

2025

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

WOMELSDORF-ROBESONIA
JOINT AUTHORITY

PWSID #3060080

We are pleased to present you with our twenty-eighth *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. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources.

SOURCES OF WATER

All of our water supply is pumped from four deep groundwater wells. Two of the wells are in Heidelberg Township, south of Robesonia; and the other two are in Millcreek Township, Lebanon County. Water storage is provided by two 1.5 million gallon capacity welded steel tanks.

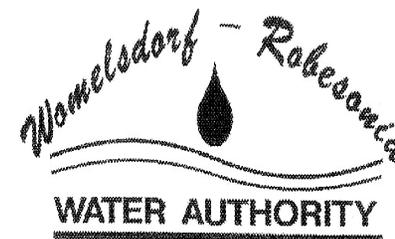
Need More Information?

If you have a question about this Report or concerning your water utility, please contact:

Dennis Miller
Chief Operator
(610) 589-2740

Written comments or correspondence also can be sent to the Authority at our mailing address or by email. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held in person on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Womelsdorf Borough Hall, 101 West High Street, Womelsdorf. Written requests for our public records must be submitted to the attention of Chairman Steve Bright at our mailing address. Refer to wrja.info online for more information.

We look forward to continuing to serve the residents and businesses of our community.



Last year, we provided approximately 2,290 customers with nearly 162,000,000 gallons of water or 444,000 gallons per day. We serve customers in Womelsdorf Borough, Robesonia Borough, Heidelberg Township, Millcreek Township, and Marion Township. Our drinking water again meets all federal and state requirements.

We continue to implement our long-term forestry management program and its enhancement of our area's ecology. A tangible benefit of the program is its generation of revenue through biennial timber sales. The Authority has earned total net revenue over the past thirty years of approximately \$1,430,000, enabling us to begin upgrading the existing system to provide sustainability and reliable drinking water to the public.

As noted in previous years' reports, breaching the Furnace Creek Dam was completed in 2014 in order to comply with DEP regulations. Check google.com/maps; the reservoir is gone. **The Authority had not used water from the Furnace Creek reservoir since May 1992** when it switched to wells as its source of drinking water in order to meet DEP water quality requirements.

Other activities and actions in 2025 included:

- Holding monthly in-person meetings.
- Continuing the enhancement of the Authority web site (wrja.info).
- Continuing efforts to eliminate leaks, to achieve lower volumes of water pumped from the wells and reduce operating costs.
- Completing the construction of improvements to the Gold Spring tank.
- Reviewing plans of several proposed subdivision and commercial land development projects.
- Appointing Ebert Engineering, Inc. as the new Authority Engineer.
- Continued planning activities for the long-term maintenance of our water storage tanks, including the planning of renovating the Furnace Creek tank and Main Street Water Main. This will be achieved through working with the Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority, and project work for the Furnace Creek Water Storage Tank is anticipated to begin in mid-2026.

Quarterly Rate Schedule for Residential Meter

First 3,500 gallons or less –
\$30.00 minimum charge.

Next 16,500 gallons –
\$4.00 per 1,000 gallons

Next 20,000 gallons –
\$4.40 per 1,000 gallons

Over 40,000 gallons –
\$4.60 per 1,000 gallons

Notes:

- (1) The updated tapping fee is \$3,500.
- (2) The minimum quarterly charge is greater than \$40.00 for meters larger than 1/2".
- (3) There is a \$2.00 per quarter charge for hydrant maintenance.
- (4) There is a \$2.00 per quarter charge for the PA DEP Safe Drinking Water Annual fee.

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

Das Bericht hot wichtig Sache tzu saage wege eire trinkwasser.

Know the Health Risks

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents 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.

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. 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 or visiting the EPA Office of Water website at www.epa.gov/OGWDW. 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 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. 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 at 1-800426-4791.

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

If present, 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 services lines and home plumbing. The Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is removing lead pipes, but we 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. When your 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 water for drinking or cooking. 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 the Authority. Spotts Stevens and McCoy 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 www.wrja.info or by contacting our office at 610-589-2740.

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>.

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, 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 byproducts 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.



Impurities Detected by the Womelsdorf-Robesonia Joint Authority

The Womelsdorf-Robesonia Joint Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows monitoring results 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 concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

This table shows only the contaminants that were detected and the levels at which they were detected. There were many other contaminants that were not detected in the samples collected for analysis.

Remember that the presence of certain constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk. All drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents.

Last year, the Authority was in full compliance with the PADEP. In 2025, as shown in the table, our system had no exceedances. We're proud that our drinking water quality meets or exceeds Federal and State Requirements.

