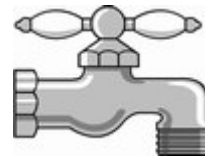


HAZLETON CITY AUTHORITY DERRINGER/FERN GLEN SYSTEM 2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



PWS ID PA 2408012

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda [lien](#)

PURPOSE:

To comply with State and EPA regulations, the Hazleton City Authority issues a report annually describing the quality of your drinking water. This year's report, issued in June of 2019, contains monitoring data from the 2018 calendar year. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect your drinking water sources. This report provides an overview of last year's (2018) water quality. It includes details about where your water comes from and what it contains. If you have any questions about this report or your drinking water, please call us at (570) 454-2401. This report is available on the HCA website: hcawater.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MESSAGE TO CUSTOMERS:

As a service to our customers, the Hazleton City Authority Board of Directors, are proud to distribute our annual Consumer Confidence Report. This year's report, issued in June of 2019, contains monitoring data from the 2018 calendar year. This report is designed to inform you about your drinking water quality and services we deliver to you everyday. It is a continuous commitment, on our part, to provide the highest quality water and service that meets and exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards and regulations.

The Authority employs highly skilled personnel in the areas of water treatment, distribution, accounting and management. We pride ourselves in maintaining the highest level of integrity and superior service to our customers and our community.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Randy Cahalan at the Hazleton City Authority -Water Department, 400 East Arthur Gardner Parkway, Hazleton, PA at (570) 454-2401. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held every Thursday at 6:30 PM at the Hazleton City Authority Office.

THE SOURCE OF YOUR WATER:

The drinking water in the Derringer/Fern Glen System originates from two wells located to the north of the Village of Derringer. The older well for the Derringer/Fern Glen System has been a very reliable source of high quality groundwater of many years. In 2008 the Hazleton City Authority drilled a second well north of the Village of Derringer. In 2011, the Hazleton City Authority replaced the old storage tank with a new 94,000 gallon steel storage tank and replaced the entire distribution system in the Village of Fern Glen with new eight-inch ductile iron pipe. The well water is treated using caustic soda for pH adjustment, chlorine for disinfection, and zinc orthophosphate to control corrosion in the distribution system. Customers in the Villages of Derringer and Fern Glen can take refuge in the fact that they receive very high quality water.

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDES:

The sources of drinking water both tap water and bottled water includes; 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. Water monitoring programs are designed to ensure that your water meets, or surpasses, all drinking water standards. Your water is monitored at the source and continues to be monitored through your local distribution system.

Substances that may be present in wells, lakes, reservoirs, and other untreated sources include:

- **Inorganic substances**, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, and wildlife.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemicals Contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants**, can be naturally occurring, or the result of oil and gas production or mining activities.

WATER QUALITY STATEMENT:

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2018. The Pennsylvania DEP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant levels (MCL) set by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Pennsylvania DEP, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of each substance was present in the water.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS – DERRINGER/FERN GLEN SYSTEM

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG/ MRDL	Average Amount Leaving Plant	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2018	N/A	4	0.9	0.5 – 1.4	Yes	Added as disinfectant to the treatment process

Bacterial Test Results- Measured from Derringer/Fern Glen Distribution System

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Percentage Detected per Month	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliform (% of positive samples)	2018	No more that 5% of monthly samples can be positive	Zero Bacteria	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Samples	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0	5	ND	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	0	5	0.22	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Other Compounds (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Results	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2018	80	N/A	24.1	0 – 24.1	Yes	By-product of drinking Water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2018	60	N/A	10.8	0 – 10.8	Yes	By-product of drinking Water chlorination

HOW TO READ THIS TABLE:

Starting with a **Substance**, read across left to right. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2018 or prior year. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (goal may be set lower than what is allowed). **Highest Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.

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

Parts Per Million (ppm): One part substance per million parts of water, or milligram per liter.

Parts Per Billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts of water, or microgram per liter.

Not Applicable (N/A): Does not apply to this condition

None Detected (ND): None of this substance was detected in samples collected.

SPECIAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons - such as persons with cancer and undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, as well as some elderly persons and infants - can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. The Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control offer guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants. This information is available by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

SUBSTANCES EXPECTED TO BE IN DRINKING WATER:

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink. EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminant in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Hazleton City Authority's water treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern and the processes are controlled to provide maximum protection against microbial and viral pathogens that could be naturally present in surface and groundwater. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminant does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

PROTECTING YOUR WATER SOURCE:

In 2018, the Hazleton City Authority completed comprehensive Source Water Protection Plans to protect their surface water intakes and groundwater wells. This project delineated protection zones for these water sources, identified potential sources of contamination, planned for potential pollution events, and selected management strategies that can be implemented in the future. This assessment found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to agricultural

activities, roadways, and mining. Public education and watershed improvements are the primary focus of the program, which will benefit all residents and companies working and living in our service area. Hazleton City Authority encourages you to take an active part in protecting your water supply. More information is available by contacting HCA at 570-454-2401.

OTHER WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS OF INTEREST:

Lead Awareness: 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. Hazleton City 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home will be higher than at other homes in the community, as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested by a laboratory at your expense. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791**.

Water Hardness: Water hardness is a measure of the concentration of two minerals naturally present in water – calcium and magnesium. High hardness levels cause soap not to foam as easily as it would at lower levels. Hardness levels in the drinking water in the Derringer/Fern Glen System range from approximately 25 ppm to 40 ppm, or 1.5 to 2.5 grains per gallon of water.

pH: Water in the Derringer/Fern Glen Distribution System averages approximately 7.0 pH units. A pH of 7.0 is neutral, neither acidic nor basic.

Fluoride: The Hazleton City Authority **does not** add fluoride to drinking water delivered to customers in the Derringer/Fern Glen System.

DOES YOUR WATER CONTAIN NITRATES?

Hazleton City Authority's normal range of nitrates is well below the MCL of 10 ppm and was not detected in the sample collected in Derringer/Fern Glen during 2018. Nitrate enters the water supply from fertilizers used on farms and natural erosion of deposits in the watershed. Levels above 10 ppm are a health risk for infants under six months of age and can cause blue baby syndrome. Check with your physician if you have questions.

WHY DOES MY WATER LOOK MILKY OR CLOUDY AT TIMES?

The cloudy water is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water similar to the gas bubbles in beer and soda pop. After a little while, the bubbles rise to the top and are gone. The cloudiness occurs more often in the winter when the drinking water is cold and is enhanced by the aerators that are installed on modern home faucets.

HOW TO CONTACT US:

Addition copies of this report can be obtained by calling our Customer Service Department at 570-454-2401. Added information can be gathered by calling our Customer Service Department or by viewing the following information on the internet.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES:

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection - www.dep.state.pa.us

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline - (800) 426-4791

Center for Disease Control and Protection - www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association - www.awwa.org

HAZLETON CITY AUTHORITY BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Michael DeCosmo Jr, Patrick Fay, John Nilles, Dr. David Sosar, Robert Stefanovich

SHARE THIS REPORT

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not billed customers of the Hazleton City Authority and therefore do not receive this report directly.