above AL	1.3	AL=1.3	Home water pipes
Lead (ppb)	N	.0119 2019	0 above AL	.015	AL=15	Home water pipes
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (PPM)	N	.56	A	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leeching from septic tanks; sewage, erosion of natural deposits
<u>Disinfection Byproducts (DBPS) Byproduct precursors &amp; disinfectant residuals.</u>						
Chlorine	N	0.32	0.37-0.62	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	Water additive to control microbes
TTHM's (total trihalomethanes) (PPB)	N	67.4 ppb	24.4 ppb to 107 ppb	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb)	N	46.47 ppb	28.4 ppb To 62.0 PPB	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride (PPM)	N	0.26		2	2	Erosion of natural deposits, water additives which promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Antimony (ppb)	N	0	A	200	2	Discharge from petroleum refinery, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, & solder

## Violations –

### Footnotes:

A – Only one sample required

B – 100% of turbidity samples met the turbidity limits