

## **2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

**PWSID # 3060083      NAME: WYOMISSING BOROUGH WATER SYSTEM**

*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. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jim Babb at 610-376-7481. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Meetings are held at 3:00 p.m. on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of each month at the Wyomissing borough Hall located at 22 Reading Boulevard, Wyomissing, PA 19610.

### ***SOURCE(S) OF WATER:***

We purchase our water from The Western Berks Water Authority which draws its water from an intake along the Tulpehocken Creek downstream of the Blue Marsh Dam. Their watershed comprises approximately 175 square miles of agricultural, wooded and suburban areas. The watershed extends north to the southern slope of the Blue Mountains beyond Strausstown and Shartelsville and west to the Myerstown area.

A Source Water Assessment of our source water was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to: 1. Nitrate and pesticide contamination from agricultural runoff. 2. Bacterial and chemical contamination from discharges of sewage treatment plants and industrial sources. 3. Contamination from roadway accidents and urban runoff.

Overall, our source has a high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment and Protection Web page at :

<http://www.elibrary.dep.state.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045>.

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 PA. DEP Southcentral Regional Office, Record Management Unit at (717) 705 - 4732

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/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, 2019. 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.

**Minimum 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.

**Level 1 Assessment** – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system

**Level 2 Assessment** – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**ppb** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

**ppm** = parts per million, or milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ )

**Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## **DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL in CCR Units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>LEVEL Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Chloramine	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	2.64	1.77 - 2.64	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Fluoride	2*	4	0.53	0.53	ppm	2019	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate	10	10	6.55	4.04 -6.55	ppm	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
HAA5	60	NA	28.2	22.8 - 28.2	ppb	2019	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	80	NA	34.3	32.7 - 34.3	ppb	2019	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Barium	2	2	0.938	0.938	ppm	2019	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	1	1	ppb	2019	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

\*EPA'S MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Minimum Disinfectant Residual</b>	<b>Lowest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Chloramine	0.20	1.55	1.55 - 3.78	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Containment	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	15	1.0	ppb	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.256	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Turbidity						
Containment	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement  TT=at least 95% of monthly samples $\leq$ 0.3 NTU	0	0.098  100%	2019  2019	N  N	Soil runoff.

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination

<i>E. coli</i>	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments <b>or</b> correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See description under “Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions” section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
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<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</b>					
<b>Containment</b>	<b>Range of % Removal Required</b>	<b>Range of percent removal achieved</b>	<b>Number of quarters out of compliance</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
TOC	15-25%	34.1 - 70.8%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**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.
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- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider

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).

### **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. Wyomissing Borough Water System 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>.