

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Reynoldsville Water Authority

PWSID # 6330011

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:

The surface water source for your water is from a combined flow of the East and North branches of Pitchpine Run. Additionally, during low surface water levels, Reynoldsville does utilize its three (3) ground water supplies. Reynoldsville Water Authority maintains a surface water treatment facility capable of treating one million gallons of water each day.

Is my water safe? Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Reynoldsville Water Authority vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

Source water assessment and its availability: The PA Department of Environmental Protection completed a Source Water Assessment of the water sources in 2003. The study indicates that Reynoldsville's surface water sources are susceptible to contamination from a major road that transects the water shed and several mines. The assessment found that the ground water sources have a high susceptibility to contamination because of their location in the developed source water assessment area. These potential sources of contamination include underground fuel storage tanks, wastewater discharges, a railroad, and commercial land use. Summary reports of the assessment are available by contacting the Reynoldsville Water Authority or on the Source Water Assessment & Protection Web page at <http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>

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 for 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.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contact Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact the Authority at (814) 653-8245. If you want to learn more about the utility, please attend any of the monthly meetings held on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at 400 N. Fifth Street, Reynoldsville, PA.

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 - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system

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.

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

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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

pCi/L-Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

<i>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</i>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Lowest Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (2025)	0.20	0.91	0.91-2.09	ppm	7/20/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.622	N/A	ppm	1/28/25	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10	0	0.503	N/A	ppb	1/28/25	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Chromium	100	100	1.54	N/A	ppb	1/28/25	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (c)	2	2	0.14	N/A	ppm	1/28/25	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.00166	N/A	ppm	1/28/25	N	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water, erosion in the production of steel alloys.

Selenium	50	50	1.9	N/A	ppb	1/28/25	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Antimony	6	6	0.152	N/A	ppb	1/28/25	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Nitrate	10	10	0.47	N/A	ppm	6/11/25	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Distribution Chlorine	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	1.44 March 2025	0.85 - 1.44	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	33.85 (a) 4 th Qtr.	8.88-83.10	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids	60	N/A	4.9225 (a) 1 st Qtr.	0.00-12.90	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon	TT	N/A	35% Removal Required	(b) 0 Quarters out of Compliance	%	2025	N	Naturally present in the environment
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	14	8	2.07	0-2.07	ppt	2025	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

(a) Compliance is based upon a running annual average (RAA)

(b) Compliance is based on alternative compliance criteria (ACC)

(c) EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.25 NTU	8/11/25	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	2025	N	Soil runoff

Lead and Copper 2025

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Range of Tap Sampling Results	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0.34	0.00-1.54	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.224	0.00-0.283	ppm	0 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 Reynoldsville 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 The Reynoldsville Water Authority at 814-653-8245. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

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, 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 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, which 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 prescribe regulations which limit the number 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

- PLEASE CONSERVE OUR WATER RESOURCES -

The RWA requests that customers conserve our water resources by conserving water in the home and at places of work. The following tips and suggestions provided by the US EPA can help you conserve water, save money, and protect and preserve our water resources:

Check faucets and pipes for leaks.

Don't use the toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket.

Check your toilets for leaks.

Use your water meter to check for hidden water leaks.

Install water-saving shower heads and low-flow faucet aerators.

Put plastic bottles or float boosters in your toilet tank.

Insulate your water pipes.

Take short showers.

Turn off the water after you wet your toothbrush.

Rinse your razor in the sink.

Use your dishwasher and clothes washer for only full loads.

Minimize use of kitchen sink garbage disposal units.

When washing dishes by hand, don't leave the water running for rinsing.

Don't let the faucet run while you clean vegetables.

Keep a bottle of drinking water in the fridge.

Plant drought-resistant lawns, shrubs, and plants.

Put a layer of mulch around trees and plants.

Don't water the gutter.

Water your lawn only when it needs it.

Deep soak your lawn.

Water during the early parts of the day; avoid watering when it's windy.

Add organic matter and use efficient watering systems for shrubs, flower beds and lawns.

Don't run the hose while washing your car.

Check for leaks in pipes, hoses, faucets, and couplings.

Because water lines are located underground, leaks may go unnoticed for days and even years resulting in a considerable waste of our valuable water resource and additional costs for all customers. Please help us locate these leaks by reporting to the Authority office any occurrences of: water running in locations that are normally dry; wet spots in yards and streets; the sound of water running in your home when water is not in use; the sound of water trickling or running in a storm inlet when it is not raining; sudden or unusually low water pressure; and slugs of discolored or cloudy water. When an occurrence such as this is reported, a representative of the Authority will make contact and investigate the situation.

Notice of Unknown Service Line Material

Public Water System

Name: Reynoldsville Water Authority

PWS ID

No.: 6330011

Service Line Locations: Reynoldsville, PA

Date: 6/30/25

Dear Drinking Water Consumer,

Our public water system is focused on protecting the health of every household in our community. This notice contains important information about your drinking water. Please share this information with anyone who drinks and/or cooks using water at this property. In addition to the people directly served at this property, this could and should include people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, businesses, as well as parents served by childcare at this property.

We have been working to identify service line materials throughout the water system but failed to meet the deadline to submit the inventory by the required due date to the PA Department of Environmental Protection. By failing to complete the inventory it has been determined that either a portion of, or the entire water pipe (called a service line) that connects your home, building, or other structure to the water main is made from **unknown material** but may be lead. Because your service line material is unknown, there is the potential that some or all of the service line could be made of lead or galvanized pipe that was previously connected to lead. People living in homes with a lead or galvanized pipe previously connected to a lead service line have an increased risk of exposure to lead from their drinking water.

If you have questions concerning any of the information provided in this notice, or if you have information that could help us better describe your service line, contact us via:

Water System Contact Person:

Name: Ian Truitt Title: Systems Manager

Phone: 814-653-8245 Email: office@reynoldsvillewater.com

Water System's Web

Address: goh2o.net/rwa

Health effects of lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney, or nervous system problems.

Steps you can take to reduce lead in drinking water.

Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list also includes where you may find more information and is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

- **Use your filter properly.** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter. For more information on facts and advice on home water filtration systems, visit EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/water-research/consumer-tool-identifying-point-use-and-pitcher-filters-certified-reduce-lead>.
- **Clean your aerator.** Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.
- **Use cold water.** Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.
- **Run your water.** The more time water has been sitting in pipes providing water to your home, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home.
- **Learn about construction in your neighborhood.** Construction may cause more lead to be released from a lead service line or galvanized service line if present. Contact us to find out about any construction or maintenance work that may disturb your service line.
- **Have your water tested.** Contact us, your water utility, to have your water tested and to learn more about the lead levels in your drinking water. Alternatively, you may contact a certified laboratory to have your water tested for lead. A list of certified laboratories is available at <https://www.epa.gov/region8-waterops/certified-drinking-water-laboratories-systems-wyoming-and-tribal-lands-epa-region>. Note, a water sample may not adequately capture or represent all sources of lead that may be present. For information on sources of lead that include service lines and interior plumbing, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water#getinto>.
- **Get your child tested to determine lead levels in their blood.** A family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide information about the health effects of lead. State, city, or county departments of health can also provide information about how you can have your child's blood tested for lead. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends public health actions when the level of lead in a child's blood is 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) or more. For more information and links to CDC's website, please visit <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Verifying Service Line Materials

Our water system has the following opportunities to verify the material of the service line:

Customers can contact the Reynoldsville Water Authority to have their service lines verified for the type of material where it enters the home or building. Appointments can be made by calling Ian Truitt at 814-653-8245.

For more information on reducing lead exposure from your drinking water and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.