

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Warriors Mark General Authority

PA DEP PWS# 4310031

*We are pleased to present to you this year's **Water Quality Report for 2023**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are wells. The Authority used four (4) wells in the year **2023**: Three of the wells are located near the old reservoir in Spring Mount, along PA Route 350(Entry Point 101), and the fourth well is located in the Edgewood Development, along PA Route 550(Entry Point 102).*

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER, TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

*The Authority has a **Source Water Protection Plan** that was completed and approved by PA DEP. It is available at our office and provides more information such as potential sources of contamination. **The Plan can be reviewed by calling the Authority phone number (814) 632-7172.***

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

*If you have any questions about this year's report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Terry Ellenberger, Authority President, or William Markel, Authority Licensed Operator, at (814) 632-7172.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They were held on **the third Tuesday of every month, at 7:00 PM, at the Authority Maintenance Building located on Red Fox Lane. The yearly schedule is published in the Daily Herald each December.***

*The Warriors Mark General Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table **below** will 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.*

All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. The sources of drinking water (both tap 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:

- 1.) **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 2.) **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & gas production, mining, or farming.
- 3.) **Pesticides & Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 4.) **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 5.) **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil & gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, **US EPA and PA DEP** prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The **FDA and PA DEP** regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

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

Non-Detects (ND)-laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter(mg/l)-one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$ 10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)-one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$ 10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt)

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Action Level- the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)-The highest level of a disinfectant in drinking water. There is evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial (bacteria) 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. MRDLG's 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.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
chlorine(Dist. Point)	MRDL= 4.0	MRDLG = 4.0	1.30	1.14-1.30	ppm	11/2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium	2.0	2.0	0.273	0.0663-0.273	ppm	06/2021	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	10	10	5.59	5.48-5.59	ppm	10/2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM(total trihalomethanes)	80	0	21.3	7.43-21.3	ppb	09/2023	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic acids(5)	60	0	5.80	0-5.80	ppb	09/2023	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
chlorine(EP 101)	0.40	0.94	1.73	ppm	12/2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
chlorine(EP 102)	*0.40	0.83	1.88	ppm	10/2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

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	1.58	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.128	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Important Information

Nitrate –Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause “blue baby” syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask for advice from your health care provider. As a precaution, we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrate in the water supply.

Lead – Lead, if present at elevated levels, 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 house plumbing. The Warriors Mark General Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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 for drinking or cooking. Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person’s total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. If you are concerned about lead in drinking 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 (1-800-426-4971)** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

PUBLIC NOTICE- **The 2022 Consumer Confidence Report(CCR) Certification Form was delivered to the Pa.DEP 10 days late (due 10/1/2023, delivered 10/10/2023).**

Total Coliform – The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria (the Authority is required to collect two samples per month). Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply (none of the Authority’s 24 samples in **2023** contained any coliform bacteria). If established limits are exceeded, the Authority must notify the public by phone, newspaper, television, and/or radio. To comply with the stricter regulation, we have increased the average amount of chlorine in the distribution system.

MCL’s – MCL’s are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

*In addition to the few parameters that had detects, the Authority water sources each were tested for other regulated inorganic and synthetic organic parameters during the year **2023** with no detects.*

Please call our office if you have questions.

*Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality drinking water in **2023**. We at the Warriors Mark General 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.*

Please note: As stated at the beginning of this CCR report, the Authority's Source Water Protection has been completed. Since this is an on-going community project, anyone interested in the further implementation of the Plan should contact the Authority at 814-632-7172.

Ways to Help. What can you do?

- Dispose of motor oil at a garage that will recycle it (call Authority for area garages). Never pour oil on the ground or in a storm drain or sewer on the street.***
- Bring household hazardous waste- such as paint, varnishes, and other chemicals- to a county waste collection site. Check the County website for dates.***
- Minimize the use of pesticides and herbicides on your lawn and garden.***
- Remember: anything you throw or store on the ground can find its way into the water supply. Store and handle chemicals properly.***
- Call the regional Department of Environmental Protection office at (866) 825-0208 or 911, immediately if you observe a chemical spill.***