

Greater Johnstown Water Authority 2016 Annual Water Quality Report

Public Water Supply Identification No.
4110034

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it. Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

The Greater Johnstown Water Authority is pleased to present our annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016. This report provides information about our system, the quality of our water, and important related health information. Our goal is to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water.

We are interested in your thoughts about our 2016 Annual Water Quality Report. If you have any questions or comments about it, or any concerns about your drinking water, please contact Marty Ward at 533-4300 ext 148 during regular business hours. We encourage public interest and participation in decisions affecting our community's drinking water. Regular monthly meetings occur on the second Thursday of the month at the Greater Johnstown Water Authority office on 640 Franklin St at 5:00 P.M. The public is welcome. You can also find out more about The Greater Johnstown Water Authority on the Internet at <http://www.gjwa.com>.

The source of your drinking water. The Village of Mineral Point is supplied by surface water from the Saltlick Reservoir. The reservoir is located in the Village of Mineral Point, East Taylor Township. The water is then pumped to the Saltlick Treatment Plant, located west of the reservoir off of Mineral Point Road. After the water is filtered, a corrosion inhibitor, fluoride and a disinfectant are added.

A source water assessment of our source was completed in 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to mining activities, two utility substations, oil and gas wells, a junkyard and a petroleum storage facility. Overall our source has little to moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the assessment are available by writing to Greater Johnstown Water Authority, 242 Neil St, Johnstown, PA 15904 and will be available on the PADEP website at 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 Cambria Office Records Management Unit at 814-472-1900.

GREATER JOHNSTOWN WATER
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* Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

* Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

* Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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. Food and Drug Administration 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 Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Violation List

**HAA5 Annual Running Average

**The GJWA has implemented an aeration process and increased the feeding of Powdered Activated Carbon (Similar to commercial devices installed on consumer faucets) at the Saltlick Treatment Plant to reduce the TTHM and HAA levels.

*** The bacterial samples for July were reported late to the department of Environmental Protection.

Important Health Information for People with Severely Weakened Immune Systems

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line. 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).

How do I read the Water Quality Table?

This report is based upon tests conducted in the year 2016 by the Greater Johnstown Water Authority. Every regulated contaminant that we detected is listed here. Terms used in the Water-Quality Table and in other parts of this report are defined here. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Definitions

Parts per million (ppm) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

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 or 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 or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Key to Table

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level

MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)

AL = Action Level

pCi/l = picocuries per liter (A measure of Radioactivity)

MRDL=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

MRDLG=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

TT=Treatment Technique (Process to reduce level of contaminant)

n/a = not applicable

Water Quality Table

These columns show the results of tests on our finished water

Contaminants (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of contamination
Fluoride (ppm) 2016	2	2	1.07	0.50-1.07	9/28/16	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.044	N/A	3/2/16	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chlorine distribution (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.03	0.44-1.03	Feb. 2016	N	Water additive to control microbes
Nitrate/ Nitrites (ppm)	10	10	0.0	N/A	5/4/16	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Total Tri-Halomethanes (ppb) (TTHM's)	80	N/A	(1) 66.4	22.1-58.8	2016	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Halo-acetic Acids (ppb)(HAA's)	60	N/A	(1) 61.1	35.4-75.0	2016	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Entry Point Disinfectant	Min. Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Units	Sources of contamination
Chlorine	0.20	0.40	0.40-1.70	8/31/16	N	ppm	Water additive to control microbes.
Lead And Copper	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th percentile	# of sites above AL	Violation Y/N	Units	Sources of contamination
Copper 2016	1.3	1.3	0.239 ppm	0	N	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Lead 2016	15	0	0 ppb	0	N	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
Microbial contaminant	MCL		MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples		Violation Y/N	Sources of contamination
Total (2015) Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect > 40 samples/month		0	0		N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal (2015) Coliform bacteria or E. coli	0		0	0		N	Human and animal fecal waste
Turbidity	MCL		MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of contamination
Turbidity 2015	TT=1 NTU for a single sample		0	0.10	12/18/16	N	Turbidity is the measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor for effectiveness of filtration
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples < 0.3 NTU			100%	2016	N	

TTHM's and HAA's: This number is the highest running average over a four-quarter period.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

TTHMs [Total trihalometanes] (ppb) and HAAs [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)

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.

Some people who drink water containing HAAs in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in your drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Greater Johnstown Water 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. 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>.

The Greater Johnstown Water Authority and Resource Development and Management, its manager, are ready to respond to your call whenever you need them. Normal business hours are Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. A service representative will answer emergency calls around the clock at 533-4300. For more information about the quality of your water, call Marty Ward in the RDM Laboratory at 814-533-4300 ext. 148 during normal business hours. We will be happy to answer any of your questions.

Water Quality and Health Related Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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 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 septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.