2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
EAST COCALICO TOWNSHIP AUTHORITY
PWSID #7360113

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 **East Cocalico Township Authority (ECTA)** at **717-336-1731**. 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 last Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the East Cocalico Township Municipal Building.

SOURCES OF WATER

Our water sources are ground water sources as follows: Wells 2A, 3A, 5&6, 7, 8A, 9, 10, 11, 14, F and M.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to heavy and light manufacturing facilities, fuel stations, agricultural (fertilizer and manure application), residential (heating oil tanks, herbicide and pesticide use), transportation corridors and sanitary sewer lines. Overall, our sources have high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the ECTA website at www.eastcocalicotownshipauthority.com, by writing to ECTA at 102 Hill Road, Denver, PA 17517, or can be found on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4490. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southcentral Regional Office, 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 year monitored is included in the Detected Sample Results tables.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

CCR – Consumer Confidence Report

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.

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.

Mrem/year – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/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

ug/L – micrograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	1.7	1.4-1.7	ppm	2025	N	Disinfectant added to reduce bacterial growth
Haloacetic Acids	60	-	11.5	11.5-11.5	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes	80	-	43.5	43.5-43.5	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	10	0	3.0	1.0-3.0	ppb	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	0.68	.01-0.68	ppm	2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2*	2	0.97	0.97-0.97	ppm	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	100	100	.002	.001-.003	ppm	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries.
Nitrate	10	10	7.58	1.46-7.84	ppm	2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
cis-1.2-Dichloroethylene**	70	70	1.2	0.0-2.4	ppb	2025	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene**	7	7	3.4	0.0-6.7	ppb	2025	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene**	5	0	6.95	0.9-12	ppb	2025	Y	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene**	5	0	3.5	6.0-6.0	ppb	2025	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)								
Perfluorooctanoic Acid**	14	8	3.6	0.0-4.35	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid**	18	14	3.97	0.0-4.52	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

Contaminant	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	0	8.22	8.22-8.22	pCi/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	6.5	1.1-6.5	ug/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	5	0	1.2	1.1-1.2	pCi/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants								
Sulfate	250	250	78.9	14.2-132	ppm	2025	N	Natural sources

* EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

** Compliance is based on the average of multiple values or the highest running annual average. The Detected Sample Results represent individual samples.

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	.46	.46-2.64	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*** Entry point chlorine levels of less than 0.40 ppm did not exceed 4 hours of pump operation time.

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 20	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	1.3	1.3	.48	ppm	0 out of 20	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

OTHER VIOLATIONS

On February 14, 2025, ECTA issued a Tier 2 Public Notice for an exceedance of the Trichloroethylene (TCE) running annual average MCL at one of its twelve source water wells. Entry Point 108, Well 10 was immediately taken offline upon ECTA's receipt of the monitoring results on January 16, 2025, was physically disconnected from ECTA's public water supply system on June 18, 2025, and was formally abandoned on September 17, 2025 in accordance with PADEP's requirements.

A copy of the Tier 2 Public Notice is attached.

ADDITIONAL MONITORING

In 2024, ECTA collected samples as part of the United Stated Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR-5). Additional information regarding UCMR-5 and ECTA's results can be found online at https://www.ect.town/media/1446.

UCMR-5

Contaminant	Reported Level*	Range of Detections	Units
Lithium	0.01568	0.0102-0.0257	ppm
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	0.00000428	0.0000031-0.0000056	ppm
Perfluorohexanoic Acid	0.0000032	0.0000032-0.0000032	ppm
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	0.0000044	0.0000040-0.0000049	ppm
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	0.00000435	0.0000042-0.0000045	ppm
Perfluoropentanoic Acid	0.0000036	0.0000033-0.0000039	ppm

* The level reported is an average of all detectable sample results.

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 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 run-off, 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 storm water run-off, 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 assure 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).

About Lead: 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. East Cocalico Township 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 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 East Cocalico Township Authority at 717-336-1731. 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.

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

About Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Service Line Inventory: ECTA prepared an initial service line inventory, in accordance with the USEPA Lead and Copper Rule Revision, submitted in October 2024. The service line inventory identifies the plumbing material for both the ECTA- and privately-owned water service line for each property connected to the public water system and is being updated continuously as new information is made available. The initial service line inventory can be viewed on our website at https://www.ect.town/east-cocalico-township-authority/page/lead-copper-rule-revision or by visiting the ECTA office at 102 Hill Road, Denver, PA 17517 between 8:00 AM and 4:30 PM.

This report, along with forms and information pertaining to the EAST COCALICO TOWNSHIP AUTHORITY, are available on ECTA's website at www.eastcocalicotownshipauthority.com.

EAST COCALICO WATER & SEWER TOWNSHIP AUTHORITY

102 Hill Road, Denver, PA 17517
Phone: (717) 336-1731
Email: water@ecocalicotwpauth.com
www.eastcocalicotownshipauthority.com

February 14, 2025

Dear Water Customer:

Enclosed you will find a Notice informing you of elevated levels of Trichloroethylene (TCE) detected in one of East Cocalico Township Authority's (ECTA) groundwater source wells. This Notice is prescribed by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PaDEP). We want to ensure our customers understand the current TCE situation and provide additional context in plain language.

TCE is a manufactured chemical used in many industrial processes but is especially common in dry cleaning and metal degreasing operations. Although ECTA has not identified a source for the current TCE detection, TCE presence in groundwater and soil is a common concern due to its resistance to breakdown.

The source well in which TCE was detected above the Maximum Contaminant Limit (MCL) is one of twelve wells that supply ECTA's public water system, and accounts for approximately three percent of the total water supplied to the system each day. ECTA's remaining eleven wells are running strong and are in compliance with the PaDEP TCE MCL, as well as other PaDEP requirements.

What is ECTA doing about this problem? The impacted well was taken offline immediately upon ECTA's receipt of the TCE results on January 16, 2025, and will remain offline until an action plan is implemented.

If you have received this Notice for a rental property you own or manage, we ask that you provide a copy to the tenants or occupants affected.

Please contact our office if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Galley
Community Development & Environmental Compliance Manager

enclosure

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

CHEMICAL OR RADIOLOGICAL MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) EXCEEDANCE

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

East Cocalico Township Authority Has Levels of Trichloroethylene Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received on 1/16/2025 show that our system exceeds the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Trichloroethylene (TCE). The standard for TCE is 5 parts per billion (ppb). TCE was found at a level of 7.0 ppb in your drinking water.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing TCE in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What happened? What was done? During routine quarterly monitoring, TCE was detected at a level above the MCL in one of East Cocalico Township Authority's twelve sourcewater wells.The well was taken offline immediately upon notification of the exceedance and remains out of service. East Cocalico Township Authority is working closely with its consulting partners and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection to investigate the issue, potential sources of contamination, and evaluate mitigation measures.

We anticipate resolving the problem within Not Applicable - the source well was taken offline immediately upon receipt of the sample results and will remain offline until an action plan is executed.

For more information, please contact Michael Galley, East Cocalico Township Authority at 717-336-1731 .

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 by East Cocalico Township Authority.

PWS ID#: 7360113 Date distributed: 2/14/2025