ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR 2025

PRESENTED BY:

MAIDENCREEK TOWNSHIP AUTHORITY

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA POTABLE. TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

PWS ID# 3060012

Our Commitment

In accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) reporting requirements, the **Maidencreek Township Authority (MTA)** is pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report for MTA's public water system (PWS ID: 3060012). MTA wants to keep you informed about the excellent water and services that has been delivered to you over the past calendar year. At MTA, our goal is, and always has been, to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water of the highest quality. The MTA staff take pride in providing you with exceptional service at the lowest possible cost.

Where Does My Water Come From?

MTA provides water to its customers via groundwater from three (3) Wells – Well #2 located on June Avenue, Well #3 located along Wesner Road, and Well #5 located along Burgert Lane. All of MTA's water sources are located within Maidencreek Township. In the Fall of 2026, two (2) additional Wells will be placed online (Well #6 and Well #7) to provide for additional resiliency for the water system. The MTA is grateful to have secured an abundant supply of potable water for the community for years to come. **We are pleased to report that MTA's drinking water meets federal and state regulatory standards.**

Are Chemicals Added to the Water?

All water in the MTA water system is properly disinfected with chlorine. The only other chemical that MTA adds to the water system is fluoride, which is added to the water supply for health benefits. The primary health benefit is the prevention of tooth decay. The Authority strives to maintain a fluoride dosage rate of 0.70 parts per million per the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's (PA DEP) recommended dose to prevent tooth decay. The American Dental Association (ADA) issued interim guidance on fluoride intake for infants and young children in November of 2006. You can log onto the ADA website for additional information. You can also find information on the Center for Disease Control (CDC) website. If you have questions regarding the optimum dosage rates for your family members, you should speak with your dentist or pediatrician. Individuals with medical conditions that require them to limit their intake of fluoride are advised to consult with their physicians.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Assessment of MTA's groundwater Wells which serves as the community's potable water supply was completed in 2003 by the PA DEP. The Assessment found that MTA's groundwater supplies are most susceptible to transportation corridors (roads and railways), mulching and composting facilities, and industrial discharges. Overall, the MTA water supply has a moderate risk for significant contamination.

Questions?

If you have any questions or comments about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Mr. Nicolas C. Volk, General Manager, at 610-926-4173**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Public Meetings

If you want to learn more, please attend any of MTA's regularly scheduled monthly meetings. Meetings are held on the third Thursday of every month at the Maidencreek Township Municipal Building located at 1 Quarry Road, Reading, PA 19605.

Source Water Protection Program

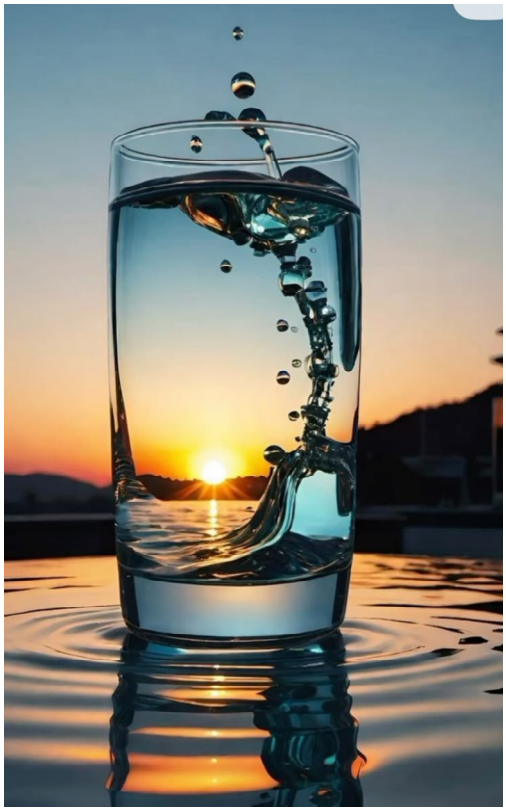
Through the PA DEP's Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program (SWPTAP), a Source Water Protection (SWP) Plan was developed in 2023 to guide MTA's SWP efforts to improve existing source water quality, protect current drinking water sources now and in the future, and increase public awareness of the importance of SWP in the community. Development of the Authority's SWP Plan was funded by PA DEP's SWPTAP. More information on the SWP Plan is available on the MTA website and office. A seasonal SWP Brochure is posted on the website home page that provides information on ways you can help with the Authority's SWP efforts.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people 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 individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health-care providers. The EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological containments are available by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Substances That Could Be In Water

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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 effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.



