LATROBE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

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Annual Drinking Water Report

Explanation:

We at the Latrobe Municipal Authority are pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Report. For your information, surface water from the H.A. Stewart Reservoir (A.K.A Latrobe Reservoir) and the Loyalhanna Creek is processed at our Kingston Filtration Plant, and then delivered to our 9,500

Required CCR Statement Addressing Lead in Drinking Water

"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. LMA 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 2minutes 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."

industrial, commercial and residential customers. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water that we provide to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are pleased to report that in 2016 our drinking water continued to meet or exceed all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please contact me directly at 724-537-3378 or attend one of our board of directors' meetings normally held on the third Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Authority Office.

The Latrobe Municipal Authority

Terri A. Hauser,

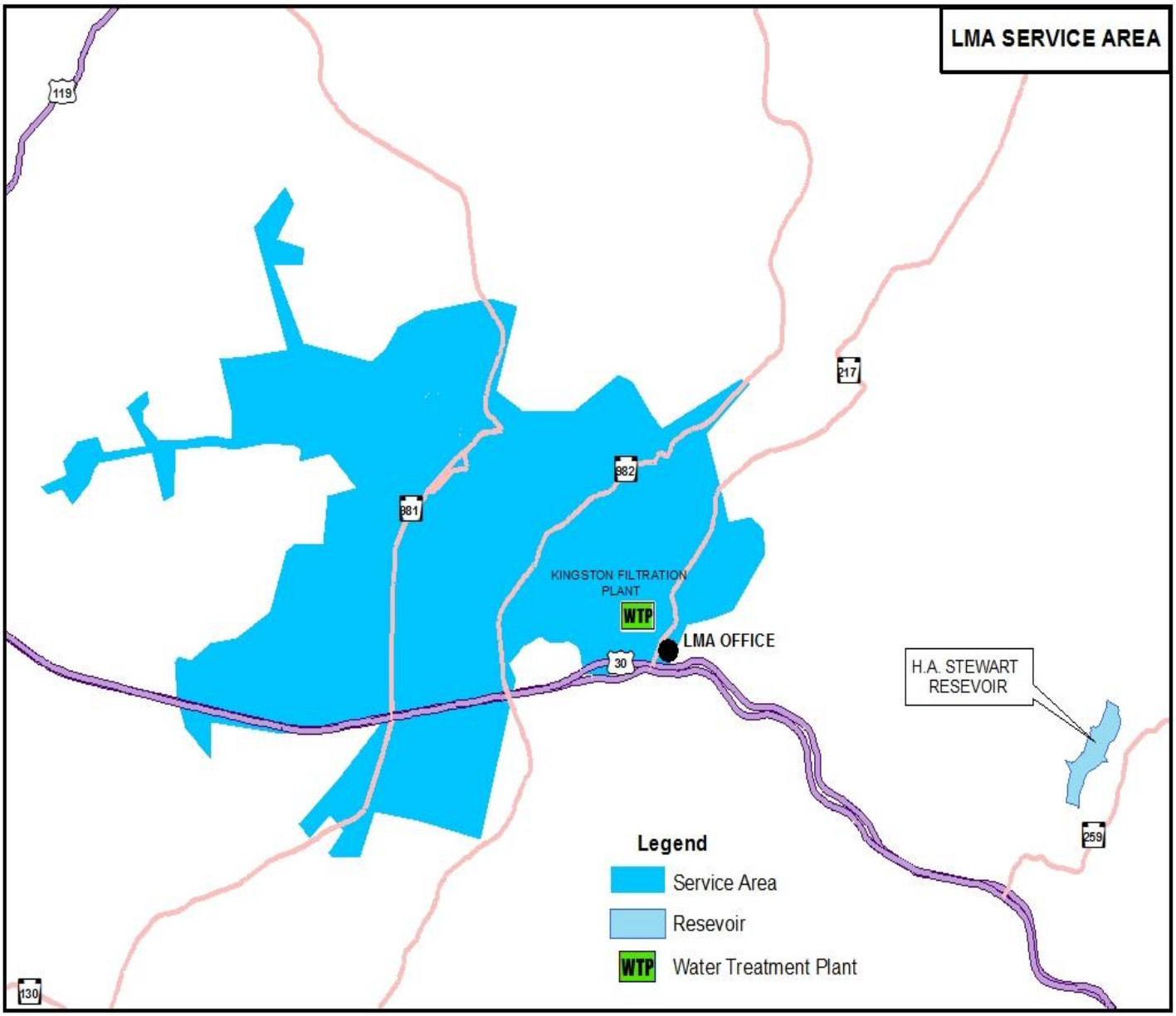
Manager

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).

The Latrobe Municipal authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The Table at the bottom of this report shows the results of our most recent monitoring. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than 1 year old. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constants that are naturally occurring or man-made. These constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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. Keep in mind, the Environmental Protection Agency has set very stringent levels for these contaminants for your protection. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In 2016 The Latrobe Municipal Authority located and repaired 86 leaks along 150 miles of main waterline.

A source water assessment of the H.A. Stewart Reservoir was completed in May, 2002 for the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. According to the assessment report, the greatest potential threats to this water supply are an accidental release of contaminants along adjacent roadways and storm water runoff from agricultural areas within the watershed. Furthermore, abandoned strip mine runoff and malfunctioning septic systems may contribute to contamination. The overall risk of contamination is low. The report is available for review at the Authority office, as well as a complete report at the DEP regional office, and a summary report online at http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045.



Microbial Contaminants:

Examples: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Examples: 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

May come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants:

Examples: Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants:

Can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribe 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.

In the Table you may find some terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To better help you understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter: One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter: One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A unit used to measure the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which water systems must follow.

Treatment technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCGLs 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. MCGLs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

In addition to the parameters listed in the table, The Latrobe Municipal Authority also sampled for other inorganic and organic contaminants. Laboratory analysis indicated that these contaminants were not present at detectible levels. Results of all monitoring are available at the Authority Office.

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range Of Detection**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Source of contamination**
Barium	2		0.024	-	Mg/L	9/22/16	No	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60		24.6	17.7-24.6	Mg/L	Quarterly	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80		63.3	49.9-80.3	Mg/L	Quarterly	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfection Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range Of Detection**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	0.2	0.32	0.32-0.77	ppm	8/7/16	No	Water Additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCGL**	**90th % Value**	**Unit**	**# Of All Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation**	**Sources Of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	0	ppb	0	No	Corrosion of Household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.025	ppm	0	No	Corrosion of Household plumbing

Microbial (Related to E-coli)					
Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Positive Sample(s)**	**Violation**	**Sources of Contamination**
E.coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive **and** either is E. Coli-positive **or** system fails to take repeat samples following E.coli-positive routine sample **or** system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E-coli.	0	1 positive sample taken, check samples negative.	No	Human and Animal Fecal Waste

Turbidity						
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.08	4/20/2016	NO	Soil Runoff
	TT= At least 95% of monthly samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU		100%	Apr-16	NO	