PWSID-6170013
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Pike Township Municipal Authority
POB 27
Curwensville, PA 16833

Este informe contiene informacio'n muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradu'zcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

QUALITY

We are pleased to present you with the 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and service we deliver to you every day. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our water. Our primary source of water is Bear Run Reservoir, and our secondary source is Anderson Creek, both of which are surface sources. We are very pleased to report that our drinking water meets all State and Federal requirements.

WHAT IS A WATER QUALITY REPORT?

In 1996 Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). It added a provision that all community water systems deliver to their customers a brief Annual Water Quality Report also called a Consumer Confidence Report. CCR's summarize information that your water system already collects to comply with regulations. The CCR includes information on our source water, the levels of any detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water rules, plus some educational information. Every public water supplier must prepare and distribute a report.

ABOUT THE AUTHORITY

If you should have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Pike Township Municipal Authority at 814-236-2466. We want our customers to be informed about their water utility. Our regularly scheduled meetings are held the second Monday of every Month at 6:30 PM at the Authority office located on Hixon Road, Curwensville.

PROVIDE & PROTECT

The Staff of the Pike Township Municipal Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

MONITORING YOUR WATER

The Pike Township Municipal Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to State and Federal laws. The table on page (3) shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st 2025. ***All drinking water, including bottled drinking water,*** may be reasonably expected to contain at least a small number of constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents ***does not*** necessarily pose a health risk. Also, in the tables on page (3) you might find some terms and abbreviations that you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Parts per million or Milligrams per liter**- (ppm)** One part per million
Corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in $10,000.00.

Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter**- (ppb)** One part per billion
Corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.00.

Picocuries per liter – **(pCi/l)** Picocuries is a measure of radioactivity in water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal- (**MCLG)** The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level- **(MCL)** The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level – **(AL)** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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. MDRLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TABLE

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
1. Lead (ppb) Tested on 06-11-25	No	1.1 (ppb)	(b)	0	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
2. Copper (ppm) Tested on 06-11-25	No	0.245 (ppm)	(b)	1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
3.Barium(ppm) Tested on 10-22-25	No	.0626 (ppm)	(a)	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
4. Fluoride (ppm) Tested on 10-20-25	No	<1.0 (ppm)	(a)	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS TABLE

CONTAMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Radium- 226 (pCi/L) 07-10-23	No	0.185 (pCi/L)	(a)	0	5	Decay of natural deposits.

DISINFECTIONS BYPRODUCTS

CONTAIMINANT AND UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	MCLG	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) Quarterly Avg.	No	18(ppb)	(c)	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5s (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb) Quarterly Avg.	No	22 (ppb)	(c)	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	No	0.78 (ppm)	(d)	MRDLG	MRD	Available water

Daily Avg.				4	L 4	disinfectant.

FOOTNOTES:

(a) Only one sample is required
(b) None of the 20 samples collected exceeded the Action Levels (AL)
(c) Samples are collected quarterly- (Quarterly Average)
(d) 5 Samples collected monthly-continuous monitoring at the entry point.

As you can see from our tables, our system had no violations. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all State and Federal requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

MCL'S

MCL's 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.

CONTAMINATION POTENTIAL

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials***. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health risks can be obtained by calling the ***Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.***

VULNERABILITY

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 at risk from infections. These people should seek advice 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.***

4

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both bottled and tap 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residual 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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

- Lead: lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant woman and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [PIKE TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing 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 [PIKE TOWNHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY 814-236-2466.] Information on lead and drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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.

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