2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF CONNEAUT LAKE
Public Water Supply ID #620-0015

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

The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Conneaut Lake is pleased to present to you this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2025. The content and distribution of this report is regulated by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Purpose of this report is to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually provide and improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Conneaut Lake is pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Authority office at (814) 382-9323. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you would like to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Authority meetings, which are held on the second Monday of each month at 6:30 PM at the Authority office at 395 High Street, Conneaut Lake, PA 16316.

SOURCES OF WATER

Our water sources are two (2) groundwater wells (Well #1 and Well #2), located at either end of the Fireman's Beach area near Conneaut Lake. The water is filtered and disinfected with chlorine, then sent through the distribution piping to your home or business.

Monitoring Your Water:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows 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

In this report there are many terms and abbreviations that may not be familiar to our customers. An explanation of these terms and abbreviations is as follows:

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

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 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 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 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of 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)*

Non-detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

Parts per billion (ppb) – one part per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L), one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm) – one part per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), on part of million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) – one part per quadrillion, or picograms per liter.

Parts per trillion (ppt) – one part per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in your water.

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

POTENTIAL HEALTH IMPACTS

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).

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* (800-426-4791).

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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 runoff, 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 the 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 the result of oil and gas production and minting activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and DEP prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Information about Lead

The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Conneaut Lake regularly monitors for lead in the drinking water locations throughout the distribution system. Although no levels of lead above the actional level were detected when most recently sampled, we are providing you this educational information about lead for your own use:

If present, 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 Municipal Authority of Conneaut Lake is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in private homes and businesses. 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.

When your tap 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 your water for drinking, cooking, taking a shower, or doing laundry or 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, 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*.

Information 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 potential health effects against the costs of removing 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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN 2025

As discussed in previous sections of this report, drinking water normally contains small amounts of contaminants. The EPA and DEP set standards to regulate the amount of these contaminants that may be present in public drinking water supplies. The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Conneaut Lake employs skilled, licensed operators to monitor our water supply, treatment, and distribution to ensure that your drinking water meets these standards.

Included with this report is a table that identifies those contaminants that were detected in our water supply in 2025. Also listed are the maximum contaminant levels (MCL) allowed by the EPA and DEP and likely sources of the contaminant. We are required to monitor for many more contaminants than those which are shown on the table. Contaminants that are not shown on the table were not detected.

VIOLATIONS IN 2025

The Municipal Authority of Conneaut Lake is pleased to report that none of the regulated contaminants we monitored in 2025 exceeded the maximum contaminant level allowed by the Pennsylvania DEP and U.S. EPA and we did not have any MCL violations in 2025.

The Municipal Authority of Conneaut Lake recorded two (2) other Pennsylvania DEP violations in calendar year 2025. **One (1) violation occurred on August 18, 2025, which was related to a missed chlorine sample. The second (2) violation also occurred on August 18, 2025 which was a missed tier 3 public notice violation. Both are related to failure to deliver monitoring and reporting information to the Pennsylvania DEP. Both violations (2) have since been corrected and the appropriate monitoring and reporting information has been provided to the Pennsylvania DEP to return to compliance. The two (2) violations had their samples taken on the correct dates and were corrected by MACL operators.**

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE

In 2025, per the U.S. EPA Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), additional water quality samples were collected from the Municipal Authority of the Borough of Conneaut Lake. These samples are not collected for regulatory purposes but are used to provide the U.S. EPA with data on the national occurrence of certain contaminants in drinking water. The results of the samples collected in 2025 are available to the public on the U.S. EPA website and at the Authority office. Only those contaminants measured at or above the minimum reporting levels are listed in the table included in this report (Lithium was the only such contaminant).

HELP US HELP YOU

The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Conneaut Lake works to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help protect our water sources by being our eyes and ears of the public water system. If you observe abnormal pressures, flows, or discoloration of your water, please inform the Authority. If you observe unknown people operating valves or hydrants, please call the Authority to question the activity. Any questions or comments about this report or concerning your water utility can be directed to Robert Morrow, Superintendent, at (814) 382-9323.

WATER CONSERVATION

Water is not an unlimited resource. Please do what you can to help with conservation efforts. Here are a few suggestions:

- Keep track of your usage. The average person in Pennsylvania uses 62 gallons per day. If you are using more, you might have a leak!
- Use water-saving plumbing fixtures and appliances. Low flow toilets, showerheads, and facets are readily available. Consider replacing older appliances with water efficient units that use less energy.
- Fix dripping faucets and leaking toilets, as even a small leak can waste hundreds of gallons per day.
- Change water use habits. Turn off the faucet while brushing teeth or shaving. Take short showers. Do not use the toilet as a trash can. Rinse food in pans rather than under a faucet.
- Use brooms rather than hoses for cleaning driveways, steps, and sidewalks.
- Irrigate only when necessary, and only during the coolest part of the day.

Please be conservative with your use of our most valuable resource…water.

Contaminants Detected in the Municipal Authority of the Borough of Conneaut Lake Water Supply in 2025

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant (Date[1])	Violation (yes/no)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections[2]	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	No	3.0 ppb	3.0 to 3.0 ppb	10 ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (2020)	No	0.331 ppm	0.331 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural Deposits
Fluoride (2020)	No	0.08 ppm	0.08 ppm	2 ppm[3]	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorine	No	1.18 ppm	0.86 to 1.18 ppm	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five)	No	6.12 ppb	6.12 ppb	60 ppb	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	No	21.4 ppb	21.4 ppb	80 ppb	n/a	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lithium (2023)	No	9.6 ppb	9.6 ppb	n/a	n/a	Naturally occurring element

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Violation (yes/no)	Minimum Required Disinfectant Level	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	No	0.60 ppm	1.13 ppm	1.13 to 1.40 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Date[1])	Violation (yes/no)	90th Percentile Value	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	No. of Sites Above AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (2025)	No	0.13 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0 of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (2025)	No	3.0 ppb	15 ppb	15 ppb	0 of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural Deposits

Footnotes:

1. Date Sampled is included only if the contaminant was not sampled in 2025. The State allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.
2. Where the range includes only one value, only one sample was required.
3. EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.