2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

ELDRED BOROUGH WATER AUTHORITY PWSID # 6420016

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 Carla Bell at (814) 225-3310. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Eldred Ambulance Building on Platt Street.

SOURCE OF WATER:

Elm Street Well 001 located on Elm Street, Eldred, PA at the East Central portion of the Borough of Eldred. Canfield Hollow Well 002 located on Canfield Hollow Road, Eldred, PA at the Southern portion of the Borough of Eldred.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT SUMMARY:

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has conducted assessments of potential contaminant threats to the raw water quality of all public drinking water sources as required by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act. This Source Water Assessment provides information to support local and state efforts to protect the raw water quality of Eldred Borough Water Authority's drinking water source. The information pertains to the watershed that provides raw water to the Authority, which is then treated for drinking water use. The assessment pertains to "source water" rather than "tap" water.

Two wells serve as sources of supply for the Eldred Borough Water System. The water supply is distributed for residential, commercial, and industrial use. The water sources for the Eldred Water System are considered most vulnerable to the following activities (although not associated with any detected chemicals): accidental release of known or unknown contaminants along roads, storm water runoff from residential areas, especially areas with malfunctioning on-lot septic systems; release of brine into source waters during well drilling, land development and potential pesticides applied to agricultural land. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the report are available at the PADEP Meadville office, Records Management Unit at 230 Chestnut Street, Meadville, PA 16335 (814-332-6931). Eldred's Source Water Assessment was completed in 2005.

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

Eldred Borough Water Authority routinely monitors 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, 2021. 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 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 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.

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/)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	3.00	0.00-3.00	(ppb)	7/15/21	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.076	0.007 to 0.076	(ppm)	7/15/21	N	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	2	0.175	0.172 to 0.175	(ppm)	7/15/21	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.322	0.00 to 0.322	(ppm)	7/15/21	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.68 (March 2021)	0.51 to 0.68	(ppm)	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	3.20	N/A	(ppb)	7/15/21	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Lowest Value Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (2021) Entry Point 101	0.40	0.59	0.59 to 1.84	ppm	10/10/21	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (2021) Entry Point 102	0.40	0.74	0.74 to 1.93	ppm	10/5/21	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2019)	15	0	0	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2019)	1.3	1.3	0.643	ppm	0 out if 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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 Eldred Borough Water 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*."

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).

We at the Eldred Borough Water Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.