

LATROBE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

Public Water Supply
ID#5650060
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724-537-3378
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Annual Drinking Water Report

Explanation:

We at the Latrobe Municipal Authority are pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. For your information, surface water from the H.A. Stewart Reservoir (A.K.A. Latrobe Reservoir) and the Loyalhanna Creek is processed at our Kingston Filtration Plant, and then delivered to our 9,500 industrial, commercial and

Required CCR Statement Addressing Lead in Drinking Water

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"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. LMA 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

residential customers. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water that we provide to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are pleased to report that in 2019 our drinking water continued

to meet or exceed all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please contact me directly at 724-537-3378 or attend one of our board of directors' meetings normally held on the third Tuesday of

each month at 5:00 PM at the Authority Office.

The Latrobe Municipal Authority

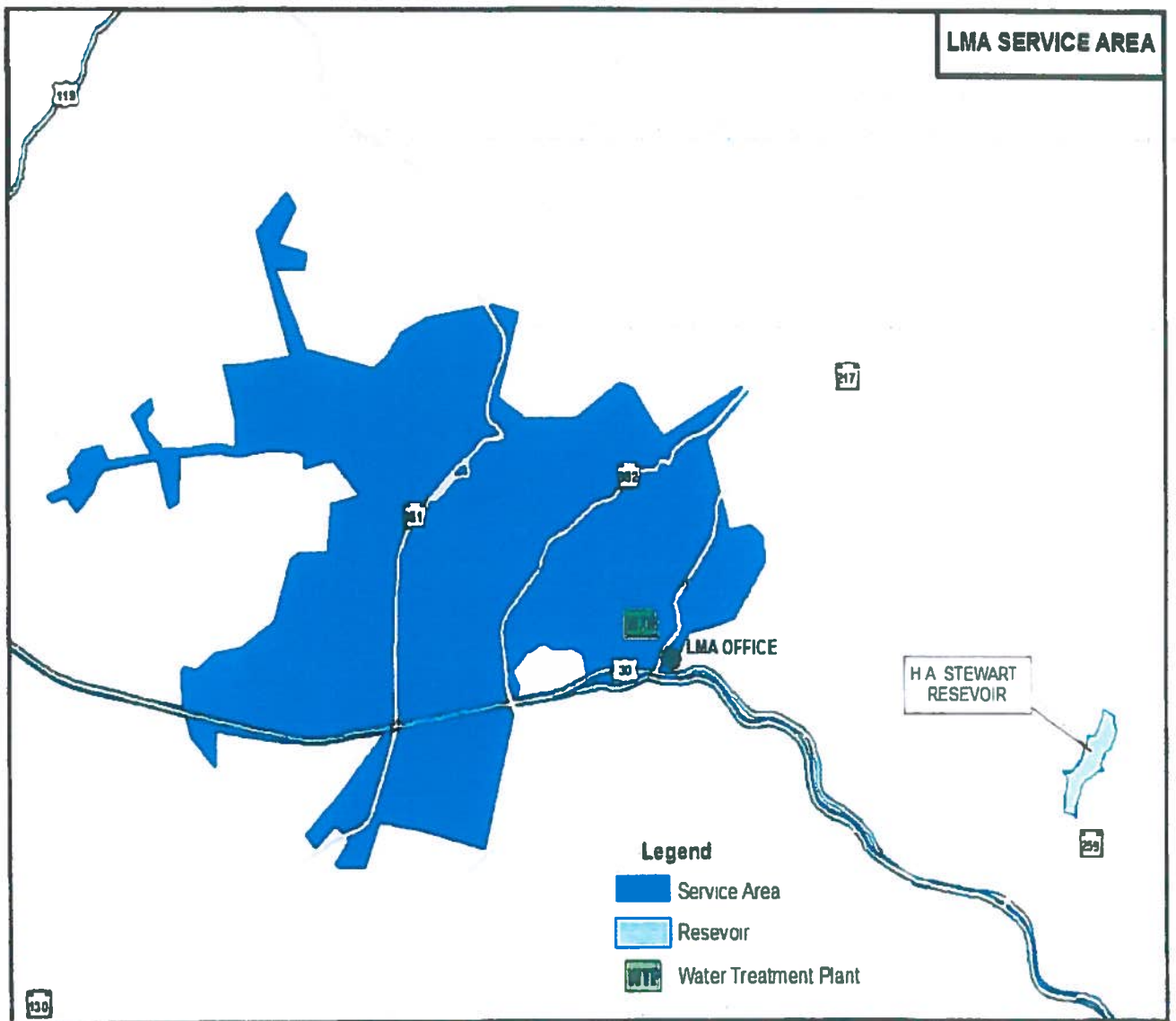
Terri A. Hauser,
Manager

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The Latrobe Municipal Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The Table at the bottom of this report shows the results of our most recent monitoring. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than 1 year old. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man-made. These substances can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the water poses a health risk. Keep in mind, the Environmental Protection Agency has set very stringent levels for these contaminants for your protection. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In 2019, The Latrobe Municipal Authority located and repaired 71 leaks along 150 miles of main waterline.

