# 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
## Eastern Armstrong County Municipal Authority
## Public Water Supply ID Number 5030004

*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 William Ferrier at 724-354-2540. 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 on the third Tuesday of each month at 11:00 a.m. at the Authority office building located at the end of Windy Ridge Lane, next to the sewage treatment plant. For more information regarding the Authority, you may visit the Authority's web page on the PA Rural Water Association website at: https://www.goh2o.net/eacma

***SOURCE(S) OF WATER:***

Our water source is from groundwater from Wells #5, #6, #7, and #8.

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).

**Glossary of Terms Used in This Report**

***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.

***ppb*** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) ***ppm*** = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

***DEP*** – Department of Environmental Protection

### *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, 2025. 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.

## *DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:*

***Chemical Contaminants***

| Contaminant | MCL in CCR Units | Level Detected | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fluoride | 2 | 0.325 | ppm | 09-27-2024 | N | Water additive which promotes strong teeth. |
| Barium | 2 | 0.473 | ppm | 09-27-2024 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits. |
| HAA5 | .060 | 0.00682 | ppb | 08-31-2025 | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | .080 | 0.0247 | ppm | 08-13-2025 | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Cyanide (FREE) (IOC) | .02 | 0.0358333 | ppb | 12-31-2024 | N | Discharge from steel/metal factories: Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. |

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

***Entry Point Disinfectant Residual***

| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual Required | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | .80 | 1.9 | 1.2 – 3.7 | ppm | 01-05-2025 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| | | | | | | | |

***Distribution Disinfectant Residuals***

| Contaminant | Month of Highest Avg. Result | Highest Avg. Result | MDRL | Over MRDL | Lowest Average Result | | Unit of Measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | July | 1.87 | 4.0 | NO | 1.55 | | MG/L |

***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 | 15 | 0 | 0.0044 | ppb | 0 out of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.015 | ppm | 0 out of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |

***VIOLATIONS:***

| Contaminant | Contaminant ID | Violation Type | Violation ID | Entry Point Location | Period Begin Date | Fiscal Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CHLORINE | 0999 | DRR M/R FAIL DIST WEEKLY OR VL - R3 | 11465 | | 01/01/2025 | 2025 |
| CHLORINE | 0999 | DRR M/R FAIL DIST WEEKLY OR VL - R3 | 16310 | | 03/01/2025 | 2025 |
| REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE | 8000 | RTCR ROUTINE SAMP REPORTING - 4B | 02286 | | 09/11/2025 | 2026 |

Violation #11465 Chlorine: reporting error. Violation awareness date: 02-21-25. Compliance achieved.
Violation #16310 Chlorine: report received late. Violation awareness date: 04-23-25. Compliance achieved.
Violation #02286 Revised Total Coliform Rule: Failure to report RTCR Sample results or notify DEP on time. Compliance achieved.
These violations have no public health risks.

***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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

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. Eastern Armstrong County Municipal 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:***

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding. The board members and employees of EACMA strive to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

# CAUSES OF WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution is a pressing issue that affects ecosystems, wildlife, and human health. Understanding its causes is crucial for addressing and mitigating this environmental challenge. Here, are some of the primary causes of water pollution, helping you comprehend how various factors contribute to this alarming problem.

## Agricultural Runoff

One significant contributor to water pollution is agricultural runoff. When fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides are applied to crops, inevitably, some of these chemicals wash away with rainwater or irrigation systems, flowing directly into nearby rivers, lakes, and streams. This runoff carries nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus, which can lead to excessive algal blooms. These blooms not only deplete oxygen levels in the water but can also release toxins harmful to aquatic life and even humans. The cycle continues, as the death and decay of these algal blooms can further worsen water quality, creating a feedback loop of ecological degradation. 9 Causes Of Water Pollution Explained - MAWEB

## Urban Runoff

Urban areas contribute greatly to water pollution through runoff that carries pollutants from streets and buildings after rainstorms. This runoff can include oil, grease, heavy metals, trash, and various chemicals that accumulate in urban settings. As rainwater flows over impervious surfaces such as concrete and asphalt, it picks up these pollutants and channels them directly into storm drains, which often lead to nearby water sources without any treatment. This kind of pollution is particularly prevalent in cities, where infrastructure may be designed to facilitate rapid drainage rather than environmental protection. 9 Causes Of Water Pollution Explained - MAWEB

## Chemical and Waste Management

Proper handling and disposal of chemicals and hazardous materials are critical:

- Store chemicals and fuels indoors or under cover to prevent rainwater contamination mcwec.org.
- Dispose of toxic substances, pharmaceuticals, paints, and motor oils at designated collection sites groundwater.org.
- Avoid dumping chemicals into drains, storm sewers, or on the ground mcwec.org+1.
- Regularly inspect storage tanks and high-risk areas to detect leaks early mcwec.org

## Individual Actions

Individuals can contribute by:

- Using fewer chemicals at home and disposing of them properly groundwater.org.
- Fixing leaks and conserving water to reduce the volume of contaminated runoff groundwater.org.
- Supporting local environmental initiatives and following community guidelines for hazardous waste disposal ct.gov

By combining these strategies—regulatory enforcement, sustainable agriculture, careful chemical management, effective wastewater treatment, stormwater control, and monitoring—groundwater pollution can be significantly reduced, protecting this vital resource for drinking water, irrigation, and industrial use iere.org+4.