Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Renovo Borough Water Authority

Este informe contuene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is a reservoir on **Paddys Run.**

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **The Renovo Borough Water Authority at (570) 923-1318.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of every month at 6:00 PM in the Renovo Borough council chambers.

In the event of a drinking water emergency, please tune to radio station 92.1WSQV-106.9WVSQ for consumer information.

The Renovo Borough Water Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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.

TEST RESULTS

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
3. Turbidity (ntu)	N	0.06	0.04-0.26	n/a	1.0	Soil runoff

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
4. Beta/photon emitters (pCi/l)	N	0	a	0	(c) 50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
5. Alpha emitters (pCi/1)	N	0	a	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Combined radium (pCi/1)	N	0	a	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
14. Copper (ppm)	N	0.312	b	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead (ppb)	N	5.3	b	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
55. Benzene (ppb)	N	0	a	0	5	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
56. Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	N	0	a	0	5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
58. o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	0	a	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
59. p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	0	a	75	75	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
60. 1,2 - Dichloroethane (ppb)	N	0	a	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
61. 1,1 - Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	0	a	7	7	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
62. cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	0	a	70	70	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
63. trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene (ppb)	N	0	a	100	100	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
64. Dichloromethane (ppb)	N	0	a	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
65. 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	N	0	a	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

66. Ethylbenzene (ppb)	N	0	a	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
67. Styrene (ppb)	N	0	a	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
68. Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	N	0	a	0	5	Leaching from PVC pipes; discharge from factories and dry cleaners
69. 1,2,4 - Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	N	0	a	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
70. 1,1,1 - Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	0	a	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
71. 1,1,2 -Trichloroethane (ppb)	N	0	a	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
72. Trichloroethylene (ppb)	N	0	a	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb	N	41	0 to 41	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
74. Toluene (ppm)	N	0	a	1	1	Discharge from petroleum factories
75. Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	N	0	a	0	2	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
76. Xylenes (ppm)	N	0	a	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
77. HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids (Five)] (ppb	N	0	0 to 0	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Footnotes:
(a) Only one sample required.
(b). none of 10 samples collected exceeded the action level

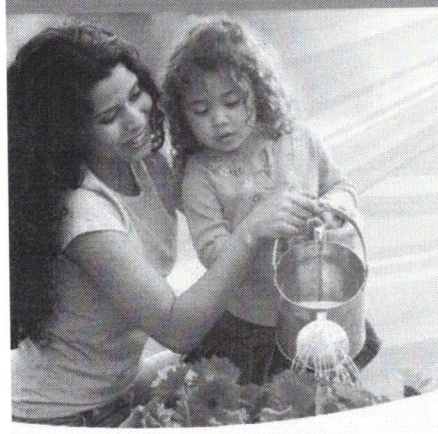
What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constants that are naturally occurring or man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-4791.**

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline(800-462-4791).**

Please call our office if you have any questions. **(570) 923-1318**



look for WaterSense Meets EPA Criteria

When in Drought... Use Your WaterSense

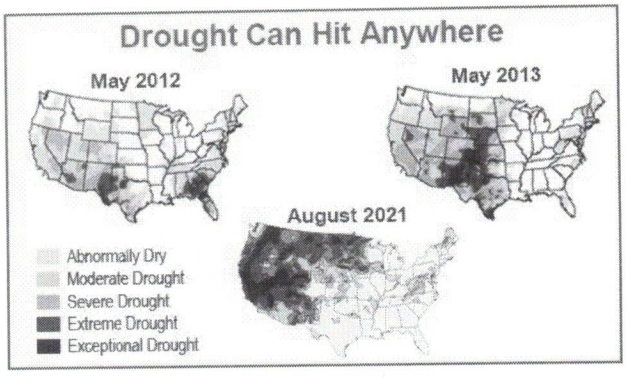
Every year, drought strikes some part of the country. If your area is experiencing a drought, there are actions you can take to help your community by reducing your water use. Even if your water shortages are not severe, consider these simple tips to save water at home.

1. **FOLLOW THE RULES.** If your community has taken the step of restricting water use, it's to ensure that water is available for critical community needs such as firefighting, health care facilities, and local businesses.

2. **CHECK FOR LEAKS.** Make sure your faucets, toilets, and showerheads are not leaking and check your sprinkler system. If you find leaks, fix them—leaks can waste nearly 1,000 gallons of water each month. Learn more about finding and fixing leaks at www.epa.gov/watersense/fix-leak-week.

3. **CONSIDER AN UPGRADE.** If you're thinking about a bathroom update, now is the time to replace water-wasting fixtures with high-performing, WaterSense labeled models, which are independently certified to use at least 20 percent less water than standard models. More information about them is available at www.epa.gov/watersense/watersense-products.

4. **TAKE A SPRINKLER BREAK.** Grass doesn't have to be bright green year-round. It's natural for your landscape to go dormant and look a little brown in summer's hottest months. You can cut back on watering and reduce stress on your local water supplies. If you have an irrigation system with a clock timer, consider upgrading to a WaterSense labeled controller, which acts like a thermostat for your system and tells it when and how much to water. In the future, consider plants that need less water and are better suited to your local climate. Learn how to create a water-smart landscape at www.epa.gov/watersense/outdoors.



Source: U.S. Drought Monitor, www.drought.gov/

5. **GO THE EXTRA MILE.** If you've done all you can to be water-efficient, you can get creative by collecting water from dish washing or other uses and reusing it to water your flowers. More water-saving tips to dry during drought are available at www.epa.gov/watersense/start-saving.

Remember, when the rains return, your water-saving ways don't have to go away. Avoiding water-wasting habits will help you save water, energy, and money and help your community when drought returns. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/watersense.

PHONE (866) WTR-SENS (987-7367) WEBSITE www.epa.gov/watersense EMAIL watersense@epa.gov

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June 26, 2023

Dear Customer:

We are writing to inform you that DEP Acting Secretary, Rich Negrin, on behalf of Governor Josh Shapiro, announced drought declarations on June 15, 2023 for all 67 counties.

The declarations are in response to low stream flows, declining groundwater levels, and persistent precipitation deficits.

Remember in a drought watch, we should all be seeking to reduce water use by about 5 percent through voluntary conservation measures.

Should you have any questions or need further assistance, please feel free to contact the Water Use and Planning Section by email at droughtinfo.pa.gov or by telephone at 717-772-4048.

Sincerely,

Renovo Borough Water Authority