

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Lilly Borough Water Authority**  
**January 1<sup>st</sup> thru December 31<sup>st</sup> 2023**  
**PWS ID# 4110046**

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains especially valuable information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.)

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Lilly Borough Water Authority. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been to provide you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact William Claar at the Lilly Borough Municipal Garage at (814) 886-7247. 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 first Wednesday of the month at 6:00 P.M., at the Lilly Borough Municipal Building at 421 Main Street, Lilly, PA.

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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.

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).

Lilly Borough routinely monitors constituents 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<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water may be expected to contain at least insignificant amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) –one part per million corresponds to one minute in ten 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.

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

Treatment Technique (TT) – (mandatory language) a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level – (mandatory language) "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 – (mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS			TEST RESULTS FOR 2020		
CONTAMINAT	DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	SOURCE	VIOLATION
BARIUM	0.1(ppm)	2	2	see below	No
CHROMIUM	0.0011 (ppm)	100	100	see below	No
COPPER	0.08(ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	see below	No
LEAD	1.0(ppb)	AL=15	0	see below	No

**MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS (NON-DETECTED SAMPLES) SAMPLES 2023**

Total Coliform Bacteria 0.0 detected----- presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of the monthly samples. They are naturally present in the environment.

**\*\*Barium**-Runoff from fertilizer use. Discharge from metal refineries, runoff from waste batteries and paint.

**\*\*Chromium**-Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits.

**\*\*Copper**- Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservations.

**\*\*Lead**- Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.

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 because of the material 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. **Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).**

MCLs 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 two 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.

**Total Coliform:** The Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful



bacteria are present in the water supply. If the limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public by newspaper, television, or radio.

**Lead:** Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced, or reduced.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 for 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 Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lilly Borough water supply consists of two (2) drilled wells in the Mauch Chunk Aquifer. The water is pumped from the wells to a 500,000-gallon (finished) water storage tank. The water is treated by a gas chlorination system with control equipment. The water authority is currently required to make certain tests to check the quality of the water.

These tests have shown that the system is in compliance as required by Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions, please call Lilly Borough Water Authority at (814) 886-7247 or (814) 886-7227.

## 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 Lilly Borough

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 2016, 2017, 2023 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
Lead&Copper	Three years	5	Third Quarter 2016	2019
TTHM&HAA5	Annually	2	September 7 <sup>th</sup> - September 13 <sup>th</sup>	09/06/2017
Asbestos	2023 Distribution Sample	1	09/30/2023	11/15/2023

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

1) Insufficient amount of lead&copper samples reported to DEP in 2016. Correct number of samples were reported to DEP in 2019. 2) TTHM&HAA5 samples were reported outside required DEP monitoring window in 2017. All sample results were below the MCL. 3) Distribution asbestos sample was taken and reported late to DEP in 2023. Also, sample results were below the MCL.

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 Bill Claar at 814-886-7227

#### Certified by:

Signature: William J. Claar

Date: 06/27/2024

Print Name and Title: William Claar, Water Commissioner

As a representative of the Public Water system indicated above, I certify that public notification addressing the above violation was distributed to all customers in accordance with the delivery requirements outlined in Chapter 25 PA Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: 2023 CCR