



2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Lincoln Twp. Municipal Authority
PWSID# 4560031

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.

Our water source is a well located off of North Fork Road in Lincoln Township and purchased water from the Somerset County General Authority.

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 2nd Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Lincoln Township Municipal Office, located at 1036 Schoolhouse Road, Sipesville, PA 15561.

Lincoln Township Municipal Authority (LTMA) routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2024. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

TEST RESULTS						
Table 1: Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (ppm)	No	.58	2.03 -.58	01/07/24	0.40	Water additive used to control microbes
Chemical Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violati on Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	N	.0554 2024	(a)	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppb)	N	.2 2024	(a)	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppm)	N	0.0006 2024	(a)	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	No	.05 2024	(a)	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	No	.13 2023	(a)	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper						
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violati on Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	N	7.7 2022	(c)	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	.246 2022	(c)	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Disinfection Byproducts and Disinfection Residuals						
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violati on Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	N	21 2024	(c)	n/a	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (five) (ppb)	N	29 2024	(c)	n/a	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm) (distribution)	Y	1.31 April	.97to 1.31	MRDL =4	MRDL G=4	Water additive used to control microbes.

Footnotes:

- (a) Only one sample required.**
- (b) 100% of the turbidity samples met the turbidity limits.**
- (c) All samples were below the action levels.**

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:

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.

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. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Action Level (AL) – 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.

Health Effects:

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 or flush your tap 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the safe drinking water hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Violations: Lincoln Twp M.A had no violations in 2024. We’re proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

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 (800-426-4791).

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constants that are naturally occurring or man-made. 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 1-800-426-4791. The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radio-active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it include:

Microbial contamination: 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 run off, industrial or domestic wastewater, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides: Which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants: Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, urban runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants: Which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.

Somerset County General Authority - PWSID #4560009

Table 1: Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.20	1.20 -1.69	3/24/25	0.20	Water additive used to control microbes

Table 2: Chemical Contaminants						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Distribution System Chlorine (ppm)	No	1.38 (feb.24)	.86 – 1.38	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium (ppm) 9/11/23	No	.0257	-	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm) 9/11/23	No	.0018	-	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm) 9/11/23	No	0.78	-	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	No	33.1	-	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	No	43.6	-	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) (9-9-2020)	No	6.04	-	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 3: Turbidity						
Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (NTU)	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.119	11/23/24	No	Soil Runoff
	TT = at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%	2024	No	

Table 4: Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters out of Compliance	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	35%	21% - 37%	None*	No	Naturally present in the environment

*Alternative Compliance Criteria (ACC) were used to determine compliance

Violation: Entry Point monitoring was conducted for the month of July 2024; however, the report was submitted after deadline date. Report was submitted 12-18-2024.

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 storm water 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 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.
- 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) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO SUBMIT REPORT

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Reporting Requirements Not Met for **FAILURE TO MONITOR OR REPORT CFE OR DISINFECTION RESIDUAL RESULT**

We violated a drinking water reporting requirement.

- We failed to submit a laboratory monitoring report after properly conducting monitoring in a timely manner.**
- We failed to submit a completed assessment form after properly conducting the assessment in a timely manner.**
- Our seasonal noncommunity water system failed to submit certification of completion of a state-approved start-up procedure. Our written records show start-up was performed and sampling showed no contamination.**

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What happened? What was done?

Entry Point monitoring was conducted for the month of July 2024; however the report was submitted after deadline date. Report was submitted 12-18-2024.

For more information, please contact **Coby Handwerk, Chief Operator, at the Somerset County Water System** at **(814) 629-9460**

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.

This notice is being sent to you **Somerset County Water System, 458 Mastillo Road, Hollsopple, Pa. 15935**

PWS ID#: **4560009**

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. *If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Lincoln Township Municipal Authority at (814) 701-2346.*



Be Water Wise

The average Pennsylvanian uses about **62** gallons of water a day at a cost of about 30 cents a day:



20+ gallons a day flushing the toilet.

Install a low-flow toilet, reducing each flush to 1.6 gallons a flush or about 8 gallons of water per person, per day on average.

Put a gallon plastic jug of water or a commercial dam to cut down on the amount of water needed for each flush.



4 gallons each time you brush your teeth.

Turn off the water while brushing your teeth.



3+ gallons per minute when showering (the average shower lasts 8 minutes totaling 24 gallons).

Take shorter showers.

Install a low-flow shower head.



12 gallons for washing your hands, drinking or other activities.

Turn the water off while lathering your hands.

Water:
all
We ALWAYS Need It!



Be Water Wise



12 gallons per load (the average home uses the dishwasher 5 times a week totaling 60 gallons).

Run the dishwasher only when you have a full load.

Water-efficient dishwashers use about 7 gallons of water totaling 35 gallons a week.



50 gallons per load (the average home does 7 loads a week totaling 350 gallons).

Wash clothes only when you have a full load or be sure the setting reflects the size of the load.

Front load washers use about 27 gallons per load totaling 189 gallons.



The average home loses about 10 gallons of water per person a day.



A faucet that drips once every second wastes about 10 gallons of water a day.



Watering the lawn takes about 180 gallons of water.

30 percent of the water used on the East Coast goes to watering lawns.



Water used in washing the car:

At home in driveway - 116 gallons;
Self-serve car wash - 16.2 gallons; and
Average automatic car wash - about 38 gallons.