

QUARRYVILLE BOROUGH AUTHORITY

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2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: **7360112**

NAME: **QUARRYVILLE BOROUGH AUTHORITY**

THIS REPORT CAN BE ACCESSED AT www.quarryvilleborough.com

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 William S. Lamparter, Authority Manager at 717-786-2404.

We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at 300 Saint Catherine Street, Quarryville, PA.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources are: A municipal well located on North Church Street in the Borough and an interconnection with PA American Water Company on East State Street.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, accidental spills along roads and leaks in underground storage tanks. Overall, our sources have high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: <http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045>. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Reading District Office, at (610) 916-0100.

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. We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2025, the results for your drinking water complied with all Federal and State drinking water requirements. 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 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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL): Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water

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.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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)

ND = Not detected

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

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units
measurement of the water clarity or turbidity

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
Haloacetic Acid	60.0	N/A	16.1	0.00 – 56.9	ppb	2025	No	By-product of chlorination
Trihalomethanes	80.0	N/A	19.7	0.00 – 60.7	ppb	2025	No	By-product of chlorination
Nitrate as Nitrogen	10.0	10.0	6.17	5.19-6.17	ppm	2025	No	Run-off from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	70	1.6	1.3-1.9	ppb	2025	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Barium	2	2	0.052	0.052	ppm	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	1	1	ppb	2021	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene	5	0	1.43	0.60-2.0	ppb	2025	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene	5	0	0.93	0.70-1.1	ppb	2025	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Cyanide	200	100	5	5	ppb	2024	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFAS)	14	8	3.23	2.87-3.95	PPT	2024	No	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

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	0.41	0.41-2.05	ppm	01/26/2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Distribution 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 – 2.06	ppm	02/2025	No	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	0	1.0	ppb	0 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.499	ppm	0 of 10	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.

OTHER VIOLATIONS: GWR Fail to Monitor/Report Violation: Quarryville Borough Authority monitored but reported late the disinfectant residual on December 1st, 2025 at Entry Point 101. Which is a reporting violation of the groundwater rule.

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 amounts 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. The Quarryville Borough Authority 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>. If a customer would like a copy of the service line inventory completed by Quarryville Borough Authority, you can contact the Borough office at 717-786-2404.

Educational Statement for Nitrate

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.

OTHER INFORMATION:

PENNSYLVANIA AMERICAN WATER COMPANY INFORMATION

Pennsylvania American Water Company
Coatesville System
800 West Hershey Park Drive
Hershey, PA 17033 1-800-565-7292

Water Quality Results

Pennsylvania American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2024, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the “Definition of terms” on page 2. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

Water Quality Results

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING – At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers’ taps every three (3) years

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentil e	Range	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2025	Yes	0	15	2	ND-18	31	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	2025	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.138	ND-0.166	31	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead and Copper: Compliance is achieved when at least 90% of samples collected from water standing in contact with plumbing for at least 6 hours are below the Action Level.

Regulated Substances - Collected in the distribution system

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2025	Yes	NA	80	22	ND-49	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2025	Yes	NA	60	38	ND-67	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	Yes	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	2.49	1.48-2.49	Water Additive used to control microbes
Chlorite (ppm)	2025	Yes	0.8	1	1.07	ND—1.07	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) and Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs): Compliance is based on the highest LRAA (locational running annual average) that is calculated quarterly. The highest quarterly LRAA is provided in the table. Range Detected reflects all individual sample results for the year. **Chlorine:** A public water system is compliant with the MRDL if the monthly average of samples taken in the distribution system is less than or equal to the MRDL.

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL MONITORING – Collected at the Treatment Plant

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	Minimum Required Chlorine Residual	Lowest Level	Range Detected	Typical Source
Entry Point Chlorine (ppm)	2025	Yes	0.20	1.45	1.45-3.53	Water additive used to control microbes

TREATMENT BY-PRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL – Collected at the treatment plant

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2025	Yes	NA	TT	25 - 45	32-53	0	Naturally present in the environment

Total Organic Carbon: Although the concentration is measured as ppm, compliance with the Treatment Technique (TT) is based on the monthly % of the treatment removal achieved.

TURBIDITY – Monitored at the Treatment Plant

Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level	Sample Date	Lowest Monthly % of samples	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	Yes	NA	TT	0.156	March 2025	100%	Soil Runoff

Turbidity: Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water. We monitor it as an indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system. Compliance with the turbidity Treatment Technique (TT) is achieved when 95% of 15-minute filtered water readings are 0.3 NTU or lower and no readings are greater than 1 NTU.

Additional Water Quality Parameters of interest – Water leaving treatment facility

Substance (with Units)	Year Sampled	SMCL	Average Level	Range	Comments
pH	2025	6.5 to 8.5	7.8	7.4-8.4	pH is a measure of the acid/base properties of water.
Sodium (ppm)	2025	NA	38.1	Single Sample	Erosion from naturally-occurring deposits; Used in water softener regeneration.
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (ppm)	2025	NA	73 ppm (4.2 grains per gallon)	42-102	Naturally-occurring. Represents the total concentration of calcium and magnesium ions, reported as calcium carbonate.

SMCL: EPA has established secondary maximum contaminant levels (SMCLs) as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL. **Sodium:** For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit of 20 ppm may be of concern to individuals on a sodium-restricted diet.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES – Collected at the treatment plant

Nitrate (ppm)	2025	Yes	10	10	2.84	Single Sample	Fertilizer runoff; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2025	Yes	200	200	16	Single Sample	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	Yes	2	2	0.9	0.4-0.9	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorite (ppm)	2025	Yes	0.8	1	0.88	0.10-0.88	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Chlorine Dioxide (ppb)	2025	Yes	800	800	680	20-680	Water additive used to control microbes.
Nickel (ppb)	2025	Yes	100	100	6	Single Sample	Erosion of natural deposits

MICROBIAL SUBSTANCES – Monitored in the Distribution System

Substance	Month	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Number of Positive E.coli Samples	Typical Source of Bacteria
E.coli	July 2025	Yes	0	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E.coli positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E.coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E.coli,	1	Human and animal fecal waste.

Although E.coli was detected, additional sampling showed that we were not in violation of the E.coli MCL.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of regulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. Every five years, the EPA issues a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Brandy Braun at 724-986-3617. The table below provides information on the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system under the current round of monitoring.

Parameter	Year sampled	Average Amount Detected	Range Low-High	U.S. EPA MCL (effective 2029)	Typical Source
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2024	1.83ppt	ND to 5.5 ppt	N/A	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	1.07ppt	ND to 3.3 ppt	N/A	Discharge from manufacturing and industrial chemical facilities, use of certain consumer products, occupational exposures, and certain firefighting activities.

For more information on the U.S. EPA's PFAS drinking water standards, including the Hazard index, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas>

PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.