MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY
124 PARK & POOL ROAD
NEW STANTON, PA 15672

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U.S. POSTAGE
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GREENSBURG, PA
PERMIT NO.1

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

Chloramine

MAWC 2025 Consumer Confidence Report

A SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR PEOPLE WITH SEVERELY WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEMS

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. The Environmental Protection Agency and The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:

- Your doctor or other healthcare provider.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at (800) 342-2437; or on-line at http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/parasites/cryptosporidiosis/default.htm
- United States Environmental Protection Agency's Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791
- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection at (412) 442-4000 or on-line at http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/WSM/WSM—DWM/Complian/Protozoa.htm

DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

The Indian Creek and George R. Sweeney Water Plants change disinfection residual from Chloramine to Free Chlorine annually from mid-October to mid-April This switch is necessary to maintain proper bacteriological protection in our drinking water while limiting Disinfection By-Product (DBP) formation. Customers may notice a chlorine taste and odor in the water during this period.

In the chloramination process, ammonia and chlorine are combined in carefully controlled proportions to maximize their disinfection potential and minimize the formation of DBPs in your drinking water during the warmer months when rapid DBP formation occurs. Monochloramine provides a stable disinfectant residual throughout the MAWC distribution system during this time that inhibits the growth of bacteria in pipelines and water storage tanks. Additionally, chloramination reduces the chlorine taste and odor in the tap water.

The switch from free chlorine residuals to chloramine residuals is posted on the MAWC website at www.mawc.org prior to conversion.

THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY IS PROUD TO REPORT THAT THE DRINKING WATER WE PROVIDE MEETS OR EXCEEDS ESTABLISHED GOVERNMENT STANDARDS

The Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County (MAWC) is committed to providing our consumers with reliable and affordable supply of high-quality drinking water. We test our water using sophisticated equipment and advanced analytical procedures. MAWC water meets or exceeds state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act tells you, based on where your water comes from, what our testing shows about it, and other things you need to know about your drinking water- from source to tap.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE WATER-QUALITY DATA TABLE

The table presented herein shows the results of our water-quality analyses. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute trace, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the major sources of the contaminants, and footnotes explaining the words and abbreviations used in the table. Many tests were conducted for other parameters including trace metals, pesticides, herbicides, and numerous organic chemicals such as industrial wastes and solvents. There was no detection of these contaminants. **MAWC does not fluoridate any of the water supplied from our treatment facilities.**

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 contaminant. Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do no reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contamination. Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, may trigger additional treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. Treatment Technique (TT): A water Treatment Process that is established by the EPA in lieu of an MCL if the EPA finds that it is not "economically technically feasible" to determine the level of the contamination.

3930-FM-BSDW0550 11/2016

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

FAILURE TO SUBMIT RTCR REPORT

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

Reporting Requirements Not Met for Entry Point Min.Chlorine and Contact Time

We violated a drinking water reporting requirement.

☒ We failed to submit a laboratory monitoring report after properly conducting monitoring in a timely manner.

☐ We failed to submit a completed assessment form after properly conducting the assessment in a timely manner.

☐ Our seasonal noncommunity water system failed to submit certification of completion of a state-approved start-up procedure. Our written records show start-up was performed and sampling showed no contamination.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arised where the water is no longer safe to drink, you will be notified within 24 hours.

What happened? What was done? November 2025 Min. Chlorine and Contact Time was not reported in the timeframe allowed. The data was reported on December 15th, 2025, beyond the December 10th deadline.

For more information, please contact Jane Flohr (WQ Supervisor) at 724-626-0050

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.

This notice is being sent to you via CCR electronic delivery method.

