



2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 3540047 HEGINS-HUBLEY AUTHORITY

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with 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 the Authority office at 570-682-3228. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. All upcoming meetings: June 19, 2023 July 17, 2023, September 18, 2023, and November 20, 2023, will be held at 5:00 p.m. at the Authority office located at 915 West Maple Street, Valley View.

SOURCES OF WATER:

Our water source is provided from six wells and one spring located at the foot of the Good Spring Mountain on the south side of Pine Creek in the Mauch Chunk aquifer.

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, 2020. 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.

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 (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)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Data	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	1.90	0.26 – 2.2	ppm	11/08/23	N	Erosion of Natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	80	NA	22.20	8.96 – 22.20	ppb	09/08/22	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic	10	0	4.37	0-4.37	ppb	11/30/21	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	20	0	0.496	0.496	pCi/l	12/02/14	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	.0138	.00576 - .0138	ppm	11/30/21	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2*	2	0.44	0 - 0.44	ppm	11/30/21	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium	5	0	0.52	0.52	pCi/l	12/01/20	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloromethane	0.005		.000717	0.0-000717	ppm	11/08/23	N	
Distribution Chlorine residual	4		0.86	0.52 - 0.86	ppm		N	Water additive to control microbes

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

*The Hegins – Hubley Authority does not add fluoride to our water supply.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Data	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (EP101)	0.20	0.20	0.20-1.15	ppm	08/01/22	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorine (EP 102)	0.40	0.01	0.01-1.32	ppm	01/14/22	N	Water additive to control microbes
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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	2.56	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.955	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
NA					

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample (s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
NA					
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
NA					

Raw Source Water Microbial					
Contaminant	MCLG	Total # of Positive Samples	Dates	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
NA					

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

N/A

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

No Violations

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 prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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.

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 *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

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. Hegin-Hubley 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>.

OTHER INFORMATION:

AUTHORITY BOARD MEMBERS:

Clark Romberger, Chairman
Kenneth Richter, Vice Chairman
Debra Martz, Secretary/Treasurer
Thomas Miller, Member
Kris Wetzel, Member
Anthony Schiaffo, Member
Julie Ballay, Member

OFFICE HOURS:

Monday - Friday
8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

BILL CANS BE PAID AT:

Hegins Hubley Authority Office
Link Bank, Valley View Office
Online @ www.heginshubleyauthority.com or
Munilink Customer Portal at <https://heginshubley.authoritypay.com>