2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

National Pike Water Authority

PWSID # 5260048

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó 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 the National Pike Water Authority at (724) 329-0649. 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 on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 PM in the NPWA office.

SOURCE OF WATER:

Our water source is 2 groundwater wells located along Beaver Creek Road in Henry Clay Township. The National Pike Water Authority has implemented a Source Water Protection Plan to ensure the quality of safe drinking water for our community.

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).

MONITORING YOUR WATER

The National Pike Water Authority 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, 2024. The State allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

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.
Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.
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)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine Residual (Distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.38 (December 2024)	1.14 – 1.28	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium	2	2	0.255	N/A	ppm	06/05/24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	5.54	N/A	ppb	9/18/24	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	6.00	N/A	ppb	9/18/24	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Lowest Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (2024)	0.40	1.00	1.00 – 1.60	ppm	02/12/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Range of Tap Sampling Results**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead (2022)	15	0	0	0	ppb	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2022)	1.3	1.3	0.503	0-0.60	ppm	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Lead: *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. National Pike Water Authority 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 National Pike Water Authority at 724-329-0649. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at.* www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

A lead service line inventory was completed in 2024, and it was determined there were no lead service lines in our distribution system and numerous lines were determined to be unknown materials. To access the service line inventory, contact the National Pike Water Authority at (724) 329-0649.

Violations:

In 2024 we were required to take 2 entry point samples each quarter in 2024 for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid and Perfluorooctanoic Acid. We only took 1 sample for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid and Perfluorooctanoic Acid in each quarter in 2024. We were required to take 2 entry point Disinfection Residual samples daily in 2024 and we only took 1 daily Disinfection Residual sample in 2024. Public Notification regarding these missed samples is enclosed at the end of this report.

Educational Information

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products 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.

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).

We at the National Pike Water 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.

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 National Pike Water Authority

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Our water system violated 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. In 2024 we were required to take 2 entry point samples each quarter in 2024 for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid and Perfluorooctanoic Acid. We only took 1 sample for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid and Perfluorooctanoic Acid in each quarter in 2024. We were required to take 2 entry point Disinfection Residual samples daily in 2024 and we only took 1 daily Disinfection Residual sample in 2024.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid, Perfluorooctanoic Acid, and Disinfection Residual and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	2 Quarterly Samples	4	2 Samples in each Calendar Quarter 2024	1 Sample each Calendar Quarter 2024
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	2 Quarterly Samples	4	2 Samples in each Calendar Quarter 2024	1 Sample each Calendar Quarter 2024
Disinfection Residual	2 Daily Samples	1 Sample Daily	2 Samples Daily in 2024	1 Sample Daily in 2024

What happened? What was done

In 2024 we were required to take 2 entry point samples each quarter in 2024 for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid and Perfluorooctanoic Acid. We only took 1 sample for Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid and Perfluorooctanoic Acid in each quarter in 2024. We were required to take 2 entry point Disinfection Residual samples daily in 2024 and we only took 1 daily Disinfection Residual sample in 2024. We have since identified our source water as one blended source, requiring us to only monitor our entry point in one location, eliminating the need for two separate entry point samples.

For more information, please contact the National Pike Water Authority at 724-329-0649.

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 by the National Pike Water Authority.

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