PWS ID#: 5260036 Indian Creek WTP Date distributed: 5/1/2026

The Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County 2025 Annual Water Quality Report

				BEAVER RUN SYSTEM				INDIAN CREEK SYSTEM							
PARAMETER	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Meets or Exceeds Compliance Standards	Year Sampled	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detection	Meets or Exceeds Compliance Standards	Year Sampled	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detection	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	MAJOR SOURCES
Total Chlorine Residual															
Entry Point	ppm	0.2	MinRDL	√	2025		1.03 - 2.55	√	2025		0.56-2.64	ppm	0.2	MinRDL	Water Treatment Chemical added for Disinfection
Distribution	ppm	4.0	MRDL	√	2025		0.3-2.48	√	2025		0.68-1.49	ppm	4.0	MRDL	
ORGANIC CHEMICALS															
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0	√	2025	56.7 *	28.9 - 66.4	√	2025	45.2*	19.0-60.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	0	√	2025	40.1 *	3.7 - 53.7	√	2025	36.7*	7.66-66.1	ppb	60	0	
VOCs ##	ppb		0	√	2025	ND		√	2025	ND		ppb		0	
SOCs ##	ppb		0	√	2023	ND		√	2023	ND		ppb		0	
TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)															
Turbidity	NTU	0.3	0	√	2025	0.174	(a)	√	2025	0.266	(a)	NTU	0.3	0	Soil runoff
Bacteria		>5.0%		√	2025	A	0.07%	√	2025	A	0.00%		>5.0%		
LT2 (Cryptosporidium oocysts/L)	Source water			√	2017	ND		√	2018	ND		Source water			Animal feces
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)						range required	range achieved			range required	range achieved				Natural decaying matter
	ppm	TT		√	2025	35%	16.4 - 46.8% (b)	√	2025	35%	23.11-47.31% (b)	ppm	TT		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS															
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	√	2025	0.59	(c)	√	2025	0.92	(c)	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;
Nitrite	ppm	1	0	√	2025	ND		√	2025	ND		ppm	1	0	septic tanks, sewage; errosion
Barium	ppm	2	2	√	2025	0.0303		√	2025	0.039		ppm	2	2	Mine discharge; drilling waste; Cu Smelting
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	√	2025	0.14		√	2025	ND		ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water Treatment addition
Asbestos	MFL	7	0	√	2023	ND		√	2023	ND		MFL	7	0	Asbestos cement/ Transite Mains
Sodium	ppm	NA	20	√	2025	27.4	17.3 - 27.4	---		Not	Required	ppm	NA	20	Road Runoff. Elevated levels can effect
Other- (See Table for full list) ##				√	2025	ND		√	2025	ND					those on Low Sodium Diet restrictions.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES (PFAS) - collected at the water treatment plant entry point															
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ppt	14	8	√	2025	ND	ND	√	2025	0.7	0-0.741	ppt	14	8	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and
Perflruorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ppt	18	14	√	2025	ND	ND	√	2025	0.4	0-0.39	ppt	18	14	runoff from land use activities.
RADIOACTIVE															
Gross Alpha particles	pCi/L	15		√	2023	0.0		√	2023	0.0		pCi/L	15		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium -226	pCi/L	5		√	2023	0.0		√	2023	0.0		pCi/L	5		
Radium -228	pCi/L	5		√	2023	0.0		√	2023	0.0		pCi/L	5		
Total Uranium	ug/l	30		√	2020	0.0		√	2023	0.0		ug/l	30		
DBP / Organics															
NDMA	ppm	NA	NA	√	2025	ND		√	2025	ND	SVOC	ppm	NA	NA	Chloramine by-product
UCMR5															
Metals															
Lithium	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFAS															
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
9Cl-PF3ONS	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
ADONA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
HFPO-DA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
NFDHA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFBA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFBS	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
8:2FTS	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFDA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFDoA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFEESA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFHpS	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFHpA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
4:2FTS	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFHxS	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFHxA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFMPA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFMBA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFNA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
6:2FTS	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFOS	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFOA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFPeA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFPeS	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	
PFUnA	ppb	NA	NA	√	2024	ND		√	2024	ND		ppb	NA	NA	

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

* as RAA. Compliance based on a Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) for each sample site.

** If any sample exceeds the AL for Lead or Copper, the customer is immediately notified and investigative samples are taken in an attempt to determine the cause.

*** Two Late Reporting Notices of Violation were issued for MAWC Indian Creek for Distribution Chlorine residuals in July and September of 2023. Samples were collected and analysed in the proper timeframe, however results were reported late.

