2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2021 OPERATING YEAR

PWS ID #5030045

February 28, 2022

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West Kittanning Municipal Authority

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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.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

This report shows our water quality and what it means. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please call the office to be placed on the agenda to attend our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at the Authority's building on Summit Avenue at 6:30 pm.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER

Our water is purchased from Kittanning Suburban Joint Water Authority (KSJWA) which currently withdraws its water from the Allegheny River. Additionally, KSJWA relies on two underground wells as alternate sources. A Source Water Assessment for their sources was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment found that their source is potentially most susceptible to industrial discharges along the Allegheny River upstream of our intake, storm water and combined sewer discharges, small craft marinas located along the Allegheny River and potential contamination from accidental spills along roads within our watershed. Overall, KSJWA water source has potentially moderate to significant contamination susceptibility. Summary reports of the Assessment are available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (direct LINK "source water"). Copies of the complete report were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. The reports are available for review at the PADEP Northwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 814-332-6945.

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, 2021.** 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.
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)
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
RAA = Running Annual Average

*Where indicated, the following results were obtained from our provider, Kittanning Suburban Joint Water Authority (**KSJWA**).*

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate ***KSJWA***	10	10	0.36	-	ppm	06/10/2021	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Barium ***KSJWA***	2.0	2.0	0.0652	-	ppm	09/09/2021	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ***WKMA***	80	n/a	78.4	6.8- 78.4	ppb	8/2021	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ***WKMA***	60	n/a	53.2 (Annual Running Average)	13.1-53.2	ppb	11/01/2021	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Distribution ***WKMA***	MRDL = 4.0	MR DLG = 4.0	1.38 (Highest Average Result)	0.85-1.58 mg/l	ppm	02/2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride ***KSJWA***	2	2	0.39	-	ppm	09/09/2021	N	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Total Organic Carbon **KSJWA**	TT	n/a	46% Removal				N 35% required	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Lead 2019 ***WKMA***	0.015	0	0	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper 2019 ***WKMA***	1.3	1.3	0.137	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity ***KSJWA***	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement TT=at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU	0	0.165 NTU 100%	09/21/2021	N	Soil runoff

VIOLATIONS

We are proud to report the Authority had no violations in 2021 for water quality. However, a Tier 3 Notification which discusses the failure to monitor and report chlorine levels and total coliform levels for January 2021 that is required to be distributed to all water customers. The public notification was provided with the 2021 Annual Report. We are in full compliance. In the future, our contracted laboratory will conduct sampling & testing as required by the DEP.

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 prescribe 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. West Kittanning 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*.

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