

# **WATER QUALITY REPORT – 2022**

Wil-Mar Manor Water System – PWSID 3480079

***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.)***

This report has been prepared and distributed as required by the Safe Water Drinking Act. It is intended to inform and assure consumers about the quality of their drinking water. Last year, we conducted more than 350 tests for several drinking water contaminants and found no levels that exceeded the guidelines established by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). This report summarizes the quality of water we provided last year. Included are details about the sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to PADEP standards

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals 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).

Our water comes from a well, which is located in or near the development. Any activity that could contaminate the well is restricted. The water is pumped out of the well and disinfected to protect you against microbial contaminants. The water is then pumped into large storage tanks to assure that there is an ample supply at all times. From the storage tanks, the water is pumped into the distribution system for your use.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

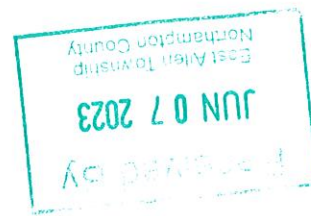
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it 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 occur naturally or result from urban stormwater runoff, 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 agricultural and residential uses.
- \* *Radioactive Contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.
- \* *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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the concentration of certain contaminants provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to these EPA regulations. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

We are required to submit the results of all water tests to the state within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the water is tested. All sampling is currently up to date. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. For more information, please contact Diane Beatty, 10 E. Church Street, Bethlehem, PA 18018 @ 610-865-7144.



# WATER QUALITY DATA

## Wil-Mar Manor Water System

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2022. PADEP requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, therefore, may be more than one year old, but is representative of the water quality.

### Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. An MCLG allows for a margin of safety. **nd:** not detected at testing limit **ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. An MCL is set as close to the respective MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology. **ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) **n/a:** not applicable
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or 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 or MRDLG:** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risks. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

#### Disinfectant Residuals (Entry Point)

Analyte (Unit of Measurement)	Location ID	Minimum residual required	Lowest value reported	Highest value reported	Violation Y/N	MCLG	MCL	Year Sampled	Potential Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	100	0.40	0.70	2.20	N	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2022	Water additive used to control microbes.

#### Disinfectant Residuals (Distribution System)

Analyte	Month High Value	Range	MCLG	MCL	Sampled	Potential Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	May	0.70-1.23	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	2022	Water additive used to control microbes.

#### Disinfection By-Products (Distribution System)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Year Sampled	Potential Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	14.0	N/A	0	80	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (5) (ppb)	N	7.09	N/A	0	60	2022	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

#### Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Sites Above Action Level	MCLG	MCL	Year Sampled	Potential Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	0.166	0 of 5	1.3	AL = 1.3	2022	Erosion of natural deposits. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	N	3	0 of 5	0	AL = 15	2022	Erosion of natural deposits. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

#### Radiological Contaminants (Entry Point)

Contaminant	Location ID	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Year Sampled	Potential Sources of Contamination
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	100	N	5.47	N/A	0	15	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-226 (pCi/L)	100	N	1.30	N/A	0	5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium-228 (pCi/L)	100	N	1.65	N/A	0	5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.

*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. We are 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

There were no total coliform organisms detected in any of the monthly samples for 2022.

**Is our system meeting rules that govern our operations? YES.** Unless noted, we have met all water quality limits for all samples required by PADEP and EPA. We employ a contract operations company of certified operators to check the system daily. PADEP inspects the system yearly, and no deficiencies have been noted. We plan to continue the high level of care we use in the operation of our system. For more information, please contact Diane Beatty, 10 E. Church Street, Bethlehem, PA 18018 @ (610) 865-7144.