pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

CHEMICAL OR RADIOLOGICAL MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) EXCEEDANCE

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

Ebensburg Municipal Authority Has Levels of Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received on 8/18/2020 show that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Haloacetic Acids. The standard for Haloacetic Acids Locational Running Annual Average is 0.060 mg/L. Haloacetic Acids Locational Running Annual Average was found at a level of 0.09506mg/L in your drinking water.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What was done? Haloacetic Acids maximum contaminant levels are based on a one year running average which means the average over the last four quarters exceeds the MCL. Ebensburg is required to sample at two locations within the distribution system and only one of the two locations is in exceedance. The location is 3920 Admiral Peary Highway. This location receives water from the Saltlick water system. The water from this system takes an extended amount of time to enter Ebensburg's water system due to low flows. Sections within the distribution system that have low flows have been known to have elevated levels of disinfection by products which in this case are Haloacetic Acids. This situation has existed for some time and the two water systems are working together as well as working with the PA DEP to determine an appropriate solution. .

We anticipate resolving the problem within the year as Saltlick water system is working with DEP and putting in measures to work on improving the water quality.

For more information, please contact Ebensburg Municipal Authority at 814-472-8780.

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 Ebensburg Municipal Authority.

PWS ID#: 4110009 Date distributed: 08/28/2020

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Ebensburg Municipal Authority Has Levels of Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received on 8/18/2020 show that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Total Trihalomethanes.
The standard for Total Trihalometanes Locational Running Annual Average is 0.080 mg/L.
Total Trihalomethanes Locational Running Annual Average was found at a level of 0.08126mg/L in your drinking water.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing total trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What was done? Total Trihalomethane maximum contaminant levels are based on a one year running average which means the average over the last four quarters exceeds the MCL. Ebensburg is required to sample at two locations within the distribution system and only one of the two locations is in exceedance. The location is 3920 Admiral Peary Highway. This location receives water from the Saltlick water system. The water from this system takes an extended amount of time to enter Ebensburg's water system due to low flows. Sections within the distribution system that have low flows have been known to have elevated levels of disinfection by products which in this case are total trihalomethanes. This situation has existed for some time and the two water systems are working together as well as working with the PA DEP to determine an appropriate solution.

We anticipate resolving the problem within the year as Saltlick water system is working with DEP and putting in measures to work on improving the water quality.

For more information, please contact Ebensburg Municipal Authority at 814-472-8780.

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.

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3930-FM-BSDW0521 Rev. 8/2019

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OPERATIONAL EVALUATION LEVEL (OEL) EXCEEDANCE NOTIFICATION FORM

Section I: System Information

PWS Name: Ebensburg Municipal Authority	**PWSID #:** 4110009
Contact Name: Luke Byrne	**Phone #:** 814-322-5136

Section II: OEL Exceedance Information*

Water Systems on quarterly monitoring must calculate the OEL for each location each quarter (qrtr) as follows:

$$OEL = \frac{[(\text{result from 2 qrtrs prior to current qrtr}) + (\text{result from previous qrtr}) + 2(\text{current qrtr result})]}{4}$$

An OEL exceedance occurs if either the TTHM OEL value is > 0.080 mg/L ***or*** the HAA5 OEL value is > 0.060 mg/L.

DEP Sample Location ID# (3-digit # starting with "7")	701	DEP Sample Location ID# (3-digit # starting with "7")	
Sample Location Name	Ebensburg Airport	Sample Location Name	
Sample Date (most recent quarterly sample)	08-04-2020	Sample Date (most recent quarterly sample)	
Sample Received Date (date result received from lab)	08-18-2020	Sample Received Date (date result received from lab)	
Monitoring Period (Qtr)	3rd	Monitoring Period (Qtr)	
TTHM: Calculated OEL Value	0.08217mg/L	TTHM: Calculated OEL Value	
OEL Calculation: [(0.05533) + (0.08028) + 2(0.09653)] / 4		OEL Calculation: [( ) + ( ) + 2( )] / 4	
HAA5: Calculated OEL Value	0.08624 mg/L	HAA5: Calculated OEL Value	
OEL Calculation: [(0.08330) + (0.10124) + 2(0.08020)] / 4		OEL Calculation: [( ) + ( ) + 2( )] / 4	

*Please use page 2 of this form to report additional OEL exceedances, if more than 2 locations exceeded the OEL during the quarter.