(a) 100% of samples in compliance.

(b) In months that the percent achieved was below required, there was no exceedance of the TT because MAWC met alternative compliance criteria as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act

(c) Only one sample was required per monitoring period.

ND = Non-Detect; A = Absent (Bacteria); RAA= Running Annual Average; LRAA= Locational Running Annual Average; UCMR5 = Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 5; MinRDL = Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; NA = Not Applicable or No MCL or MCLG established; pCi/L = picoCurie per liter; ug/l = micrograms per liter; ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; MFL = microfibers per liter; NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; E.P. = Entry Point; Max D = Maximum Distribution Detention time; MinRDL = Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level; LT2 = Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, addresses the health effects associated with Cryptosporidium in surface water.

Annual Regulated Inorganic Analytes (IOC's)

Antimony	Fluoride
Arsenic	Mercury
Barium	Nickel
Beryllium	Selenium
Cadmium	Thallium
Chromium	Asbestos
Cyanide	

Annual Regulated Organic Analytes (VOC's)

Benzene	Ethylbenzene
Carbon tetrachloride	Monochlorobenzene
1,2- Dichloroethane	Styrene
o-, m- Dichlorbenzene	Tetrachlorethylene
p- Dichlorobenzene	Toluene
1,1- Dichloroethylene	1,2,4- Trichlorbenzene
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene	1,1,1- Trichloroethane
trans-1,2- Dichlorethylene	1,1,2- Trichloroethane
Dichloromethane	Trichloroethylene
1,2- Dichlorpropane	Vinyl Chloride
	Xylene

Tri-ennial Synthetic Organic Analytes (SOC's)

Lindane	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Methoxychlor	Carbofuran
Endothall	Alachlor
Di-2-Ethylhexyl Adipate	Benzo Pyrene
Oxymal	Pentachlorophenol
Simazine	1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropanol
Di-2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate	Ethylene Dibromide
Piclorem	Chlordane
Endrin	2,3,7,8- TCCD (Dioxin)
Toxaphene	Heptachlor
Dalapon	Heptachlor Epoxide
Diquat	2,4-D
Glyphosate	2,4,5- TP Silvex
Dinoseb	Hexachlorobenzene
Atrazine	PCBS

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

If you have questions or comments concerning the information presented in this report or aspects of the MAWC's operations, please contact Mark Stoner at 724-755-5882. Likewise, you may visit our web site at www.mawc.org. Furthermore, the MAWC Board of Directors meets at noon on the third Wednesday of each month at the New Stanton Office located at 124 Pool & Park Road New Stanton, PA 15672 unless otherwise publicized in the Pittsburgh/Greensburg Tribune Review. MAWC Board meetings are open to the public.

HEALTH INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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 Hot-line 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 occur-ring minerals and 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:

A. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
B. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
C. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
D. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
E. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Lead and Copper Rule Information

LEAD AND COPPER			BEAVER RUN SYSTEM				INDIAN CREEK SYSTEM					
	EPA Action level	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	Meets or Exceeds Compliance	Year Sampled	90th Percentile	Highest Level Detected	Meets or Exceeds Compliance	Year Sampled	90th Percentile	Highest Level Detected	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	MAJOR SOURCES
Lead**	90% of Samples <15ppb	0 ppb	√	2025	3.48	75.0	√	2025	0	0.0	0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing ;Erosion of natural deposits
Copper**	90% of Samples <1.3ppm	1.3 ppm	√	2025	0.166	0.23	√	2025	0.069	0.3	1.3 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing ;Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching fromwood preservatives.

Required Statement Addressing Lead in Drinking Water

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. MAWC 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 (ANSI) 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 MAWC at 724-755-5800. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at. www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service line Inventory

In October 2024, water systems were required to present an initial Service line Inventory to their customers in order to comply with certain sections of the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions. This map is up to date with the latest Inventory data. The MAWC service line inventory map can be viewed at https://www.mawc.org/news/service-line-inventory-map.

