

Wheatfield Village

2020 Consumer Confidence

Report



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien

Special health concerns: 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).

We are pleased to present you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. 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 our water operators, Markey Utility Operations at 570-689-5660. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Our water source consists of a community well located off Wheatfield Drive at the bottom of the parking lot, which pumps groundwater from an unspecified aquifer.

Source Water Assessment: A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed in 2005 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP).

The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to agriculture, low-density development, major roads and pipelines. Overall, our source has a high risk of significant contamination.

Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 2 Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701-1915, Phone: 570-826-2511.

Potential Contaminants: 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 in your water may include:

- **Microbial Contaminants:** viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants (IOCs):** 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 & Herbicides:** 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 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.

Contamination potential: 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) or visiting the EPA Office of Water website at www.epa.gov/OGWDW.

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, 2020. 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: Throughout this report you will find some terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

- **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **Parts per Billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - One part per billion corresponds to 1 minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. 1,000 ppb = 1 ppm.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/l).**
- **Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (Min RDL)** - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.
- **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 that is 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.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL= 4	MRDLG = 4	1.48	0.86-1.48	ppm	2020	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.08	---	ppm	2019*	N	Corrosion of house-plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Nitrate	10	10	1.30	----	ppm	2020	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.

*This data is the most recent monitoring done in compliance with DEP.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper							
01/01-06/30	1.3	1.3	0.606	ppm	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of house-plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
07/01-12/31	1.3	1.3	0.455	ppm	0 out of 5	N	

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest level detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.51	0.60	0.60-1.89	ppm	2020	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Contaminants not detected: In 2020, these regulated samples were also tested, with NO detections: Nitrite, Lead and monthly Total Coliform.

Violations: We failed to submit our daily Entry Point and weekly Distribution disinfectant residual monitoring by the due date for the month of January, March, April and October, which generated violations for late reporting. The data was submitted to DEP to return to compliance.

Information regarding 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 PWSID #2520087

components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Wheatfield Village 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 (800) 426.4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Information:

WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE!!

Everyone has an important part to play in protecting drinking water – for today and tomorrow.

Everything we do on top of the ground has the potential to affect someone's drinking water.

What we can do to help:

- ◆ Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- ◆ Keep drinking water in the refrigerator instead of letting the faucet run until the water is cool.
- ◆ Recycle used motor oil.
- ◆ Dispose of hazardous wastes properly. Do not dump chemicals down drains or on the ground.
- ◆ Limit the amount of fertilizers and pesticides used on your yard.
- ◆ Conserve water at home and at work.

When everyone works together to control pollution, our waters will be clean for new and future generations.



Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Name of CWS: Wheatfield Village PWSID Number: 2520087

The community water system (CWS) named above confirms that its CCR for the period of January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). The system also confirms that the information in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Please check all items that apply to your CCR delivery.

- CCR was hand-delivered to customers. Date delivered: 6/10/21
- CCR was distributed by mail. Date mailed: _____
- CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method(s). (check all that apply):
 - Mail notification that CCR is available on website via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)*
Direct URL address: www. _____ Date mailed: _____
 - E-mail – direct URL to CCR*
 - E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail* } Date(s) email sent: _____
 - E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail*

* If the CCR was provided electronically, attach a description of how a customer requests a paper copy.

- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers:
 - posting the CCR on the Internet at www. _____
 - mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)
 - advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
 - publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
 - posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons
 - delivery to community organizations (attach a list)
 - electronic newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of outlets utilized)
- The CCR was posted on a publicly-accessible Internet site because this system serves 100,000 or more.
Internet site address: www. _____
- Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)
- A copy of the CCR and a completed CCR Certification Form have been sent to the DEP district office (or the Allegheny County Health Department) that provides oversight and support of this water system. (See back of form for addresses.)

Certified by: Signature: [Signature] Print Name: CAROL MIHAIL
Title: President Phone: 570-296-4137 Date: 6/10/21

For DEP use only. Checked by: _____ **Date:** _____

**Safe Drinking Water Program Regional Office and County Health Department Contact Information
for CCR and CCR Certification Form Submissions**

- The completed form is to be addressed to: PA DEP - Safe Drinking Water and sent to the address of the appropriate district office or county health department (CHD) having jurisdiction over the water system.
- District and CHD addresses by county can be found within DEP document number 3930-FM-BSDW0560. This document can be located by searching under "forms" for document number 3930-FM-BSDW0560 on eLibrary at the following link: <http://www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=3195>.