SUBURBAN LOCK HAVEN WATER AUTHORITY
2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4180049

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 concerning your water utility, please contact Greg Mayes at (570)726-7443.

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 the 3rd Wednesday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Suburban Lock Haven Office at 7893 Nittany Valley Drive, Mill Hall.

SOURCE OF WATER:

Our water source is surface water from the Keller Reservoir located in Wayne Township and is filtered by the Central Clinton County Water Filtration Authority's plant in McElhattan

A Source Water Assessment of our source was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to contamination from various agriculture practices, on-lot wastewater disposal, and transportation Corridors. Overall, our source before treatment has a moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to The City of Lock Haven Public Water System at 20 East Church Street Lock Haven, PA 17748, and will be available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (Keyword: "DEP source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Willamsport, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3636.

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. Some of our data is from Central Clinton County Water Filtration Authority (CCCWFA) and some are Suburban Lock Haven Water Authority (SLHWA) sample data. It is noted in the 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 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.

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.

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.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt **(ng/l)** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
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.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

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 (CCCWFA) (2025)	0.20	0.94	0.94 – 1.62	ppm	9/29/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Chemical Contaminant	**MCL In CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Distribution Chlorine (SLHWA) (2025)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.23 (Jan. 2025)	0.79-1.23	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (CCCWFA) 2025	2**(1)**	4	1.28	0.70-1.28 (1/3/25)	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (CCCWFA) 2025	2	2	0.015	0.0-0.015 (4/3/25)	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes (SLHWA) (2025)	80	N/A	47.90 **(2)** 4th Quarter	14.30-72.20	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (SLHWA) (2025)	60	N/A	28.06 **(2)** 4th Quarter	13.10-40.70	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Of TT Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Turbidity (CCCWFA)	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.323 NTU	8/17/25	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100 %	2025	N	

(1) EPA MCL for fluoride is 4PPM. However, PA has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.
(2) Indicates that these are the highest running annual averages calculated during 2025.

Turbidity *is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.*

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	**Range of % Removal Required**	**Range of Percent Removal Achieved**	**Number of Quarters Out of Compliance**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
TOC (CCCWFA) (2025)	N/A	A.C.C.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Total Organic Carbon *(TOC)*-CCCWFA *tests quarterly for T.O.C.'s and due to very low levels in their source water they meet an alternative compliance criteria (ACC) for which we had no violations in 2025.*

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 (SLHWA) (2025)	15	0	1.80	0.00-3.35	ppb	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (SLHWA) (2025)	1.3	1.3	0.125	0.00-0.129	ppm	0 out of 20	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 Suburban Lock Haven 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 Suburban Lock Haven Water Authority at (570)726-7443. 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 Suburban Lock Haven Water Authority 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 (570) 726-7443.

Violations: N/A

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).

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems.

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. The data collected under UCMR 5 improves understanding of the prevalence and amount of 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in the nation's drinking water systems. All systems are required to report their data to EPA. The analytical results from UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) for drinking water.

The Suburban Lock Haven Water Authority participated in UCMR 5 monitoring, and all of the results were below the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL).

For a summary of the UCMR results, tips for querying NCOD, and health effects information (including reference concentrations), please refer to the UCMR Occurrence Data webpage at: https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule Where can consumers find UCMR results? https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder#data-finder