

Consumer Confidence Report

PWSID#: 4560020

Rockwood Borough Municipal Authority

Year of: 2020

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.)

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Rockwood Water System vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not exceeded any maximum contaminant levels. 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 the Operator in Charge at (814) 926-2833. 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 every third Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM in the Rockwood Borough Building located at 669 Somerset Avenue, Rockwood PA 15557.

Where does my water come from?

The sole source of your water is from two (2) wells located approximately two (2) miles towards Garrett along the Great Allegheny Passage Hiking and Biking Trail.

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 from 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 Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Source water assessment and its availability

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more information, such as potential sources of contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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, that 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 runoff, 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; and 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 prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Additional Information for Nitrate/Nitrite

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm 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.

We at the Rockwood Water System work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report (January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2020). The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Some of our data is from prior years. The State, in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of

these contaminants do not change frequently. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report (The sample date has been noted on the result tables).

WATER QUALITY TABLE

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.22	0.50	1.93	2020	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	0	NA		2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - source water (ppm)		1.3	0.07	NA		2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0	NA		2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0	0		2020	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Fecal coliform/E. coli (positive samples)	0	0	0	NA		2020	No	Human and animal fecal waste

A violation occurs when a routine sample and a repeat sample, in any given month, are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.

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

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Barium (ppm)	2	2	ND	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - source water (ppm)		0.015	ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	ND	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	ND	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples	positive samples/yr: The number of positive samples taken that year
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	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.
MCL	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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.
MRDL	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.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
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.

For more information, please contact:

Rockwood Borough Municipal Authority

669 Somerset Avenue

Rockwood, PA 15557

Phone: (814) 926-2833

Fax: (814) 926-3756

Current test results from your drinking water can be viewed at www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us .

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.

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.

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.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2019 - 31DEC2019

Sample Location	Contaminant ID	Analysis Result	MCL In Effect	Sample Date	Sample Type	Laboratory ID	Analysis Method	Analysis Date	Sample Received Date
001	COPPER	0.0702	1.3	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
001	LEAD	0	0.015	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	GRAPHITE FURNACE	09/23/2019	10/02/2019
002	COPPER	0	1.3	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
002	LEAD	0	0.015	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	GRAPHITE FURNACE	09/23/2019	10/02/2019
003	COPPER	0.0261	1.3	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
003	LEAD	0	0.015	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	GRAPHITE FURNACE	09/23/2019	10/02/2019
005	COPPER	0.00968	1.3	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
005	LEAD	0	0.015	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	GRAPHITE FURNACE	09/23/2019	10/02/2019
006	COPPER	0.0367	1.3	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
006	LEAD	0	0.015	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	GRAPHITE FURNACE	09/23/2019	10/02/2019
007	COPPER	0.0211	1.3	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
007	LEAD	0	0.015	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	GRAPHITE FURNACE	09/23/2019	10/02/2019
008	COPPER	0.0267	1.3	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
008	LEAD	0	0.015	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	GRAPHITE FURNACE	09/23/2019	10/02/2019
009	COPPER	0.0268	1.3	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA	09/24/2019	10/02/2019

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2019 - 31DEC2019

Sample Location	Contaminant ID	Analysis Result	MCL In Effect	Sample Date	Sample Type	Laboratory ID	Analysis Method	Analysis Date	Sample Received Date
009	LEAD	0	0.015	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	GRAPHITE FURNACE	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
010	COPPER	0.0887	1.3	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
010	LEAD	0	0.015	09/11/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	GRAPHITE FURNACE	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
004	COPPER	0.00767	1.3	09/12/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	INDUCTIVELY COUPLED PLASMA	09/24/2019	10/02/2019
004	LEAD	0	0.015	09/12/2019	DISTRIBUTION	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES 25TH ST	GRAPHITE FURNACE	09/23/2019	10/02/2019

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2020 - 31DEC2020

Sample Location	Contaminant ID	Analysis Result	MCL In Effect	Sample Date	Sample Type	Laboratory ID	Analysis Method	Analysis Date	Sample Received Date
101	NITRATE	0	10	06/03/2020	ENTRY POINT	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES	ION CHROMATOGR 300.0, 300.1	06/04/2020	06/17/2020
101	NITRITE	0	1	06/03/2020	ENTRY POINT	FAIRWAY LABORATORIES	ION CHROMATOGR 300.0, 300.1	06/04/2020	06/17/2020