SOURCE WATER INFORMATION

GEORGE R. SWEENEY WATER TREATMENT PLANT **PWSID: 5650032**

Water Source:	Beaver Run Reservoir
Reservoir Capacity:	11 Billion Gallons
Treatment Plant Capacity:	24 Million Gallons Per Day
2025 Average Production:	19.4 Million Gallons Per Day

MCKEESPORT WATER TREATMENT PLANT **PWSID: 5020025**

Water Source:	Youghiogheny River
Intake Location:	McKeesport
Treatment Plant Capacity:	10 Million Gallons Per Day
2025 Average Production:	6.4 Million Gallons Per Day

INDIAN CREEK WATER TREATMENT PLANT **PWSID: 5260036**

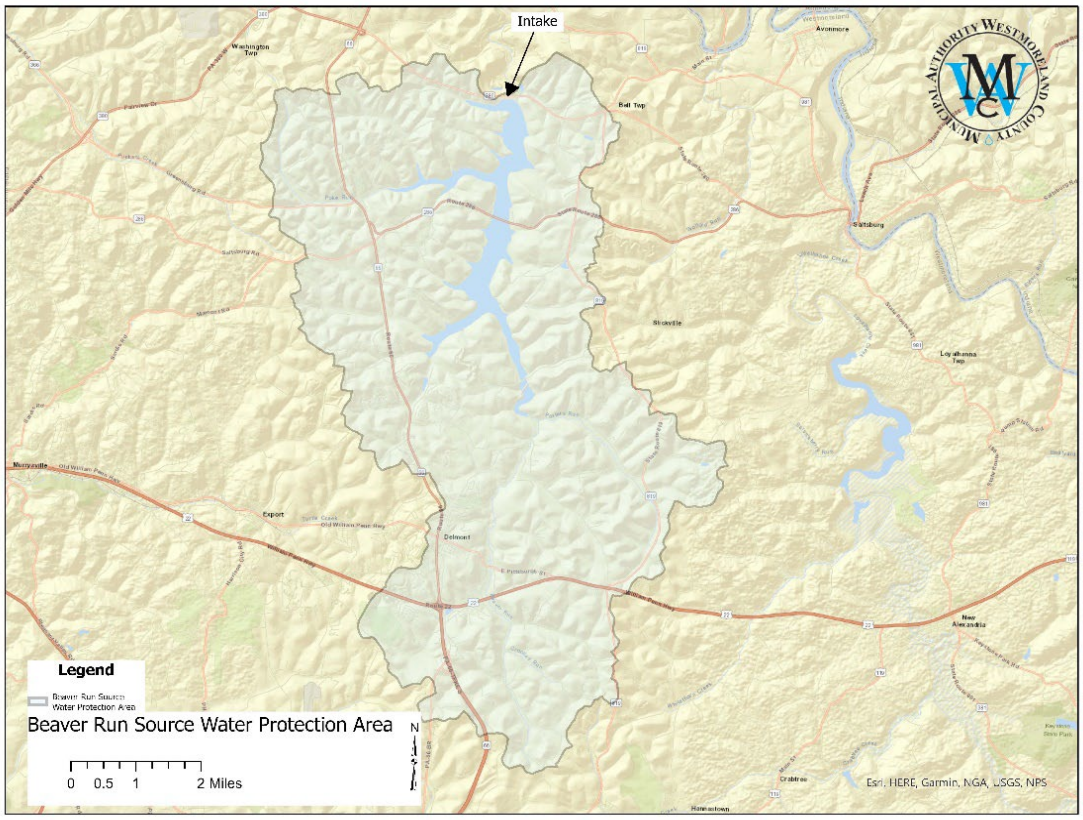
Water Source:	Youghiogheny River
Intake Location:	Dunbar Township, Fayette County
Treatment Plant Capacity:	45 Million Gallons Per Day
2025 Average Production:	34.0 Million Gallons Per Day

