

# **EXHIBIT N5**

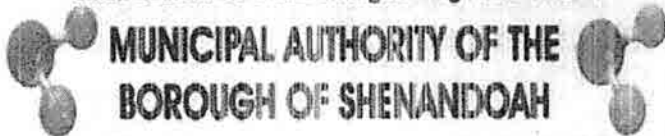
**MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY of the  
BOROUGH of SHENANDOAH**

P.O. Box 110  
Shenandoah, PA 17976

**10 Easy Water conservation Tips**

1. Check toilets for leaks.
2. Turn off the water while brushing your teeth or shaving.
3. Don't use your toilet for an ashtray or wastebasket.
4. Fix leaky pipes and joints.
5. Run full loads in your dishwasher or washing machine.
6. Shorten your showers.
7. Don't leave your water run while rinsing the dishes.
8. Keep a bottle of drinking water in the refrigerator, this beats the habit of running tap water to let it cool.
9. Don't let the water run when you are rinsing vegetables or defrosting meat.
10. Add a plastic container weighted with pebbles in your toilet tank.

Visit our webpage at [www.goh2o.net/mabs](http://www.goh2o.net/mabs) to forward us your email address for email billing coming in the future.



**MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF THE  
BOROUGH OF SHENANDOAH**

**DETECTABLE LEVELS IN 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, 2019.

**DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:**

**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.

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

**Microyear** = millirads 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

**DETAILED ANALYSIS RESULTS: 2021**

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CGR Units	MCLG	2021 Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violations Y/N	Source of Contamination
Chlorine	4	4	2.27	1.45 - 2.27	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (THMs)	0.0	N/A	41	10 - 41	Ppm	N	By product of drinking water disinfection
Halocetic Acids (HAAs)	0.0	N/A	67	32 - 67	Ppm	N	By product of drinking water disinfection

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violations Y/N	Source of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	1.45	1.45 - 2.27	Ppm		N	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	95th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violations Y/N	Source of Contamination
Lead	1.5	0	.002	ppb	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	.266	ppm	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Contaminant	MRDL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violations Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	1 NTU for a single measurement 1 NTU (at least 95% of readings are less than 1 NTU)	0	140	9/27/21	N	Soil runoff
			100%		N	

Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violations Y/N	Source of Contamination
TOC	35%	36%	0	0	Naturally present in the environment

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

## 2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PERIOD #: 2021 NAME: Municipal Authority of the Borough Shenandoah

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

### 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 William Grutze, Chief Plant Operator at Shenandoah Water Plant P.O. Box 110 Shenandoah, PA 17976 570-462-4919

We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held quarterly on the third Thursday of the month at the Shenandoah Water Office Board Room.

### SOURCES OF WATER:

MABS Water comes entirely from surface sources starting at Ringtown #6 Reservoir, continuing through Ringtown #5, Raven Run #3, and Raven Run #2 and enters our state of the art Water Filtration Plant, where it removes harmful materials to ensure your water meets or exceeds all drinking water standards. Skilled and Certified Treatment Plant operators monitor your water at the source, and test the water during the treatment process and continue testing as the water flows throughout the distribution system.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed in 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our source(s) are potentially most susceptible to storm water runoff, accidental spills along roads and Erosion from illegal use of all terrain vehicles. Overall, our source(s) have little risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to MABS P.O. Box 110 Shenandoah, Pa 17976, and will be available on the PADEP website at [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) (Keyword: "DEP source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Patuxent District Office, Records Management Unit at 570-622-3118.

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

### Information about Lead

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 service lines and home plumbing. **SHENANDOAH WATER AUTHORITY** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. 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 [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead)

### Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their location who are not billed customers of the Shenandoah Water Authority and therefore do not receive this report directly.

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 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 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).

#### **OTHER INFORMATION:**

Our Commitment to you:

The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Shenandoah is pleased to present you with the Annual Consumer Confidence Report. This report in accordance with PaDEP regulations, is a summary of the quality of the drinking water from our facility during 2021. Our Board of Directors and Employees are proud to serve you. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water in a cost-effective manner. This report includes information about the source of your drinking water, how our water is treated, and how the water compares to State and Federal regulated contaminant standards.

The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Shenandoah (MASS) is committed to its fundamental objective of providing high quality water service at a reasonable price to the Shenandoah Area by:

- \*Protecting and wisely using our water resources
- \*Providing effective treatment and distribution of water for public health, safety and customer acceptability.
- \*Staffing the Authority with a team of dedicated, trained and qualified professionals.
- \*Planning for the future.

- 3 Time --- AWWOP Award Winner
- Partnership for Safe Water
- Received Directors Award for Phase III, 18 Consecutive Years
- PaDEP Plant Performance Commendable Rating
- AWWA Membership
- PRVA Membership