

**2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**  
**Hyndman Borough Water Department**  
**PWSID #4050003**

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.* (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it 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 Travis Shaffer at (814) 979-4405. 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 are held on the 1st Wednesday of each month at 6:30 pm at the Standard Bank Building located at 3945 Center Street, Suite 2.

**SOURCE OF WATER:**

Our water sources are Laurel Run Spring on Wills Mountain and Well #1, about one mile north of Hyndman.

Source Water Assessments of our sources were completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southcentral Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717) 705-4732.

**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**

Hyndman Borough Water Department routinely monitors 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 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 and sample site have 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** – 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 (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

### **DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS**

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.068	0.063-0.0808	(ppm)	2025	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium	5	5	0.16	0-0.16	(ppb)	2025	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Antimony	6	6	0	0-0.514	(ppb)	2025	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Selenium	50	50	0.245	0-0.245	(ppb)	2025	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Fluoride*	2*	2*	0.076	0.060-0.076	(ppm)	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.782	0.257-0.782	(ppm)	9/18/24	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	4	4	0.501	0-0.501	(ppb)	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.06 (April 2025)	0.69-1.06	(ppm)	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (Entry Point)	0.2	0.2	Lowest Level Detected 0.455	0.455-1.99	(ppm)	11/5/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	60	N/A	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 17.5475**	9.54-17.20	(ppb)	2025	N	By-product of water chlorination
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 30.95**	10.70-26.50	(ppb)	2025	N	By-product of water disinfection

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

\*\*Indicates that these are the highest running annual averages calculated during 2025.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.168 NTU	2/18/25	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%	2025	N	Soil runoff

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Range of Tap Sampling Results	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2025)	15	0	0.56	0-127.0	(ppb)	1 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2025)	1.3	1.3	0.029	0.0049-0.0494	(ppm)	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household Plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

**Lead:** 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. Hyndman Borough Water Department is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking 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 Travis Shaffer at (814) 979-4405. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

A lead service line inventory was completed in 2024. To access the service line inventory, contact Travis Shaffer at (814) 979-4405.

**Violations:** In 2025 we sampled for Nitrate, Nitrite, and Endrin (SOC) once, but not twice as we are required to. We also sampled as we were required to for Haloacetic Acids in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2025, however, due to a lab error we were required to resample. By resampling at a later date, we sampled past the required due date for Haloacetic Acids in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter. A public notification further describing these violations is enclosed at the end of this report.

### **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:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
2. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
3. Pesticides and 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, are by-products of industrial processes 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 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 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 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).

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE  
 ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

### Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the Hyndman Borough Water Department

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In 2025 we sampled for Nitrate, Nitrite, and Endrin (SOC) once, but not twice as we are required to. We also sampled as we were required to for Haloacetic Acids in the 3rd quarter of 2025, however, due to a lab error we were required to resample. By resampling at a later date, we sampled past the required due date for Haloacetic Acids in the 3rd quarter; and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

#### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Nitrate, Nitrite, Endrin (SOC), Haloacetic Acids, and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples will be taken
Nitrate	Two Samples Annually	1	2025	N/A
Nitrite	Two Samples Annually	1	2025	N/A
Endrin (SOC)	Two Samples Annually	1	2025	N/A
Haloacetic Acids	Quarterly	4	8/15/25 +/- 3 days	8/31/25

#### What happened? What was done?

In 2025 we sampled for Nitrate, Nitrite, and Endrin (SOC) once, but not twice as we are required to. We also sampled as we were required to for Haloacetic Acids in the 3rd quarter of 2025, however, due to a lab error we were required to resample. By resampling at a later date, we sampled past the required due date for Haloacetic Acids in the 3rd quarter.

For more information, please contact Travis Shaffer at (814) 979-4405.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you from the Hyndman Borough Water Department.