

# 2023 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PRESENTED BY THE GLENDALE VALLEY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

PWSID# 4110060

*Espanol: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*

The Glendale Valley Municipal Authority is very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Because GVMA purchases water from the Reade Township Municipal Authority (PWSID #4110297), this report also contains information from the RTMA's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We are happy to report that the GVMA system operated without any water quality violations in 2023. However, one administrative violation occurred in July 2023. Please see attached notification for additional information. Our goal is, and will be, to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The purpose of this report is to keep you informed about the water and services that we have delivered to you over the past year. If you have any questions, please call our office at 814-687-3005.

## Where Does My Water Come From?

Water for all GVMA customers comes from interconnections with the RTMA water system. Water for the RTMA system comes from Muddy Run Wells #1 and #2 which draw from the Mauch Chunk Aquifer and are located along Sportsman Club Road near Glasgow. In addition, RTMA has an interconnection with the BCI Municipal Authority at the intersection of SR 253 and Cambria Mills Road to provide water in emergency situations.

## Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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).

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 Glendale Valley 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>.

## Why Are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

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).

## Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected that are applicable for the period of January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State allows us to monitor for certain 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 State Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Highest Level Detected in Our Water	Range Detected in Our Water	MCLG	MCL	Units	Year of Sampling	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
1. Barium	N	0.464	0.06-0.464	2	2	ppm	2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2. Chlorine	N	1.65	1.26-1.65	4 MRDLG	4 MRDL	ppm	2022	Water additive used to control microbes
3. Copper	N	0.068	(a)	1.3	1.3 AL	ppm	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
4. Fluoride	N	0.093	0-0.093	2	2	ppm	2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
5. Lead	N	0.610	(a)	0	15 AL	ppb	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Microorganisms</b>								
6. Total Coliform	N	0	(b)	0	1 positive sample/month (c)	n/a	2023	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
7. Haloacetic Acids	N	3.00	(b)	n/a	60	ppb	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection
8. Total Trihalomethanes	N	5.16	(b)	n/a	80	ppb	2023	By-product of drinking water disinfection

- (a) Range value represents the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the 10 samples taken. No samples exceeded the set action level.
- (b) Only one sample taken or all samples were of the same value. No range available.
- (c) Two or more positive sample in one month constitutes an MCL violation.
- (d) Haloacetic acids have a combined MCL of 60 ppb.
- (e) Total trihalomethanes have a combined MCL of 80 ppb.

### Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions

n/a	not applicable
nd	not detected
ppm	parts per million, also known as milligrams per liter
ppb	parts per billion, also known as micrograms per liter

### Definitions

AL	Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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 contamination.

## FAILURE TO COMPLETE A LEVEL 2 ASSESSMENT IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

Glendale Valley Municipal Authority recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and that are used as an indicator that a potential pathway exists through which contamination (including potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens) may enter the distribution system. We detected total coliform bacteria twice within a rolling 12-month period in our distribution system.

As a result, we were required to conduct a detailed Level 2 assessment of our system within 30 days. A Level 2 assessment is a detailed study of the water system treatment and distribution to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. *We failed to conduct the required Level 2 assessment* within 30 days, and have therefore violated a drinking water requirement.

### What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

### What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Failure to conduct a timely assessment to identify the sanitary defect that triggered the assessment has the potential to prolong the risk of fecal contamination of our distribution system water. While we have not detected any evidence of fecal contamination in our distribution system, we are committed to correcting the deficiency to eliminate the potential threat of contamination. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

These symptoms, however, are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

### What is being done?

Although we did not meet our Level 2 assessment deadline, we will be submitting our assessment to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection on June 10, 2024.

We anticipate resolving the problem within \_\_\_\_\_ (or the problem was resolved on July 17, 2023).

For more information, please contact: John Patck at 814-687-4666.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by Glendale Valley Municipal Authority.