2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Reynoldsville Water Authority

PWSID # 6330011

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

The surface water source for your water is from a combined flow of the East and North branches of Pitchpine Run. Additionally, during low surface water levels, Reynoldsville does utilize its three (3) ground water supplies. Reynoldsville Water Authority maintains a surface water treatment facility capable of treating one million gallons of water each day.

Is my water safe? Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Reynoldsville Water Authority vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Source water assessment and its availability: The PA Department of Environmental Protection completed a Source Water Assessment of the water sources in 2003. The study indicates that Reynoldsville's surface water sources are susceptible to contamination from a major road that transects the water shed and several mines. The assessment found that the ground water sources have a high susceptibility to contamination because of their location in the developed source water assessment area. These potential sources of contamination include underground fuel storage tanks, wastewater discharges, a railroad, and commercial land use. Summary reports of the assessment are available by contacting the Reynoldsville Water Authority or on the Source Water Assessment & Protection Web page at *http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm*

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:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. 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 date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contact Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact the Authority at (814) 653-8245. If you want to learn more about the utility, please attend any of the monthly meetings held on the 4th Thursday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at 400 N. Fifth Street, Reynoldsville, PA.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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 – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Lowest Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (2023)	0.20	0.48	0.48-2.16	ppm	7/15/23	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Chemical Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Barium	2	2	0.047	N/A	ppm	2/15/23	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	1.78	N/A	ppm	2/8/23	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Distribution Chlorine	MRDL= 4	MRDLG =4	1.82 February 2023	0.80 – 1.82	ppm	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	25.60 **(a)** 3rd & 4th Qtrs.	12.30-76.00	ppb	2023	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	6.64 **(a)** 4th Qtr.	0.0-18.60	ppb	2023	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	35% Removal Required	**(b)** 0 Quarters out of Compliance	%	2023	N	Naturally present in the environment

(a) Compliance is based upon a running annual average (RAA)

(b) Compliance is based on alternative compliance criteria (ACC)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.25 NTU	1/5/23	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples $\leq$ 0.3 NTU		100%	2023	N	Soil runoff

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2022)	15	0	0	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (2022)	1.3	1.3	0.135	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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. Reynoldsville Water 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*.

Violations: In July of 2023 we sampled for Turbidity and Entry Point Chlorine at our treatment plant but submitted the results to the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) past the required due date resulting in a reporting violation. In May of 2023 we monitored for Turbidity but had a reporting error. The error has since been corrected. As a result of a PA DEP Inspection on 9/19/23 we had a number of violations for recordkeeping, monitoring plans, and filter plant evaluation. These violations have been addressed or waiting on PA DEP permits.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribe regulations which limit the number 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.

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