Lead in Home Plumbing

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. MTA 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 MTA office at 610-926-4173. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory

As required by the PA DEP, MTA developed a Service Line Inventory in August 2024 to identify the water service line material of all Authority-Owned and Customer-Owned water service lines in the water system. Currently, there are 602 water service lines with unknown pipe material. To date, no lead water service lines have been found in MTA's system. The Service Line Inventory is used as a tool for Public Water Systems to identify and eliminate any potential lead or galvanized water service lines. A copy of MTA's Service Line Inventory can be found on the Authority's website homepage under "Documents & Forms" located at the top of the webpage. The direct link is: https://maidencreektwpauthority.org/documents-forms/.

Test Results

The MTA routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables on pages 4, 5, and 6 show 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 small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	7.22	4.42-7.22	10	10 (a)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	N	0.039 (2021)	0.029-0.039	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	N	0.001 (2015)	0.001	0.1	0.1	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	N	0.71 (2021)	0.28-0.71	2 (b)	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Chromium (ppb)	N	1.0 (2021)	1.0	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	N	2.1	2.1	8 (c)	14	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

Footnotes:

(a) Infants below the age of six (6) months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

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

Definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/l) - *one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*

Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) - *one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.*

Parts per Trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - *one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.*

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) *- the MCL is 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.*

(c) EPA's MCLG for PFOA and PFOS are lower than the state's MCLs listed in the table above. EPA's MCL for both PFOA and PFOS are 4 ppt. We are pleased to report that all of our PFOA and PFAS sampling results were lower than 4 ppt.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected 90th Percentile	MCLG	AL	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (ppm)	N	0.002	0	0.015	0 out of 20 (d)	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (ppm)	N	0.127	1.3	1.3	0 out of 20 (e)	Corrosion of household plumbing

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha/Exc Radon & Uranium (pCi/l)	N	2.58 (2023)	2.58	N/A	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	N	0.255 (2017)	0.255	N/A	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts, Byproduct Precursors, and Disinfectant Residuals

Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	N	28.5	0.9 – 28.5	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA Five) (ppb)	N	2.8	0 - 2.8	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Footnotes:

(d) 20 of 20 samples were less than the Action Level.

(e) 20 of 20 samples were less than the Action Level.

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L) - *a measure of radiation.*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – *the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.*

Definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

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Parts per Trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L) - *one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.*

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - *the MCL is 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.*

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detection**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Chorine	0.40	0.46	0.46-1.41	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Distribution Disinfectant Residual								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Source of Contamination**
Chorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.04	0.90-1.04	ppm	2025	N	Water Additive used to control microbes

What Do The Test Results Mean?

As seen in the tables above, **the Authority's water system has had no violations exceeding the Federal and State Limits. This means that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.** The Authority did have two (2) Reporting Violations in 2025. The Reporting Violations were data entry errors in recording a PFAS and chlorine sample result on the PA DEP Reporting System. Upon receipt of the Notice of Violation from the PA DEP, the MTA staff immediately corrected the data entry errors. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. In addition to the contaminants listed in the chart above, MTA routinely tests for bacteria and other parameters.

Additional Details

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 the Authority's data, though representative, are more than one (1) year old. Data on Gross Alpha Particle Activity (Radium & Uranium), Barium, Nickel, Fluoride, Chromium, and Radium 228 are more than one (1) year old. The date corresponds with the data presented in the table, and all are below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

MCLs are set at very stringent levels for health effects. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters and Radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two (2) liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Closing Remarks

Please call our office if you have questions or would like additional water quality information. We at Maidencreek Township Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water for 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.

You can access the **2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)** by going to the Authority's website at **https://maidencreektwpauthority.org/.** Once on the Authority's website home page, click on the heading titled "Documents and Forms" and then "Latest Consumer Confidence Report". A direct link to the 2025 MTA CCR can also be used at **http://maidencreektwpauthority.org/latestccr**.