

Rouseville Municipal Waterworks
PWSID # 6610028
2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you 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 our customer service representatives at 814-677-3056, Monday through Friday between the hours of 7:00 AM and 3:30 PM. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our Borough Council meetings. They are held the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Borough Building, 64 Main Street, Rouseville, PA 16344.

SOURCES OF WATER: Our sources of water are Spring #1, Wells #1, and Well #2 located on Route 227 East in the Village of Plumer and Well #5 located on Route 227 East behind the water treatment plant. All are classified as ground water sources.

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:

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, 2025. 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:

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.

Mrem/year = millirems 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)

ppt (ng/l) = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.83 (March)	0.75-1.83	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	5.67	N/A	ppb	8/6/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	30.80	N/A	ppb	8/6/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Barium	2	2	0.055	N/A	ppm	7/18/24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2*	2*	0.089	N/A	ppm	7/18/24	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.281	N/A	ppm	8/6/25	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is four ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

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 (2025)	0.40	0.64	0.64-3.15	ppm	8/18/25	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 (2025)	15	0	0.00	0.00-60.0	ppb	1 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2025)	1.3	1.3	0.22	0.012-2.20	ppm	1 out 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. The Rouseville Municipal Waterworks 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 The Rouseville Municipal Waterworks. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The Rouseville Municipal Waterworks prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting our office at 814-677-3056.

Violations: In 2025, we reported our results late to the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) for Distribution Chlorine during the week of 1/30 and Distribution and Entry Point Chlorine in the month of November, resulting in monitoring/reporting violations.

During 2025 we failed to monitor for Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th quarters. In 2025, we sampled too early for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes. Also in 2025, we failed to monitor for Distribution Chlorine during the week of 12/21. A Public Notification regarding these violations 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 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).

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 the Rouseville Municipal Waterworks PWSID # 6610028

Our water system violated drinking water standards. 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 2025 we failed to monitor for Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th quarters. In 2025, we sampled too early for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes. Also in 2025, we failed to monitor for Distribution Chlorine during the week of 12/21 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during these times.

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, how often we are supposed to sample for Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, Perfluorooctanoic acid, Haloacetic Acids, Total Trihalomethanes, Distribution Chlorine 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 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
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	1 per Quarter in 2025 (4 samples)	1	1 st , 2 nd , 4 th Quarters of 2025	2026
Perfluorooctanoic acid	1 per Quarter in 2025 (4 samples)	1	1 st , 2 nd , 4 th Quarters of 2025	2026
Haloacetic Acids	Annually	1	8/11 +/- 3 days	8/6
Total Trihalomethanes	Annually	1	8/11 +/- 3 days	8/6
Distribution Chlorine	Weekly	0	Week of 12/21	N/A

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)-Drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL of 18 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including decreased immune response.

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)-Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL of 14 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including developmental effects (neurobehavioral and skeletal effects)

What happened? What was done

During 2025 we failed to monitor for Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in the 1st, 2nd, and 4th quarters. In 2025, we sampled too early for Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes. Also in 2025, we failed to monitor for Distribution Chlorine during the week of 12/21.

For more information, please contact Emilee Gray at 814-677-3056.

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 Rouseville Municipal Waterworks.