

**March 2026 Annual Drinking Water Quality Reporting
Water System Owner—Selinsgrove Municipal Authority
PWSID# 4550005**



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This reporting is required by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Safe Drinking Water.

pH 6.5 –7.0
Hardness = 12—18 grains per gallon

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.

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 the Borough Manager Lauren Martz at 570-374-2311 ext. 113 (hours weekdays, M-F 8:30 AM—4:30 PM) or by email at lmartz@selinsgrove.org. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled Selinsgrove Municipal Authority Meetings. The regular monthly meeting of the Selinsgrove Municipal Authority will be held at 7:00 PM in the Borough Council Chambers, 1 North High Street, Selinsgrove, on the second Thursday of each month only if there is business to conduct. **Please contact the Borough office via phone, email or by stopping in to be sure a meeting is to be held.**

Evaluation of Significant Potential Sources of Contamination

This assessment evaluates contaminants that may enter the water from the contributing area before treatment. The contaminants addressed in this assessment include those regulated under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act as well as those DEP have determined to present a concern to health. A description of the significant potential sources of contamination associated with the contributing area is provided below. Each significant potential source of contamination has been analyzed and given a qualitative susceptibility rating (A = high priority through F = low priority) according to its potential to impact the water supply. Potential sources of contamination are summarized below.

SOURCES OF WATER:

<u>Type of Source</u>	<u>Name of Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
Ground	Well #1 (101)	751 University Avenue
Ground	Well #2 (102)	751 University Avenue
Ground	Well #3 (103)	330 Magnolia Avenue
Ground	Well #4 (104)	385 Sandhill Road

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment found that sources of potential contamination are from various agricultural pollutants, residential/light commercial areas, railroad tracks and yards, Selinsgrove Speedway, and RCRA facilities. (*RCRA refers to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which is a federal law regulating hazardous and non-hazardous waste management. RCRA facilities are those that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.*) Overall, our sources have moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: [Source Water Assessment Folder](#). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP Offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 570-327-3636.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

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)

****a**—No range of results.



DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant—location	MCL in CCR Units	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic (IOC) - 102	0.010	0.0008	0.0008 to 0.0008	ppm	2/12/2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (IOC) - 101	2	0.093	0.038 to 0.094	ppm	8/5/2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (IOC) - 102	2	0.094	0.038 to 0.094	ppm	8/5/2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (IOC) - 103	2	0.038	0.038 to 0.094	ppm	8/5/2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (IOC) - 101*	2	0.4	0.394 to 0.535	ppm	8/5/2021	N	Additive for oral hygiene
Fluoride (IOC) - 102*	2	0.394	0.394 to 0.535	ppm	8/5/2021	N	Additive for oral hygiene
Fluoride (IOC) - 103*	2	0.535	0.394 to 0.535	ppm	8/5/2021	N	Additive for oral hygiene
Nitrate—101	10	3.41	**a	ppm	8/6/2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer
Nitrate—102	10	1.31	**a	ppm	8/6/2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer
Nitrate—103	10	3.94	3.65—4.57	ppm	3/26/2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer
Nitrate—103	10	3.65	3.65—4.57	ppm	4/2/2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer
Nitrate—103	10	4.555	3.65—4.57	ppm	9/3/2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer
Nitrate—103	10	4.57	3.65—4.57	ppm	10/1/2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer
Gross Alpha Particle Activity—103	15	3.89	3.89—3.89	ppm	5/3/2023	N	Naturally occurring
Radium 226 —102	5	2.21	2.21—2.21	ppm	5/3/2025	N	Naturally occurring

***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—101	0.40	0.478	0.478—0.93	ppm	11/17/2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine—102	0.40	0.601	0.601—1.37	ppm	3/3/2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine—103	0.40	0.608	0.608—1.47	ppm	2/11/2025	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 (1022)	1.3		0.249	**a	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (1030)	0.015		0.003	**a	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Violation Table

Contaminant	Violation Type	Entry Point Location	Period Begin Date	Fiscal Year
N/A	N/A			

Drought Emergencies

In the event of any drought emergency, several measures will be taken to alleviate water demand. Each stage will be followed until an adequate balance of supply and demand has been satisfied.

Drought Phases:

- Drought Watch: Voluntary reduction of water use by 5%.
- Drought Warning: Voluntary reduction of water use by 10%.
- Drought Emergency: Mandatory water restrictions and implementation of water rationing.

Water Rationing Stages:

- Stage 1—Water rationing and emergency prohibitions will be published.
- Stage 2— 25% reduction by all water users.
- Stage 3—Temporary service interruptions.
- Stage 4—Additional service interruptions and use of water from outside sources.

A complete listing of non-essential water uses, water restrictions for residential customers, water restrictions for nonresidential customers and enforcement and penalties are available for inspection at the Borough Office.



No Report of Violation in 2025.

Selinsgrove Borough
1 North High Street
Selinsgrove, PA 17870

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2025 CCR Published & Distributed - Spring/Summer 2026

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it. Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.

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 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 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. Selinsgrove Municipal 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 Selinsgrove Municipal Authority by contacting Borough Manager Lauren Martz at 570-374-2311 ext. 113 (hours weekdays, M-F 8:30 AM—4:30 PM) or by email at lmartz@selinsgrove.org. 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>.

Selinsgrove Municipal 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 online at selinsgrove.org/check-your-waterline-material-data-here or by contacting our office at 570-374-2311.