

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

2024	AN	NUAL DRINK	ING WATER QUAL	ITY REPORT
PWSID #:	3130015	NAME: W	eatherly Borough	
	alguien que lo e	<i>ntienda</i> . (This	s report contains im	Haga que alguien lo traduzca portant information about you who understands it.)
WATER SYSTEM INFORM.	ATION:			
concerning your water uti 570-427-8640	lity, please contac	ct <u>Harold</u> . We	Pudliner Jr. want you to be info	questions about this report o a ormed about your water supply
f you want to learn more, <u>he fourth Monday of every i</u>	•	, ,	•	9
SOURCE(S) OF WATER	:			
Our water source(s) is/are	e: (Name-Type-L	ocation)		
The Weatherly Borough h	as three wells. All	three wells are	at 150' in the underg	ground source called the Mauch
Chunk Aquifer. These well	s are located arour	nd the Borough	by our water storage	tank on West Main St, on Wilbur
St before the borough gara	ige and on Third St	below Eurana	Ave.	

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:

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 <u>January 1 to December 31, 2024</u>. 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 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.

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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 (μ g/L)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppg = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Col	MCL in			Б		C1-	Violetier	Sources of
Contaminant	CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.0252	0.00138 -0.0252	Mg/L or ppm	3/20/24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; "from metal resources; erosion of natural deposits"
Calcium	N/A	N/A	18.4	10.4-18.4	Mg/L	3/21/24	N	Calcium is a natural component of water and contributes to water hardness, alkalinity, and pH.
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.00193	0.00193	Mg/L	3/20/24	N	industrial activities like mining, smelting and electroplating, leading to surface water.
Nitrate	10	10	2.33	0.7-2.33	Mg/L	8/19/24	N	runoff from fertilizers use, leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluoro octanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	N/A	18	13.1	0-13.1	NG/L	12/16/24	N	Industrial sites, land-runoff and fills and fire fighting groundwater foam leaching.
Perfluoro octanic Acid (PFOA)	N/A	14	2.63	0-2.63	NG/L	12/16/24	N	Electronic manufacturing water pollution control facilities.
Radium	5	5	1.61	1.61	pCi/L	9/23/24	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.0635	0.0104 -0.0635	Mg/L	9/23/24	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectan t Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.40	0.40	0.4-2.4	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper								
Contaminan t	Action Level (AL)	MCL G	90 th Percentile Value	Range of tap sampling results	Unit S	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violatio n Y/N	Sources of Contaminatio n
Lead	15	0	1.91	1/1/24- 6/30/24	ppb	0 out of 21	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	.889	1/1/24- 6/30/24	ppm	0 out of 21	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Contaminants	11	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform	Any system that has	N/A	See detailed	N	Naturally present
Bacteria	failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement		description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions"		in the environment.

Microbial (relate Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
E. coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	T	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
E. coli	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Raw Source Water Microbial							
Contaminants	MCLG	Total # of Positive Samples	Dates	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination		
E. coli	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste.		

• No	
***************************************	violations of treatment techniques required for Total Coliform Bacteria and E.coli.
• No	MCL's or treatment techniques were exceeded for Microbial contaminants.
OTHER VIOL	ATIONS:
We receive	
VVC TCCCTVC	ed a violation for failure to submit reports on time for September Disinfectant Residual Contaminant of
	ed a violation for failure to submit reports on time for September Disinfectant Residual Contaminant of olation awareness date of 10/22/2024. Compliance has been achieved.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

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 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

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. Weatherly Borough is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is 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 Weatherly Borough at 570-427-8640. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Updates in 2024 included:

Well 1: Calibration on Chlorine analyzers & Flow meter. The installation of new chemical feed lines, new mixer and day tank for chlorine.

Well 2: New chemical feed lines, new mixer, motor & shaft for chlorine. Installed new foot valve in chlorine tank.

Well 3: Installed new 4" check valve, new mixer stand and day tank and replaced stripping tower motor shaft, bearing and fan.

The Weatherly Borough has prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be viewed by contacting our office at 570-427-8640, Monday thru Friday from 8am-4pm with a scheduled appointment.