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	WRJA Highest Detected Value	WRJA Range of Detected Values	EPA MCLG (EPA GOAL)	Sources of Contamination	Violation Y or N		
Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Products (7/2025)								
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80 ppb	28.7 ppb	7.74 - 28.7 ppb	N/A ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	60 ppb	3.38 ppb	<1.0 - 3.38 ppb	N/A ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Bromodichloromethane (THM)	N/A ppb	4.9 ppb	1.6 - 4.9 ppb	0 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Chloroform (THM)	N/A ppb	22.3 ppb	5.6 - 22.3 ppb	70 ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Chlorodibromomethane (THM)	N/A ppb	1.5 ppb	0.5 - 1.5 ppb	N/A ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Dichloroacetic Acid	N/A ppb	3.0 ppb	<1.0 -3.0 ppb	N/A ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Trichloroacetic Acid	N/A ppb	<1.0 ppb	<1.0 ppb	N/A ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination	N		
Inorganic Chemicals								
Nitrate (ppm)	10	3.27	<0.10 - 3.27	10	Geology, farmland runoff, septic tanks, sewage	N		
Radiological Contaminants								
Radium-(226 & 228) (1/2021)	5 pCi/L	1.57 pCi/L	1.57 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	N		
Gross Alpha Particle Activity (1/2023)	15 pCi/L	1.22 pCi/L	1.22 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	N		
Distribution Disinfectant Residual								
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	2.18	0.43 - 2.18	MRDLG = 4	Water additive used to control microbes	N		
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual								
Contaminant	Location ID	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination	Violation Y or N
Chlorine (ppm)	101	0.4	1.0	1.0 - 2.0	ppm	5/6/2025	Water additive used to control microbes	N
Chlorine (ppm)	103	0.4	1.0	1.0 - 2.19	ppm	3/14/2025	Water additive used to control microbes	N
Chlorine (ppm)	104	0.4	1.04	1.04 - 1.97	ppm	7/13/2025	Water additive used to control microbes	N
Lead and Copper Rule (6/2025)								
Contaminant	WRJA Range of Detected Values	90th Percentile	Action Level	EPA MCLG	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Sources of Contamination	Violation Y or N	
Copper (ppm)	0.018 - 0.778	0.442	1.3	1.3	0 of 20	Pipe, geology, wood preservatives	N	
Lead (ppb)	<1.0 - 4.0	1.0	15	0	0 of 20	Corrosion of old pipes, geology	N	

Notes:

**The PA DEP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Items not sampled for in 2025 are noted with the last year of sampling*

1. The Action Level (AL) for Lead and Copper serves as a trigger for water systems to take additional treatment steps if exceeded in more than 10% of tap water samples. The Action Level for Lead is 15 ppb, and the Action Level for Copper is 1.3 ppm, none of which have been exceeded.

Definitions

In the tables in this report 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:

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level

The "Maximum Allowed" 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.

mg/l - Milligrams per liter or Parts per million (ppm)

One milligram per liter or one part per million (ppm) corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

The "Goal" 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.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

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.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

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 contamination.

MinRDL - Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level

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.

pCi/l - Picocuries per liter

Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

µg/l - Micrograms per liter or Parts per billion (ppb)

One microgram per liter corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.



Source Water Protection

The Source Water Protection Program (SWPP), which was approved by the PA DEP in 2009 for our Authority, the Newmanstown Water Authority and the Borough of Richland continues to be implemented. **Its goal is to reduce the possibility of contaminants entering our water supply sources.** Several point and non-point potential sources of contamination (PSOC) were identified in the preparation of the SWPP. Overall, the Authority's wellhead protection areas have a low risk of contamination. A complete list of the PSOCs, as well as the entire Plan, can be reviewed by submitting a written request to the Authority.



Undetected Impurities Tested for by Womelsdorf-Robeson Joint Authority (PWSID #3060080)

Inorganic Chemicals

Antimony
Arsenic
Asbestos (2021)
Barium
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Cyanide (Free)
Fluoride
Mercury
Nickel
Nitrite
Selenium Thallium

Radiologicals

Combined Uranium
(11/2020)

PFOS and PFOA Compounds

Hexafluoropropylene Oxide DA (HFPO-DA)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)

Disinfection By-Products

Bromoform (THM)
Monochloroacetic Acid
Monobromoacetic Acid
Dibromoacetic Acid

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (2023)

Alachlor
Atrazine
Methoxychlor
27 Other SOC's²

Microbiological Contaminants

E. Coli
Total Coliforms

Organic Chemicals

1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichlorobenzene
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-Dichloropropane
1,4-Dichlorobenzene
Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorobenzene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Dichloromethane
Ethylbenzene
Styrene
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Vinyl chloride
Xylenes (Total)

Notes: *Contaminants in Italics Not Regulated by EPA.*

Not all contaminants are sampled for every year, according to DEP regulations. Those contaminants that were not sampled for in 2025 are noted with the last month and year of sampling.

⁽²⁾ *We received exemptions from testing for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC's) at two of our wells from the DEP, because the locations of the wells are not susceptible to this type of contamination. Additional SOC testing was performed at the Entry Point to the system in 2017.*