TYRONE BOROUGH AUTHORITY-2020 WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Public Water Supplier ID# 4070021)

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Recent amendments to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act require owners of community water systems to prepare and distribute an annual water system report. The first annual report was for the year 1998, and the Borough has prepared and distributed Water Quality Reports on an annual basis since then. Such reports are due by July 1st of each year.

The Borough of Tyrone owns the Water System, which is leased to the Tyrone Borough Authority. The Authority has an agreement with the Borough to manage the system. The water system is operated by 6 full time DEP licensed operators who, in conjunction with the Borough Authority, are committed to providing you with the highest quality of drinking water possible, and we are also committed to keeping you informed about your water supply.

Borough Council meetings are held on the second Monday of each month at 7:00PM at the Tyrone Borough Municipal Building, 1100 Logan Avenue, Tyrone, PA, and Tyrone Borough Authority meetings are held on the second Tuesday of June and December each year at 4:00PM at the Tyrone Borough Municipal Building, 1100 Logan Avenue, Tyrone, PA.

The Borough Water System serves customers in the Borough of Tyrone and the Township of Snyder. If you have any questions about the water or this report, please contact Water Superintendent Michael Ashcroft at 684-5396. If you have any questions about your water bill, please contact the billing department at 684-1337.

RESERVOIR AND FILTRATION PLANT

The Borough water supply consists of the Sink Run #2 Reservoir located along Route 453 (Janesville Pike) in Snyder Township. The Reservoir holds 88,000,000 gallons of water. We also operate a water filtration plant located just below the reservoir. The plant is capable of producing 2,300,000 gallons of water per day. Average daily water usage in 2020 was approximately 560,430 gallons per day.

In 2002, the Department of Environmental Protection completed a Source Water Assessment for Tyrone Borough/Tyrone Borough Authority. This assessment evaluated potential contaminate threats to the raw water source that is used by the Borough/Authority. The source of drinking water for the Borough/Authority is surface water from a reservoir known as Sink Run Reservoir located in Snyder Township, Blair County. The watershed area that contributes source water is approximately 98% forested. The primary pollution concern is non-point sources of contamination (transportation corridors and road deicing activities). The overall raw water quality of the source is excellent. A copy of the Source Water Assessment Report is available for review from the Borough/Authority (814-684-5396), the Department of Environmental Protection's (DEP) Altoona District Office (814-946-7290) or DEP's Southcentral Regional Office, Records Management Unit (717-705-4732). A summary report of the assessment is also available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (directLINK "source 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 othe,r microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 e naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas productions 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 Agency's 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. Tyrone Borough 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 athttp://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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, 2018. 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 AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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.

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 (ug/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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS, page 2

Chemical Contaminant	MCLin CCR Units	MCGL	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation YIN	Sources of Contamination
Fluoride	2	2	1.35	1.0-1.35	ppm	2019	N	Added to Water to Prevent Tooth Decay
Barium	2	2	0.0339		ppm	2017	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium	100	100	1.2		ppb	2004	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Radium (226-228)***	5	0	1.21		pCi/L	2003	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
TIHM's (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	71.8		ppb	2019	N	By-product of Drinking Water Chlorination
HAA's Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	62.2		ppb	2020	N	By-product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	1.57	1.0-1.57	ppm	2019	N	Water Additive to Control Microbes

/BOROUGH OF TYRONE WATER SYSTEM DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS, page 3

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	No. of Positive Samples/Mth	MCL	MCLG	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	0 (NP)	For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month - 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the Environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or E-coli	No	No. of Positive Samples/Year: 0 (NP)	MCL: 0	0	Human and Animal Waste
Turbidity**	No	Highest Measurement: 0.18	Lowest Monthly % of samples meeting TT/mth: 100%	MCL = TT: 95% of monthly samples less than 0.3 NTU	0	Soil Runoff
Lead	No	Level Detected: 11.2	Unit of Measurement: ppb; #of sites above AL: 0; Action Level (AL): 15 ppb	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper	No	0.097	Unit of Measurement: ppm; #of sites above AL: 0; Action Level (AL): 1.3 ppm	0	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

Footnotes: *NP means No Bacteria Present

**Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtrations system. For Turbidity, the Treatment Technique (TT) depends on the type of filtration provided. Compliance is based on 95% or more of the total monthly samples being less than or equal to 0.3 NTU. No single sample may exceed 1.0 NTU.

3930-FM-BSDW0557 7/2017
Form

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

FAILURE TO RESPOND TO AN IMMINENT HEALTH THREAT

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

From December 28, 2019

to April 23, 2020,

a situation which posed an imminent threat to public health associated with the drinking water occurred at The Tyrone Water Filtration Plant.

_____. As a result of this situation, there was a risk that the water may have not been properly filtered.

What we should have done:

We were required to notify you of the potential breakdown in filtration and to boil water used _____ for drinking, making ice, brushing teeth, washing dishes, and food preparation until the problem was corrected on

April 23, 2020. **PLEASE NOTE: IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO TAKE THESE PROTECTIVE MEASURES NOW BECAUSE THE PROBLEM HAS ALREADY BEEN CORRECTED.**

* *

If you have specific health concerns, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What was done?

- On December 28, 2019 Tyrone first observed turbidity spikes in Filter #1. Turbidity spikes on Filter No. 1 continued through April 9, 2020 when Tyrone observed a depression in the filter. Tyrone investigated and found a hole in the underdrain and missing media. This partial collapse of Filter No. 1 and an associated loss of media may have caused inadequately filtered water to enter the Distribution system. During this time, there was an increased risk of harmful pathogens in the water.The situation was not resolved until April 23, 2020 due in part to the fact that no combined filter effluent turbidity readings were greater than 0.24 NTU and individual filter turbidity readings were below the required 1.0 NTU in two consecutive 15-minute readings. The Operator attempted to remedy the situation unaware that to do so, without the rquired DEP permitting, would be a violation. _____, the imminent threat to public health associated with the situation described above began.
- We failed to notify both DEP and consumers within 24 hours of the problem.
- We did the following to correct the situation:

  On April 9, 2020, we fixed the hole in the underdrain but did not replace the missing media. On April 23, 2020, we observed a turbidity spike on Filter No. 1 and it was removed from service. Tyrone applied for and received a construction permit to make appropriate repairs to Filter No. 1. Once repairs are made, Tyrone will consult with DEP prior to using Filter No. 1.

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 by distributing copies by hand or mail.

3900-FM-BSDW0491 6/2012

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

For more information, please contact: Ardean Latchford or Michael Ashcroft

at 814-684-1330 or 814-684-5396 or by email at alatchford@tyroneboropa.com or mashcroft@tyroneboropa.com.

This notice is being sent to you by Tyrone Water Authority.

PWS ID#: 4070021 Date distributed: May 16, 2020