A source water assessment of the H.A. Stewart Reservoir was completed in May 2002 for the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. According to the assessment report, the greatest potential threats to this water supply are an accidental release of contaminants along adjacent roadways and storm water runoff from agricultural areas within the watershed. Furthermore, abandoned strip mine runoff and malfunctioning septic systems may contribute to contamination. The overall risk of contamination is low. The report is available for review at the Authority office, as well as a complete report at the DEP regional office, and a summary report online at <http://www.dep.gov/pa/latrobe/pa.us/library/getFolder?FolderID=4154>.



Microbial Contaminants:

Examples: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Examples: 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

May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants:

Examples: Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants:

Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribe 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.

In the following Table you may find some terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar with. To better help you understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l):

One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l):

One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A unit used to measure the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which water systems must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant

Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCGLs 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. MCGLs 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 to control microbial contaminants.

In addition to the parameters listed in the table, The Latrobe Municipal Authority also sampled for other inorganic and organic contaminants. Laboratory analysis indicated that these contaminants were not present at detectable levels. Results of all monitoring are available at the Authority Office.

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range Of Detection	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Source of contamination
Barium	2	2	0.0272	-	ppm	2019	No	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	16.96	8.75-37.5	ppb	Quarterly 2019	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	NA	40.8	24.5-53.9	ppb	Quarterly 2019	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	MRDL= 4	MRDLG = 4	0.974	0.2 - 1.14	ppm	Monthly 2019	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfection Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range Of Detection	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	0.82	0.82-1.14	ppm	Monthly 2019	No	Water Additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th % Value	Units	# Of All Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation	Sources Of Contamination
Lead (2019)	15	0	0.637	ppb	0	No	Corrosion of Household plumbing
Copper (2019)	1.3	1.3	0.0214	ppm	0	No	Corrosion of Household plumbing

Microbial (Related to E-coli)					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation	Sources of Contamination
E.coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. Coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E.coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E-coli.	0	0 Positive Samples in 2019	No	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.27	4/16/2019	NO	Soil Runoff
	TT= At least 95% of monthly samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU		100%	Monthly	NO	

Microbial Contaminant		
Trout Run		
Contaminant	Result (Oocysts/L)	Date Sampled
Cryptosporidium	0.00	12/5/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	11/7/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	10/3/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	9/5/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	8/9/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	7/12/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	6/6/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	5/30/2017
Cryptosporidium	*	4/21/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	3/7/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	2/7/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	1/3/2017

Microbial Contaminant		
Loyalhanna Creek		
Contaminant	Result (Oocysts/L)	Date Sampled
Cryptosporidium	0.00	12/5/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.087	11/7/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	10/3/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	9/5/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	8/9/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	7/12/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.087	6/6/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	5/30/2017
Cryptosporidium	*	4/21/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	3/7/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	2/7/2017
Cryptosporidium	0.00	1/3/2017

* Four samples were taken in April 2017. Results were not provided to the Latrobe Municipal Authority due to quality control issues at the contracted laboratory.

** All results are from raw water samples taken at the Trout Run and Loyalhanna Creek sources prior to treatment.

Note: The Latrobe Municipal Authority was not required to monitor for Cryptosporidium in 2019.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR OR REPORT

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

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for CHLORINE RESIDUAL

Our water system potentially violated drinking water monitoring standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken or reported	When samples were or will be taken or reported
Chlorine Residual	30 Samples in October 2019	30 Samples in October 2019	1st-4 th Weeks of October	2 nd -5 th Weeks of October

What happened? What was done?

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's Disinfectant Requirements Rule sample siting plan generated a potential violation of the Latrobe Municipal Authority's chlorine residual sampling plan for October of 2019. The plan required samples to be taken in four weeks in October, starting with the first week of the month. There were five weeks in October. All samples were taken for the month (over 30 samples total), however, the Latrobe Municipal Authority began taking samples on October 7th (2nd week of the month), three days past the end of the first week.

All samples taken throughout the distribution system and at the entry point met the minimum requirements established by the PA Department of Environmental Protection.

For more information, please contact Christopher Bova at (724)537-3378.

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 distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the Latrobe Municipal Authority.

PWS ID#: 5650060

Date distributed: April 14, 2020

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR

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

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Free Cyanide and Fluoride

Due to lab error, our water system violated drinking water standards during the 2019 calendar year related to contaminant monitoring. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants and how many samples we are supposed to take, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Free Cyanide	Annual	<u>0</u>	2019	April 13, 2020
Fluoride	Annual	<u>0</u>	2019	April 13, 2020

What happened? What was done?

During the 2019 calendar year, the Latrobe Municipal Authority was required to test for numerous contaminants as set forth by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. Due to lab error, two contaminants, Free Cyanide and Fluoride, were not sampled for.

To resolve this monitoring violation, samples for Free Cyanide and Fluoride were taken on April 13, 2020.

For more information, please contact Christopher Bova at (724)537-3378.

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