2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Loyalton Water Association
PWS ID # 7220047

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 Travis Zearing at 717-315-3386. 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 first Thursday of March, May, September, and November at the UM church in Loyalton starting at 8:00 pm.

SOURCES OF WATER

Our water sources are all ground water types located north of Loyalton at the base of Short Mountain. The sources are one covered spring and two wells used to supplement the spring as needed.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to agricultural runoff, transportation leaks, and residential activities (household hazardous materials, leaking residential oil tanks, and onsite septic systems) Overall our sources have little risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page; (http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm. Complete reports were distributed to water suppliers and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Regional Office Records Management Unit at 909 Elmerton Ave. Harrisburg, PA 17110.

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 microbiological 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 1st to December 31st, 2024. 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

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant that, 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 contamination.

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 a water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of a 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 a 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.

NA = Not Applicable (does not apply to this data)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

In the following table any contaminants not listed were either not detected or testing was not required.

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.018	NA	ppm	04/18/2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	NA	NA	.002	NA	ppb	04/18/2024	N	
Nitrate	10	10	4.83	3.98-6.75	ppm	2/15, 5/16, 8/15, 11/21 2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	5	5	0.556	NA	pC/L	5/19/16	N	Natural Deposits

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Dichloroacetic Acid (Distribution)	NA	NA	1.13	NA	ppb	8/18/2022	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acids (Distribution)	NA	NA	1.03	NA	ppb	8/18/2022	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (Distribution)	60	60	2.16	NA	ppb	8/18/2022	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloro-methane (THM) (Distribution)	NA	NA	1.1	NA	ppb	8/18/2022	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalo-methanes (Distribution)	80	80	1.1	NA	ppb	8/18/2022	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper sampled 8/2022							
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	3.0	ppb	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.335	ppm	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Entry Point)	0.50	0.59	0.59- 2.20	ppm	Daily 2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (Distribution)	0.2	0.56	0.56 – 1.83	ppm	Weekly 2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Distribution System Microbial					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	0	0	0	N	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. If Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed this was a warning of potential problems
E. coli	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

VIOLATIONS:
No violations were reported

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 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).**

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. The Loyalton Water Association 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:

In our continuing efforts to maintain a dependable water supply it is necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements will be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.
We at the Loyalton Water Association work to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our members help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.