2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

For the

Grove Park Water System

Spring-Benner-Walker Joint Authority

Public Water System ID #: 4140133

The Spring-Benner-Walker Joint Authority (SBWJA) is pleased to present our **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.** (*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.).*

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report contains important information about the quality of your drinking water and how it compares to standards set by the state and federal agencies. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the SBWJA at 814-355-4778. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings of the SBWJA which are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month (except for May and December due to holidays) at 4:00 PM at our Authority office located at 170 Irish Hollow Road, Bellefonte.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source is a well drilled to the depth of 300 feet with a pumping capacity of 41.8 gallons per minute. This well is located within the development near the water storage tank. This well was constructed in accordance with PA Department of Environmental Protection guidelines.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). Overall, our source has little risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection Web* page at (http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm). 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 North Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3636.

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. 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.

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.

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

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

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

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**
Nitrate	10	10	8.755 AVG.	7.49 – 9.4	ppm	Quarterly 2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	N/A	5.4	-	ppb	07/23/25	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	2.43	-	ppb	07/15/25	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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.*

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	0.74	0.74 – 1.59	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual (Distribution)							
Contaminant	**Maximum residual disinfectant level**	**MRDLG**	**Range Of Detection**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine	4.0	4.0	0.7 – 1.22	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	0	ppb	0 out of 5	06/01/25-09/30/25	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.122	ppm	0 out of 5	06/01/25-09/30/25	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial					
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest # or % of Positive Samples**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	More than 1 positive monthly sample	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or *E. coli*	0	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste.

The results listed in the above table show that the Grove Park Water System has met all standards monitored in your drinking water.

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 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).

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. The Spring-Benner-Walker Joint 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 wish to have your water tested, contact the Spring-Benner-Walker Joint Authority at 814-355-4778. 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:

The Spring-Benner-Walker Joint Authority works very hard to provide the highest quality water to your home/facility at the lowest possible cost to you. We ask that all customers help to protect your water supply by using household and yard chemicals properly, not disposing of these chemicals or other wastes or oils into the storm water drain system. Also refrain from the over use of lawn treatments or fertilizers that will percolate into the aquifer. In May 2019 our Authority was acknowledged for successfully submitting and completing a Source Water Protection (SWP) Plan that was approved by the PA Department of Environmental Protection. This plan helps to identify sources of contamination in addition to determining the areas of contribution for our ground water sources. The SWP Plan can be viewed on our Authority's website at www.sbwja.com.

The Spring-Benner-Walker Joint Authority prepared a service line inventory 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 814-355-4778.