2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID#:3480066 BATH MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, our speak to 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 Bath Borough Authority staff at 610-837-0652 or email us at bathboroughauthority@rcn.com We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the third Wednesday of each month at 6:30pm. Meetings are held at Bath Borough Authority office located at 160 Mill Street..

SOURCES OF WATER:
Bath Borough Authority draws Ground Water from three wells. The Smith Street Well and Allen Street Well sites are near the George Wolf School, the Holiday Hill Well is located just outside the Borough in Upper Nazareth Township.

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Some people are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water then the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AID 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).

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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, 2024. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Water Act.

DEFINITIONS:
-Action Level (AL) – The concentration of the 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 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 (MR**DLG) The level of 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 drinking water 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 (Ug/L)

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

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTONS:

NONE

OTHER VIOLATONS:

NONE

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 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 run-off 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 run-off and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which may be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

In order to assure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for certain 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 the 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. Bath Borough Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is removing lead pipes, but cannot control variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from lead in your home. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and take steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water.
If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Bath Borough Authority at 610-837-0652. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Bath Borough Authority prepared a service line inventory that includes types of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. The inventory can be accessed online at www.goh2o.net/bba or by contacting our office at 610-837-0652.

OTHER INFORMATION:
About 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.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Try one today and soon it will become second nature.

-Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
-Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
-Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
-Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
-Water plants only when necessary, during cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
-Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
-Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill! Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Bath Borough Authority
160 Mill Street,
PO Box 87, Bath PA 18014

610-837-0652 / fax 610-837-2644
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PAY ONLINE and find additional information
go to: www.goh2o.net/bba

Disinfectant Residuals (Entry Points)

Analyte (unit of Measurement)	Location ID	Minimum residual required	Lowest value reported	Highest value reported	Violation Y/N	MCLG (Health Goal)	MCL (EPA,s Limits)	Year Sampled	Potentional Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	102	0.4	0.56	1.98	N	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2024	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (ppm)	103	0.4	0.71	1.52	N	"	"	"	"
Chlorine (ppm)	104	0.4	0.63	1.82	N	"	"	"	"

Disinfection Residuals (Distribution System)

Analyte (Unit of Measurement)	Month of highest average result	Range	MCLG (HEALTH Goal)	(EPA's Limits)	Year Sampled	Potential Sources of Contamination
Chlorine(PPM)	October	0.5-1.14	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	2024	Water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfection By-Products (Distribution System)

Contaminent (Unit of Measuement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG (Health Goal)	(EPA's Limits)	Year Sampled	Potential sources of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes TTHM (ppb)	N	0.00515	N/A	0	80	2024	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic acids(five) (HAA5) (ppb)	N	6.2	N/A	0	60	2017	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants (Entry Points)

Analyte (unit of Measurement)	Location ID	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	(Health Goal)	(EPA,s Limits)	Year Sampled	Potential Sources of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm)	102	N	0	N/A	10	10	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks or sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	103	N	4.44	3.4-4.79	"	"	2024	"
Nitrate (ppm)	104	N	3.84	N/A	"	"	2024	"

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Sample Record	Percentile Result	Above Action	Action Level	Year Sampled	Potential Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	10	0.149	0	1.3	2022	The 0 for Above Action refers to the number of sites above action lebvel. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppm)	N	10	0.002	0	0.015	2022	Erosion of natural deposits. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Raiological Containant (Entry Points)

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Location ID	Violaton Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG (Health Goal)	MCL (EPA's Limits)	Year Sampled	Potential Sources of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCiL)	102	N	5.49	N/A	15	50	2024	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCiL)	103	N	1.8	N/A	15	50	2021	"
Combined Radium	104	N	Not Detected	N/A	1	5	2022	"

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/ Corrective Actions**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments **or** correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Positive Sample(s)**	**Violation Y/N**	**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		N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/ Corrective Actions**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
E. coli	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments **or** correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Raw Source Water Microbial					
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**Total # of Positive Samples**	**Dates**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
E. coli	0			N	Human and animal fecal waste.