


 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #: 4340009 NAME: Richfield Area Joint Authority

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 Josh Owens, Owens Professional Solutions LLC at 570-966-3445. 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 Bi-monthly on the 2nd Wednesday at the Authority Office at 6:00 pm.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is/are: (Name-Type-Location)

East Well - Groundwater – on Chestnut Ridge bordering the Shade Mountain

West Well - Groundwater – on Chestnut Ridge bordering the Shade Mountain

Mountain Road Well - Groundwater – on Chestnut Ridge bordering the Shade Mountain

Poplar Spring - Groundwater – on Chestnut Ridge bordering the Shade Mountain

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that our source(s) of is/are potentially most susceptible to forested areas, through illegal dumping or silviculture operations that do not use watershed protection best practice management practices and may contribute volatile organic compounds (VOCs), synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), heavy metals, or petroleum hydrocarbons. Also, agriculture, through the application of manure, fertilizer, herbicides/pesticides may contribute to nitrates, microbiological contaminates, or SOC's could also lead to contamination. Overall, our source(s) have little risk of significant contamination. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities and water suppliers. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Records Management Unit at 717-705-4700.

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.

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)

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)

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
Barium	2	2	0.034	N/A	ppm	11/12/24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Dichloroacetic Acid (HAA)	N/A	N/A	3.59	N/A	ppb	9/17/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	60	3.59	N/A	ppb	9/17/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	0.0122	N/A	ppm	9/17/25	N	Used as an industrial solvent and in the production of refrigerants and Teflon.
Bromodichloromethane (THM)	N/A	N/A	2.4	N/A	ppb	9/17/25	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (THM)	N/A	N/A	1.0	N/A	ppb	9/17/25	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	80	15.6	N/A	ppb	9/17/25	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	4.0	4.0	0.9	0.38 – 0.90	ppm	March 2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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

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	0.30	0.30 – 1.81	ppm	10/23/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Range of tap sampling results	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	2	1.0 – 3.0	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.144	0.015 – 0.152	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Barium Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.

Dichloroacetic Acid (HAA) can burn skin, eyes and mucus membranes. It can cause nerve, kidney, and liver damage

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chloroform can cause liver/kidney damage and dizziness, fatigue, or unconsciousness

Bromodichloromethane (THM) can cause liver/kidney damage and potential cancer risk.

Chlorodibromomethane (THM) can cause central nervous system (CNS) effects and kidney/liver damage and skin/eye irritation

Trihalomethanes (TTHM) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Chlorine Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

TTHM & HAA5 samples were due for collection August 8 +/- 3 days, they were collected late on September 17, generating a failure to monitor violation. Public notification for this is attached below.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE
ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Richfield Area Joint Authority

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During August 2025 we failed to monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
TTHM	Annually	1	August 6 +/- 3 days	September 17
HAA5	Annually	1	August 6 +/- 3 days	September 17

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) samples are to be collected August 6 each year +/- 3 days. Samples were collected as soon as we received the proper sample bottles on September 17. Sample results were within acceptable limits but a failure to monitor violation within the 3 day sample timeframe, was generated.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact Josh Owens, Owens Professional Solutions, LLC at 570-966-3445.

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 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 Richfield Area Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is 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 Richfield Area Authority at 570-694-0016. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

OTHER INFORMATION:

January a boil water advisory was issued due to a water main break on Water Street. DEP was contacted, repairs were made and water test were conducted. DEP allowed removal of the boil water notice after reviewing the test results.

The Richfield Area 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 570-694-0016.