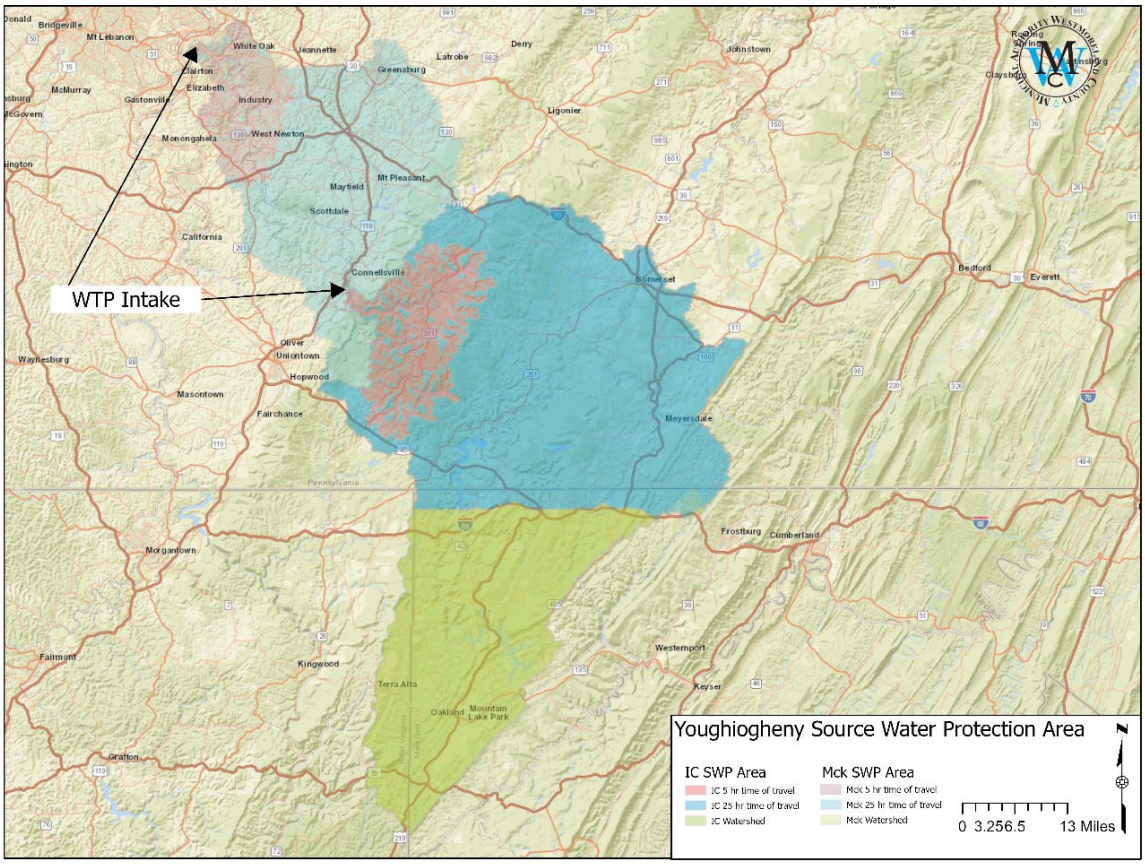
FURNACE RUN WATER TREATMENT PLANT **PWSID: 5650031**

Water Source:	Greater Johnstown Water Authority
Intake Location:	Ligonier Township
Treatment Plant Capacity:	NA
2025 Average Daily Usage:	362 Thousand Gallons Per Day

MAWC has Source water intakes on the Youghiogheny River and Beaver Run Reservoir. MAWC's Indian Creek and McKeesport Filtration Plants draw water from the Youghiogheny River and the George R. Sweeney Filtration Plant draws from the Beaver Run Reservoir. The original assessments were completed by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) in 2002. The assessments found that these aforementioned water sources are potentially most susceptible to accidental spills along major transportation corridors, releases of raw and/or undertreated sewage and stormwater runoff from developed and/or agricultural areas. Beaver Run is also potentially susceptible to the cumulative release of petroleum products from nearby tank farms. To review complete copies of the original assessment reports, please contact the PADEP Pittsburgh Region Office, Records Management Unit at (412) 442-4000.

