2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Borough of Schuylkill Haven

PWSID #: 3540041 NAME: TUMBLING RUN WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó 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.)

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 TUMBLING RUN WATER TREATMENT PLANT at 570-622-1385 .
We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Wednesday of the month at 6:30 pm in Council Chambers in the Schuylkill Haven Police Station Parkway St., Schuylkill Haven, Pa. 17972- 570-385-2841.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources are two surface water reservoirs in the Silver Creek. The Upper & Lower Tumbling Run Reservoirs located along the Tumbling Run Road, in North Manheim Township, Schuylkill County. The watershed consists of six miles of timberland and two surface water reservoirs from which the treatment plant is fed. After the water is treated at the Tumbling Run Water Treatment plant it goes to the storage tanks at Willow Lake for distribution into the system.

A Source Water Assessment of our source water was completed in May, 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and the Schuylkill River source water Assessment Partnership of which we are active members. The Assessment has found that our source(s) is/are potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, accidental spills along roads, Transportation accidents. Overall, our sources have a moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to: SCHUYLKILL HAVEN BOROUGH 333 CENTER AVE. SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, PA. 17972 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 PA. D.E.P., POTTSVILLE OFFICE ON LAURAL ST, POTTSVILLE, PA. OR PA. D.E.P. BUREAU OF WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT NORTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE 2 PUBLIC SQUARE, WILKES-BARRE, PA. 18711-0790.

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, 2022. 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 (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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminant	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
CHLORINE E.P.	4	4	1.62	0.55 / 1.62	mg/l	N	DISINFECTION @ SYSTEM ENTRY POINT
CHLORINE DIST.	4	4	1.33	0.82 / 1.33	mg/l	N	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.060	N/A	0.0326	0.0231 / 0.0326	mg/l	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
TRIHALOMETHANES	0.080	N/A	0.0394	0.0218 / 0.0394	mg/l	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION.
CHLOROFORM (THM)	N/A	N/A	0.0361	0.0194 / 0.0361	mg/l	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION.
BROMODICHLOROMETHAINE	N/A	N/A	0.00325	0.0024 / 0.00325	mg/l	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION.
BARIUM	2.0	2.0	0.00967	N/A	mg/l	N	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION
NITRATE	10	N/A	0.28	N/A	mg/l	N	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFEDTION
Dichloroacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	0.0157	0.0108 / 0.0157	mg/l	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKONG WATER DISINFECTION
TRICHLOROACETIC ACIDS	N/A	N/A	0.0168	0.0124 / 0.0168	mg/l	N	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

WE ALSO TEST FOR I.O. C'S & V.O. C'S YEARLY. RADON, COMBINED URANIUM DUE IN 2029, RADIUM-228, RADIUM 226 DUE AGAIN 2026, AND S.O. C'S DUE AGAIN 2023, GROSS ALPHA WAS TESTED IN 2014 DUE AGAIN IN 2023.THERE WERE NO VIOLATIONS.

Lead and Copper results are from 2022, will be tested again between 6/1 TO 9/30 2025.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	0.015		0.00331	mg/L	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3		0.806	mg/L	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Typical Sources of Contamination
Total Coli form Bacteria	For systems that collect < 40 samples/month: • More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: • 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coli form Bacteria or *E. coli*	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

WE ALSO TESTED FOR T.O.C.'S, RANGE OF PERCENT REMOVAL WAS ACHIEVED
NO MCLS OR TREATMENT TECHNIQUES WERE EXCEDED.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0.500	0.140 NTU	1/13/2021	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	2021	N	

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the water treatment plants filtration system.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	**35%**	**52.1% – 59.7%**	**0**	**N**	**Naturally present in the environment.**

<u>OTHER INFORMATION;</u> We did have 3 MONITORING / REPORTING violation for the 2022 reporting year. We failed to report in MAY RAW WATER ALKALINITY which was reported in the June & SEPTEMBER RAW WATER ALKALINITY WAS REPORTED IN October DWELR. Our T.O. C's were late reporting by our outside lab.

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 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 production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the number 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. ***The Borough of Schuylkill Haven / Tumbling Run Water Treatment Plant*** **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*. *In Addition, the Borough of Schuylkill Haven filed for and received a grant to replace known lead service lines in the system.***