Covington Karthaus Girard Area Authority
2023 Drinking Water Quality Report
PWSID #6170045

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Greetings Customer!

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.)

CKGAA is pleased to provide you with its annual drinking water quality report for 2023. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and service's **CKGAA** delivers to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The primary water sources are Well #1, located near the original Sandy Creek Reservoir and Well #2, located near the Authority's pump house in Frenchville. We are pleased that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. You are invited to attend any regular scheduled meeting which are held each month on the 3rd Tuesday at 7pm at The Authority office 777 Frenchville Rd. Frenchville.

Monitoring your water

CKGAA routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2023. 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 contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. Sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man-made. These contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. The sources of drinking water (tap or bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive matter, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water includes:

Microbial contaminants (i.e. viruses, bacteria), which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.

I**norganic contaminants** (i.e. salt, metals) which can be naturally occurring or result from urban run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil, and gas productions 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 include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum production and mining activities.

Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hot line at (1-800-426-4791)

Maximum contaminant levels

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 maximum contaminant level for a lifetime to have a one in a million chance of having the described health effect.

Vulnerability
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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 for infections These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium (parasites) and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hot line (1-800-426-4791)

Some tests are not required on a yearly basis. The table includes the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. The table includes only those tests for which there was a detection of constituents of notable levels. Other required tests showed no detections and are therefore not included in this report. For more information regarding the testing of your water, you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Definitions: In these tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions.

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.
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.
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 (µg/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

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)	0.45	0.46	0.46-2.13	ppm	4/7/23	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Trihalomethanes*	80	80	4.16	N/A	ppb	9/14/23	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium	2	2	0.189	N/A	ppm	12/8/21	N	Discharge of drilling wastes Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.14 (October 2023)	0.76-1.14	ppm	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

***Violation: Due to an oversite, the TTHM from above was sampled one day outside of the window that was required.**

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead (2022)	15	0	0.00	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2022)	1.3	1.3	0.162	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

*10 samples required every 3 years at specific taps in the system

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. CKGAA 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.