You can get a copy of MAWC's source water protection plans and 2025 update by calling Duane Goodsell at 724-755-5934. The map at the right, depicting the Beaver Run Watershed, shows the Source Water Protection Area for the George R. Sweeney Water Treatment Plant. The map below depicts the McKeesport and Indian Creek Filtration Plants' Source Water Protection Areas. The water quality in the Beaver Run Reservoir and Youghiogheny River are generally clean and have greatly improved over the past decades thanks to the Clean Water Act of 1972 and its amendments, acid mine drainage remediation, and efforts of local watershed groups and conservation districts. However, more work needs to be done to address changes in land use development and the environment. Our source water protection vision is to *Engage communities of both place and interest to preserve, protect, and improve water quality through shared goals and actions in order to provide an ample, clean, and affordable water supply.*





Our source water protection plans identified that our source waters are most susceptible to non-point source pollution, accidental spills along transportation corridors, land disruptions, mine discharges, underground petroleum transmission pipelines, petroleum storage tanks and sewage treatment plant discharges.

What have we been doing?

- ✓ We have an updated source water protection webpage where you can see if you live within our source water protection areas, read our latest newsletter, look up potential sources of contamination and collaborate with other watershed groups. This can be found at: https://www.mawc.org/source-water-protection-0.
- ✓ MAWC became a nationionally recognized source water collaborative in 2021. Go to the Source Water Collaborative's online map to learn more: https://www.sourcewatercollaborative.org/collaboratives-near-you/.
- ✓ We have been working with 3rd party experts to develop management strategies for Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs).

What you can do to help:

- □ Notify the authorities of any spills or incident in the watershed. Contact the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's Southwest Regional Office 24-hour emergency phone number at (412) 442-4000 to report any incidents.
- □ Dispose of pharmaceutical and household hazardous waste such as batteries and paint at the proper disposal facilites. You can find a household hazardous waste clean program near you at: https://www.pa.gov/agencies/dep/residents/recycling-and-disposal/household-hazardous-waste.html.
- □ Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- □ Look for opportunites to take part in local watershed activities.

FREQUENTLY ASKED WATER QUALITY QUESTIONS

Q. Is Fluoride added to MAWC water?

A. MAWC does not add fluoride to the water that is produced at our three (3) water treatment plants.
The water that MAWC receives from Greater Johnstown Water Authority to supply the Ligonier service area does not contain fluoride since 2017.

Q. Why does my drinking water sometimes look cloudy when first taken from a faucet and then clear up?

A. The cloudy water is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water similar to the gas bubbles in carbonated soft drinks. AFTER a while, the bubbles rise to the top and are gone. This type of cloudiness occurs more often in the winter because the colder water holds more dissolved air. Air can be introduced into the water after pipe repairs or other service disruptions. Call customer service for a main line flush if air is excessive after a leak.

Q. There is a "pink slime" in my shower. Is it from the water?

A. No, certain species of airborne bacteria gravitate towards and thrive in a moist environment, such as showers, toilet bowls, sink drains, tiles and dog dishes. These bacteria are naturally occurring and unattractive, but are generally harmless. The best way to avoid this problem is to keep the surfaces free from bacterial film through regular cleaning using Lysol or a chlorine-based product.

Q. Is there anything I can do to eliminate the chlorine taste in my water?

A. Yes, place a pitcher of water in your refrigerator for cool, fresh water anytime. Chlorine will dissipate with time and the water will taste fresh. Reverse Osmosis and activated carbon filters are also effective in removing chlorine from water, but choose a reputable vendor and be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions for installation and maintenance.

Q. Why does the water have a "chlorine" smell in the winter time?

A. MAWC adds chlorine to the drinking water to prevent water-borne disease outbreaks such as cholera, typhoid, giardiasis, etc. The chlorine must remain in the water for its entire journey to your spigot.
In the summertime MAWC combines ammonia with the chlorine to help carry the chlorine over the entire distribution system and reduce taste and odors caused by the warmer water. In the winter, MAWC eliminates the ammonia and adds only chlorine to the water. This chlorine eliminates any free ammonia left in the system. This "free" chlorine residual creates the "off" odors that you smell.

Q. **What are the black spots, rings or lines in toilets and shower stalls?**

A. Mold and mildew grow in places that are continually damp and are treated the same as pink slime.

PLEASE SEE OUR WEBSITE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION