Moniteau School District

Maintenance Department

1810 West Sunbury Road

West Sunbury, Pa. 16061

Public Notice

Update on the High School Drinking Water Project

The Moniteau School District has applied to the Department of Environmental Protection for approval to renovate the existing water filtration system at the Moniteau High School. The Department of Environmental Protection has approved our request and work will begin soon on this project.

The reason for the project is the age of the existing system and the inability to obtain parts needed for repairs to keep the system operating properly.

The maintenance staff has worked feverishly over the past year to keep the water system operating within the guidelines set forth by the Department of Environmental Protection, and although many components of the system have passed those guidelines, other areas are still not meeting or exceeding requirements.

Testing in 2017 showed the system with NO Volatile Organic Components, Coli form Bacteria or other acute health risk issues present, and testing in August for Lead & Copper were also well within the regulations. Samples collected for Disinfectant By Products in August all measured below the standards, and the samples collected over the past year have decreased, however the running average for HAA5 for one sample location of the high school shows a level of 0.61 mg/l with the standard being a maximum of 0.60 mg/l. Note, we test in multiple locations throughout the school. HAA5 is a disinfectant by product from the use of chlorine in water. We believe this issue will also be corrected completely with the new water filtration system.

The other issue as a result of the failing system has been the complete removal of iron from the water. It has been difficult to consistently meet the secondary standard for iron. A secondary standard (maximum contaminant level) is not a health based standard but rather based on esthetics.

The Moniteau School District School Board Officials have elected to take a proactive approach to this issue and have elected to rebuild the system now rather than wait until later when health issues could become an issue. The project is expected to be completed and online before the end of December.

All other testing required by the department of environmental protection has met or exceeded the testing requirements and are available for public inspection on the school web site.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Montreau High School Has Levels of Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)
(Name of Water System/Business)
Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for the presence of disinfection byproducts (DBPs) on a quarterly basis. The DBPs test results from the last four (4) quarters that ended on 08/20/2017 show that our system exceeds the standards, or maximum contaminant level
(Month/Date/Year)
(MCL) for haloacetic acids (HAA5). MCL for HAA5 is calculated based on locational running annual averages (LRAA) of samples collected from the last four (4) quarters. The LRAA of HAA5 at 704 is at 0.61 mg/L. This value exceeds the respective MCLs for HAA5
(location)
of 0.060 mg/L.

What should I do?
At this time, **no** alternative source of water is necessary. However, if you have any specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?
This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Some people who drink water containing HAA5 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What Happened? What is being done?
When disinfectants are used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants react with naturally-occurring organic and inorganic matter present in water to form DBPs. We are taking/have taken the following corrective actions: Lowered Chlorine Levels in Storage Tank & Replacing Filtration System.
We anticipate resolving the problem within DEC. 31 2017.
(Estimated time frame)

If you have any questions, please contact Jeff Campbell at 724-637-2117 Ext. 1770
(Name of water system contact) (Phone number)
or 1810 West Sunbury Road, West Sunbury, PA., 16061
(Mailing address of PWS contact)

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.

Date distributed: 10/27/2017
Public Water System ID# 5100324

Contaminant	MCLG[1] mg/L	MCL[2] mg/L	Standard Health Effects Language for Public Notification
H. Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals: Where disinfection is used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants combine with organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). EPA sets standards for controlling the levels of disinfectants and DBPs in drinking water, including trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs).[18]			
80. Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N/A	0.10/ 0.080[19,20]	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 system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
81. Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	N/A	0.060[21]	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
82. Bromate	Zero	0.010	Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
83. Chlorite	0.8	1.0	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.
84. Chlorine	4 (MRDLG)[2]	4.0 (MRDL)[23]	Some people who use drinking water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
85. Chloramines	4 (MRDLG)	4.0 (MRDL)	Some people who use drinking water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.
86a. Chlorine dioxide, where any 2 consecutive daily samples taken at the entrance to the distribution system are above the MRDL	0.8 (MRDLG)	0.8 (MRDL)	Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia. *Add for public notification only*: The chlorine dioxide violations reported today are the result of exceedances at the treatment facility only, not within the distribution system which delivers water to consumers. Continued compliance with chlorine dioxide levels within the distribution system minimizes the potential risk of these violations to consumers.

ATTENTION: PWS Operator/Responsible Party

Tier 2 public notice (PN) must be provided as soon as practical, but no later than 30 days after you learn of the violation (141.203(b)). The PN must remain in place for as long as the violation or situation persists, but in no case for less than seven days. The PN must be repeated every three months as long as the violation or situation persists.

Community systems must use one of the following methods of delivery (141.203(c)(1)):
•Hand or direct delivery
•Mail, as a separate notice or included with the bill

Non-community systems must use one of the following methods of delivery (141.203(c)(2)):
•Posting in conspicuous locations
•Hand delivery
•Mail

In addition, both community and non-community systems must use another method reasonably calculated to reach others if they would not be reached by the first method (141.203(c)). Such methods could include newspapers, email, or delivery to community organizations. If you post the notice, it must remain posted until the violation is resolved. If the violation has been resolved, you must post the notice for at least one week (141.203(b)). If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.

Corrective Actions
In your notice, describe corrective actions you took or are taking. This could include information stating that you have since taken or are in the process of taking the required samples.

After Issuing the Notice
Within ten days after issuing the notice, you must send to EPA a copy of each type of notice, along with a certification (see example below) that you have met all the public notice requirements. Mail copies to:

PN RULE MANAGER
US EPA REGION 8
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM PROGRAM - 8P-W-DW
1595 Wynkoop Street
DENVER CO 80202-2466

Or, you can fax a copy to **1-(877) 876-9101**.

Certification of Public Notification

I Jeff Campbell certify that the attached public notification was issued
(PWS Operator/Responsible Party)

from 10/30/2017 to 30 Days Posted.
(Date) (Date)

The attached notice was issued by Posted on Doors, Sent Home To Parents, Posted in Faculty Rooms
(Method of delivery)

Signature _____ Date 10/30/17