Section III: OEL Report Information

Are you requesting a limited scope evaluation? ☒ YES ☐ NO. If yes, please provide reason for OEL exceedance:

One location within the distribution system has exceeded the maximum contaminant level for haloacetic acids and trihalomethanes. This particular location receives water from the Saltlick water system. The water from this system takes an extended amount of time to enter Ebensburg's water system due to low flows. Sections within the distribution system that have low flows have been known to have elevated levels of disinfection by products. This situation has existed for some time and the two water systems are working together to determine an appropriate solution. DEP is also working with the Saltlick water system to reslove the formation of DBP's produced in their water.

Due Date for OEL Report: 11/16/20 (i.e. 90 days from the sample received date)

Section IV: Verification

Responsible Official's Name (printed): Jeff Evans

Responsible Official's Signature: [signature] Date: 8/24/2020

Distribution System Evaluation Checklist

System Name: Ebensburg Municipal Authority

Checklist Completed by: Luke Byrne/Jeff Evans Date: 08/20/2020

A. Do you have disinfectant residual or temperature data for the monitoring location where you experienced the OEL exceedance? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If NO, proceed to item B. If YES, answer the following questions for the period in which an OEL exceedance occurred:

Yes	No	
☐	☐	Was the water temperature higher than normal for that time of the year at that location? (Do not monitor temperature at this location.)
☐	☑	Was the disinfectant residual lower than normal for that time of the year at that location?
☐	☑	Was the disinfectant residual higher than normal for that time of the year at that location?

B. Do you have maintenance records available for the time period just prior to the OEL exceedance? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If NO, proceed to item C. If YES, answer the following questions:

Yes	No	
☐	☑	Did any line breaks or replacements occur in the vicinity of the exceedance?
☐	☑	Were any storage tanks or reservoirs taken off-line and cleaned?
☐	☑	Did flushing or other hydraulic disturbances (e.g., fires) occur in the vicinity of the exceedance?
☐	☑	Were any valves operated in the vicinity of the OEL exceedances?

C. If your system is metered, do you have access to historical records showing water use at individual service connections? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If NO, proceed to item D. If YES, was overall water use in your system unusually low, indicating higher than normal water age? ☐ Yes ☑ No

D. Do you have high-volume customers in your system (e.g., an industrial processing plant)? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If NO, proceed to item E. If YES, was there a change in water use by a high-volume customer? ☐ Yes ☑ No

E. Is there a finished water storage facility hydraulically upstream from the monitoring location where you experienced the OEL exceedance? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If NO, proceed to item F. If YES, review storage facility operations and water quality data to answer the following questions for the period in which the OEL exceedance occurred:

Yes	No	
☑	☐	Was a disinfectant residual detected in the stored water or at the tank outlet?
☐	☑	Do you know of any mixing problems with the tank or reservoir?
☐	☑	Does the facility operate in "last in-first out" mode?
☐	☑	Was the tank or reservoir drawn down more than usual prior to OEL exceedance, indicating a possible discharge of stagnant water?
☐	☑	Was there a change in water level fluctuations that would have resulted in increased water age within the tank or reservoir?

Distribution System Evaluation Checklist

F. Does your system practice booster chlorination? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If NO, proceed to item G. If YES, was there an increase in booster chlorination feed rates? ☐ Yes ☑ No

G. Did you have customer complaints in the vicinity of the OEL exceedance? ☐ Yes ☑ No

If NO, proceed to item H. If YES, explain.

H. Did concern about complying with a rule other than Stage 2 DBPR, such as the Lead and Copper rule, the TCR, or any other rule constrain your options to reduce the DBP levels at this site? For example, are you limited by the need to maintain a detectable disinfectant residual in your ability to control DBP levels in the distribution system? ☑ Yes ☐ No

If NO, proceed to item I. If YES, explain below and consult EPA's *Simultaneous Compliance Guidance Manual* for alternative compliance approaches.

Chlorine addition at our Jackson tank is sometimes necessary to maintain sufficient residuals in the transmission main to Ebensburg. Chlorine is being added during this quarter.

I. Conclusion

Did the distribution system cause or contribute to the OEL exceedance(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ Possibly

If NO, proceed to evaluations of treatment systems and source water. If YES or POSSIBLY, explain below.

This particular area recieves water from Johnstown's Saltlick plant. Water in this area takes an extended amount of time to enter Ebensburg's water system due to low flows. Sections within the distribution system that have low flows have been known to have elevated disinfection by products. This situation has existed for some time and the two water systems are working together to resolve the issue.