



## MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF EAST HEMPFIELD

### 2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT PWSID #: 7360063

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 the Authority at (717) 898-8231. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please contact us, or attend one of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Friday of each month at 8:00 AM at 920 Church Street, Landisville, PA 17538.

Our water sources are 9 wells and 1 spring located along Church Street, Stony Battery Road, and Nissley Road. Our water is treated with fluoride and chlorine.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). Summary reports of the Assessment will be available on the PADEP website at [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) (Keyword: "DEP source water"). 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 and the Water Authority Office.

**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).**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. Potential sources of contamination of the system include agricultural, residential, and commercial activities. 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 for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does 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 that a water system must follow.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's 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.

**Mrem/year**= millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**pCi/L**= picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) ppm= parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/L)

**ppb**= parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

**ppt**= parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter(ng/L)

**Treatment Technique (TT)**= A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.

## Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	9.75	3.83 / 10.8	ppm	2025	Y**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	0.35	0 / 2.8	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	9	1.2 / 25.4	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual Distribution	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.60	0.60 / 0.74	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
* Fluoride	2	2	1.07	0.43 / 1.07	ppm	2024	N	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Barium	2	2	0.033	0.016 / 0.033	ppm	2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from refineries; Erosion of natural deposit
Perfluorooctanes ulfonic Acid (PFOS)	18	0	6.1	5.11 / 6.67	ppt	2025	N	Industrial discharge and firefighting foam. Man-made and used in various products to make items resistant to water, grease, and stains.
Perfluorooctan oic Acid (PFOA)	14	0	9.76	6.79 / 11.5	ppt	2025	N	Industrial discharge and firefighting foam. Man-made and used in various products to make items resistant to water, grease, and stains.
Perfluorobutanes ulfonic Acid (PFBS)	N/A	0	2.4	1.92 / 3.5	ppt	2025	N	Industrial discharge and firefighting foam. Man-made and used in various products to make items resistant to water, grease, and stains.
Perfluoroexanes ulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	3	0	0.55	0 / 1.66	ppt	2025	N	Industrial discharge and firefighting foam. Man-made and used in various products to make items resistant to water, grease, and stains.

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

\*\* A Public Notice was distributed on April 30, 2025, regarding the Nitrate violation.

### ***Entry Point Disinfectant Residual***

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Minimum Disinfectant Residual</b>	<b>Lowest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
Chlorine Residual Entry Point 101	0.40	0.43	0.43 / 0.86	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Residual Entry Point 103	0.40	0.43	0.43 / 0.83	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Residual Entry Point 104	0.55	0.54	0.54 / 0.82	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Residual Entry Point 105	0.40	0.41	0.41 / 0.86	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Residual Entry Point 106	0.40	0.49	0.49 / 0.86	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Residual Entry Point 108	0.50	0.58	0.58 / 0.83	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

### ***Microbial Contaminants***

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Highest # or % of Positive Samples</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Typical Sources of Contamination</b>
Total Coliform	For systems that collect < 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 1 positive monthly sample</li> </ul> For systems that collect $\geq$ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5% of monthly samples are positive</li> </ul>	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Microbial (related to E. coli)**

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive, <b>and</b> either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive <b>or</b> system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample <b>or</b> system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	1	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments <b>or</b> 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.

**DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS**

*E. coli* are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. We violated the standard for *E. coli* indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct a detailed assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

We were required to complete a Level 2 assessment because we found *E. coli* in our water system. In addition, we were required to take 1 corrective action and we completed the action.

**Lead and Copper**

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
* Lead	15	0	8	ppb	2 of 30	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	0	0.16	ppm	0 of 30	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

**\*Note:** Two samples had a detection over the Action Level (AL). These samples were tested a second time and came back well below the AL

**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. Hempfield Water Authority 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 would like to have your water tested, contact the Hempfield Water Authority at 717-898-8231. 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>.

**SERVICE LINE INVENTORY:** During 2024 Hempfield Water Authority prepared a service line inventory of our system that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting our office at 717-898-8231, Monday – Friday from 8:00am until 4:00pm or can access the service area map at: <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/east-hempfield-PA>

#### **Educational Information:**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, springs, reservoirs 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 prescribe 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).

***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.