

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
BLACKLICK VALLEY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
PWSID # 4110077
2024

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.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

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 **Tim Williams System Manager at 814-749-0276**.

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 on the **last Wednesday of the month at 6:00 in the Blacklick Twp. Municipal Bldg. Belsano, Pa 15922**

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

The source of water for the year of 2024 for the areas serving Twin Rocks, Vintondale, Belsano and Ragleyville was purchased exclusively from the Nanty Glo Water Authority which is treated surface water from the Williams Run Reservoir, located in Cambria Twp., Cambria County. The source of water for the area known as Rt 422, Alley Buck Rd and Pendleton Ridge was purchased from the Ebensburg Borough which is water purchased from the Greater Johnstown Water Auth. which is treated water from the Saltlick Reservoir located in East Taylor Township.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP) in 2002. The Assessment has found that our source had very few point sources of potential contamination & not very susceptible because the NCWA owns much of the watershed area. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports e-Library Web page:

www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder- Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (412-442-4000)

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).

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

Blacklick Valley Municipal Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, **2024**. 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 data has been noted on the sampling results table.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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.

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) ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) ppq = parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Nanty Glo Water Authority monitoring results 2024

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.04	04/04/2024	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		100	NA	N	

Nanty Glo Water Authority monitoring results 2024

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Barum	2	2	0.0471	03/05/2024	N	Discharge of drilling waste erosion of natural deposits

Nanty Glo Water Authority monitoring results 2024

Contaminant	Range of % removal required	Range of percent removal achieve	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
TOC	35%-50%	38.9-65	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity Ebensburg Borough Monitoring 2024

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.085	02/27/2024	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		100%	Sampled daily	N	
Contaminant	Range of % removal required	Range of percent removal achieve	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination	
TOC	35-50	40-52%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment	

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Fluoride	2	2	0.99	0.02-0.99	ppm	02/23/2024	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth

Disinfectant Residual 2024 BVMA monitoring of distribution for areas of Twin Rocks Vintondale Belsano Ragleyville Rt 422							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Free Chlorine (ppm)	n/a	1.9	0.15-1.9	ppm	10/28/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper BVMA monitoring for areas of Twin Rocks Vintondale Belsano Ragleyville Rt 422 2022							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0.015	0.0045 June-Sept	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.2 June-Sept	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Chemical Contaminant 2024 BVMA monitoring for areas of Twin Rocks Vintondale Belsano Ragleyville Rt 422								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest-level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	0.080	N/A	0.112	0.0239-0.112	ppb	09/09/2024	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)	0.060	N/A	0.0734	0.0209-0.0734	ppb	06/02/2024	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

TTHMs and HAA5s are tested for quarterly and are averaged for compliance monitoring.. *Footnote:*

(a) Total Trihalomethanes are a result/by-product of chlorination. Chlorination is the process by which your water system is maintained as a potable (drinkable) water product. Chlorination has been in use worldwide for over a century and is the preferred method of public water disinfections (purification from harmful bacteria such as cholera and dysentery)

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Some people who drink water-containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
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All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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.

- 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 storm water run-off, 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 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.

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.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

OTHER VIOLATIONS

BVMA is pleased to report none

INFORMATON 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 primary from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Blacklick Valley Municipal 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 cooling. 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 to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

We at **Blacklick Valley Municipal Authority** 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. Water is a limited resource that can quickly become scarce if we do not take measure to conserve and protect it. Please visit our web page blacklickvalley.com there under documents will be updated material for you to read.

Blacklick Valley Municipal Authority Is An Equal Opportunity Provider

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FOR HEARING IMPAIRED USE PA RELAY 711