

Consumer Confidence Report 2024

***For customers of the
Kline Township Municipal Authority
8 E. Market St.
McAdoo, PA 18237***

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.)*

Dear Customer:

Last year your tap water met all EPA and state drinking water health standards. We take pride in providing our customers with water that meets or exceeds the standards. We employ personnel licensed in water treatment and distribution to conduct the daily operations of our water system. Together with the office staff our team is committed to providing you and your family with quality water service 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. This CCR provides important information about your drinking water. Please read it carefully and feel free to call the Authority at 570 929 3177 if you have questions about your water service, or, you can call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800 426 4791. If you have specific questions about water as it relates to your personal health, we suggest that you contact your health care provider.

About Your Water Supply

The Kline Township Municipal Authority supplies drinking water to its customers by drawing from two drilled, deep groundwater wells designated well #5 located on Spring Mountain and well #6 in Kelayres. Both wells are similar in construction, using sanitary well columns and equipped with vertical turbine pumps. The Authority also maintains a backup well, which is designated well #2. In the event of a power failure an electric generator is in place to ensure the ability to operate. The Authority can also provide backup pumping equipment if necessary. Distribution storage is provided by 3 tanks, a 250,000-gallon tank in Tresckow, a 250,000-gallon tank on Spring Mountain and a 500,000-gallon tank in East McAdoo Heights.

About the Treatment Process

The Authority treats the well water with chlorine for disinfection. We also add phosphate to control corrosion in the distribution system and to reduce the possibility of lead and copper dissolving into the water from household plumbing. To further ensure the safety of your water, we monitor it before, during and after the treatment process. We take great pride in our ability to provide you with drinking water that meets or surpasses all state and federal standards.

Source Water Protection

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act, creating the Source Water Assessment and Protection Program. Each state is required to identify and evaluate all sources of drinking water, assess the susceptibility of these sources to contamination and promote the protection of them. For more information, contact the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Source Water Protection Office at 717-772-4018 or visit their web site at www.dep.state.pa.us.

Customer Safety and Employee Identification

The Authority would like to remind customers that individuals may unlawfully pose as utility workers to gain access to their homes, or for other criminal purposes. Be vigilant and report any suspicious activity to your local law enforcement agency. If you don't recognize the person we encourage you to ask to see ID to verify that the person you are dealing is an official representative of the Authority. Feel free to call us at 570-929-3177 to confirm that we have sent someone to your home.

Drinking Water Quality Table

This water quality table shows how your drinking water compared to the standards set by the USEPA and the PADEP in 2024. Please note that yearly testing on all substances is not required. For those specific substances, we have indicated the most recent year of required testing. Definitions are provided on the next page.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

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 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 contamination.

ND - Not detected.

Ppb - One-part substance per billion parts water or micrograms per liter.

Ppm - One-part substance per million parts water or milligrams per liter.

> This means "greater than."

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS							
<i>Chemical Contaminants</i>							
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	3.35	1.22-3.35	4/30/2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0065	0.00608-0.0124	4/29/2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	1.15	N/A	4/11/2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2*	4	0.21	N/A	4/29/2024	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	N/A	0	N/A	8/8/2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total haloacetic acids (HAA5s) (ppb)	60	N/A	0	N/A	8/8/2024	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	1.4	N/A	6/29/2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	14	8	1.75	0-1.75	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	18	14	3.85	0-3.85	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities.

<i>Lead and Copper</i>							
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	MCL	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites Above AL	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination	

Lead (ppb) Sampled June – Sept 2024	AL=15	15	1.13	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (ppm) Sampled June – Sept 2024	AL=1.3	1.13	0.988	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) Entry Point 101	0.55	0.709	0.709-1.96	6/22/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (ppm) Entry Point 102	0.40	0.601	0.601-1.78	7/24/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (ppm) Distribution System	0.40	0.93	0.93-1.44	2024 (Monthly)	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Microbial					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: More than 1 positive monthly sample	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Regulated Contaminants:

- AL=Action Level
- MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level
- MCLG=Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
- MFL=million fibers per liter
- MRDL=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
- MRDLG=Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal
- mrem/year=millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- N/A=Not Applicable
- NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units (water clarity)
- 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 (ng/L)
- TT=Treatment Technique

Other Violations

There were no violations in the year 2024.

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. Kline Township Municipal

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 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 Kline Township Municipal Authority at 570-929-3177. 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

Kline Township Municipal Authority prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed online at klinetownshipmunicipalauthority.org or by contacting our office at 570-929-3177.

Health Note

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Substances Expected in Drinking Water

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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800 426 4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, 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 animal or 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 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 agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
 - Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can, also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
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- 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 prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. So, what's the bottom line? Both bottled and tap water meets the federal standards, however your tap water is substantially less expensive.

Lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

You Can Make a Difference

You can make a difference in keeping our waterways clean if you take steps to prevent nonpoint source pollution (NSP) or people pollution. This is the contamination of our water supplies resulting from everyday activities. With each rainfall, pollutants such as fertilizers, pesticides, motor oil and litter are washed into storm drains that flow into our waterways or soak into the ground to contaminate the water below. The good news is that each of us can keep our environment cleaner by practicing a few simple "good earth-keeping" techniques. Put litter and pet waste in its proper place. Avoid the use of fertilizers and pesticides or follow directions carefully when using them. Don't dump motor oil in storm drains, on the ground or in streams. Recycle as much as possible and dispose of household hazardous products properly. By following these tips, you can protect and improve the quality and safety of our water supply.

Water Conservation

We encourage our customers to use water wisely-- even when supplies are abundant. If you don't conserve, you're pouring water -- and money -- down the drain. The average American can drink, shower and flush between 40 and 130 gallons of water every day. You can reduce your water consumption by up to 25 percent by taking just a few simple steps. So, tighten those taps; cease those sprinkles; discontinue those drips and use water wisely! To learn more about how you can conserve water and reduce your water bill give us a call at **570-929-3177** or visit our office at 8 E. Market St., McAdoo PA.
