



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

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 7360077

NAME: Mount Hope Nazarene

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: Thomas M. Heist at (717) 587-4172. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

A Source Water Assessment of our source was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to Agriculture, Low and High Density Development, and Major Roads. Overall, our source has moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.usidswwebNiew/Collection-10045. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717)-705-4732.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER: *One groundwater well located south of the water treatment facility.*

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 January 1 to December 31, 2023. 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.

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 (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 Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| Contaminant | MCL In CCR Units | MCLG | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Chlorine | MRDL= 4 | MRDLG =4 | 1.18 | 0.95-1.18 | ppm | 2023 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|-----|---------|-----------|-------|------|---|--|
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 5.21 | 5.11-5.21 | ppm | 2023 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use. |
| HAA5 | 60 | n/a | 1.34 | 1-1.34 | ppb | 2021 | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| TTHM | 80 | n/a | 2.9 | 0.6-2.9 | ppb | 2022 | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Combined Uranium | 20 | n/a | 2.19626 | n/a | pCi/L | 2022 | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

OTHER INFORMATION:

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

| Entry Point Disinfectant Residual | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Chlorine | 0.40 | 0.62 | 0.62-1.5 | ppm | 2023 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 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 | | 5 | ppb | 1 of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper | 1.3 | | 0.335 | ppm | 0 of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |

VIOLATIONS: We had a late reporting of the routine bacteria sample for January 2024

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

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.

Maine Hope Community 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>.



Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Name of CWS: Mount Hope Nazarene PWSID Number: 7360077

The community water system (CWS) named above confirms that its CCR for the period of January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023 has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). The system also confirms that the information in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Please check all items that apply to your CCR delivery.

- CCR was hand-delivered to customers. Date delivered: 5/14/24
- CCR was distributed by mail. Date mailed: 5/14/24
- CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method(s). (check all that apply):
 - Mail notification that CCR is available on website via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)*
Direct URL address: www.mthopenazarene.org Date mailed: 5/14/24
 - E-mail – direct URL to CCR*
 - E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail* } Date(s) email sent: _____
 - E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail*

* If the CCR was provided electronically, attach a description of how a customer requests a paper copy.

- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers:
 - posting the CCR on the Internet at www. _____
 - mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)
 - advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
 - publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
 - posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons
 - delivery to community organizations (attach a list)
 - electronic newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of outlets utilized)
- The CCR was posted on a publicly-accessible Internet site because this system serves 100,000 or more.
Internet site address: www. _____
- Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)
- A copy of the CCR and a completed CCR Certification Form have been sent to the DEP district office (or the Allegheny County Health Department) that provides oversight and support of this water system. (See back of form for addresses.)

Certified by: Signature: Michele Tornabe Print Name: Michele Tornabe
Title: Administrator Phone: 717 665-6365 Date: 5/14/24

For DEP use only. Checked by: _____ Date: _____



**Safe Drinking Water Program Regional Office and County Health Department Contact Information
for CCR and CCR Certification Form Submissions**

- The completed form is to be addressed to: PA DEP - Safe Drinking Water and sent to the address of the appropriate district office or county health department (CHD) having jurisdiction over the water system.
- District and CHD addresses by county can be found within DEP document number 3930FMBSW0560. This document can be located by searching under "forms" for document number 3930FMBSW0560 on eLibrary at the following link: <http://www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=3195>.