

FAWN-FRAZER JOINT WATER AUTHORITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR OPERATING YEAR 2021

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo 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.)

The Fawn-Frazer Joint Water Authority (PWS ID#5020076) is pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This Report, required by the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at:

Fawn-Frazer Joint Water Authority
326 Donnellville Road, Natrona Heights, PA 15065
Jodie Norkus, Office Manager
Phone: 724-224-6562

The Authority wants its 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 on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Authority's office.

Our water is purchased from three different suppliers: Brackenridge Borough, Springdale Borough, and the Harrison Township Water Authority. Both Brackenridge Borough and the Harrison Township Water Authority withdraw their raw water from the Allegheny River. Springdale Borough withdraws its raw water from groundwater wells adjacent to the Allegheny River. The connection with Springdale Borough is for emergency use only.

The Fawn-Frazer Joint Water Authority and its water suppliers routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. As you can see by the data table, our system had violations for test results that exceeded the standards, or maximum contaminant level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes. A Tier 2 Public Notice was posted on the Authority's website (ffjwa.com) in March 2022. Please see the public notice for additional information.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the 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 human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated 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 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.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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. Food and Drug Administration and EPA 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The tables to the left list all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in our water during the 2021 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Terms and abbreviations used:

- **BB** - Brackenridge Borough
- **FFJWA** - Fawn-Frazer Joint Water Authority
- **HTWA** - Harrison Township Water Authority
- **N/A** - Not Applicable
- **Non-Detects (ND)** - Lab analysis indicates that contaminant is not present at a detectable level.
- **TTHM** - Total Trihalomethanes
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTUs is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.
- **Parts per million (ppm)** - Parts per million or milligrams per liter.
- **Parts per billion (ppb)** - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
- **Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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 contamination.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	BB Highest Detected	BB Range of Detection	BB Sample Date	HTWA Highest Detected	HTWA Range of Detection	HTWA Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=1 NTU single measurement		0.04		3/5/2021	0.03		Multiple Dates	No	Soil runoff
	TT=95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%			100%		2021		
Total Coliform Bacteria (FFJWA)	More than 1 positive monthly sample		No positive coliform samples detected in 2021						No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	BB Highest Detected	BB Range of Detection	BB Sample Date	HTWA Highest Detected	HTWA Range of Detection	HTWA Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.48	N/A	06/01/21	0.396	N/A	07/07/2021	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0.1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.016	N/A	10/07/2020	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.54	N/A	08/17/21	0.580	N/A	03/03/2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.038	N/A	03/03/2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts and Byproduct Precursors (FFJWA except as noted)			Annual Average/ Highest Detected 2021			Range of Detection 2021			Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	60	N/A	25.58			11.8-37.4			No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (ppb)	80	N/A	82.11			43.5-143.0			Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) - BB and HTWA	TT = 35% Removal		Quarters Out of Compliance = 0 (BB and HTWA)			Removal Achieved = 48.4-52.8% (BB); 39.1-45.7% (HTWA)			No	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants (FFJWA)	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Monthly Average		Range of Monthly Averages		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.83 (February)		0.31-0.83		2021	No	Water additive to control microbes	
Copper/Lead (FFJWA)	AL	MCLG	90th Percentile Level		Number of Sites Found Above the AL		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.0570		0 out of 21 sites		2019	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.70		0 out of 21 sites		2019	No		