

# TWIN MAPLES MHP

## 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT, PWSID #7380027

### Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report summarizes water quality for the year 2024.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Where does my water come from?

Our water source is a groundwater well located on the property.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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, 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater run-off and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

## Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We had 2 reporting violations in 2024. In February, we were late in reporting weekly distribution chlorine residual data and daily entry point chlorine residual data.

## Additional Information for Lead

The system inventory does not include lead service lines.

Twin Maples MHP 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 by contacting our office at 717-279-0699.

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. TWIN MAPLES MHP 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 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 TWIN MAPLES MHP (Public Watersystem Id: PA7380027) by calling 717-279-0699 or emailing [contactus@weberproperties.com](mailto:contactus@weberproperties.com). 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>.

## Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (ppm)(In Distribution System)	4	4	1.14	0.54	1.14	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)(At Entry Point 101) Minimum Residual Required = 0.40	4	4	0.41 Lowest Level Detected	0.41	3.74	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source	
				Low	High				
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.2	NA	NA	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>									
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.031	00	0.033	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0	NA	0	0	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Unit Descriptions</b>									
Term	Definition								
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)								
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)								
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter								
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter								
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)								
Mrem/year	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)								
MFL	million fibers per liter, used to measure asbestos concentration								
NA	Not applicable								
ND	Not detected								
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.								
<b>Important Drinking Water Definitions</b>									
Term	Definition								
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.								
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.								
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.								
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.								
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection 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 contaminants.								
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.								
MNR	Monitored Not Regulated								
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level								

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Range		# Samples Exceeding AL	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
				Low	High				
90th Percentile	Compliance with the lead and copper action levels is based on the 90th percentile lead and copper levels. This means that the concentration of lead and copper must be less than or equal to the action level in at least 90% of the samples collected.								
<b>For more information please contact:</b>									

SAM ABRAM JR  
925 NOBLE ST  
LEBANON, PA 17042  
Phone: 717-279-0699

**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 Twin Maples MPC**

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 January 2025 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
Weekly Distribution Chlorine Residual	Weekly	0	12/29/2024-1/4/2025	1/5/2024

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

Sample was taken Sunday 1/5/2025 vs the due date 1/4/2025. Calendar alarms have been added to avoid missing date of samples, sample was taken a day later Jan 5

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 Weber Properties at 925 Noble Street, Lebanon, PA 17042 717 279 0699

Certified by:

Signature:



Date: March 3, 2025

Print Name and Title: Samuel D Abram Jr

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: posting at community mail box

PWS ID#: 7380027

Date distributed: March 4, 2025