



ONTELAUNEE TOWNSHIP
PWSID #3060098

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Testing Performed in 2025

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.)

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 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 naturally occur or result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater run-off and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off 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 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 the 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).

Information about Lead

If present, elevated levels of 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. Ontelaunee Township is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in [drinking water](#), [testing methods](#), and [steps](#) you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from 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 (1-800-426-4791).

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of Ontelaunee Township

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The Reading Water Authority (RAWA) and Ontelaunee Township routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table shows the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 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 Water Drinking Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table. Our water source comes from RAWA. Lake Ontelaunee is the RAWA water source. The water is collected by RAWA and is tested by both RAWA and Ontelaunee Township.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at 610-926-4240. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled monthly meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of every month at 7:00 P.M. at the Ontelaunee Township Municipal Building.

Chemical Contaminant (unit of measurement)	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) (Monthly Average of Distribution System) *	MRDL 4.0	MRDLG 4.0	3.07	2.46 – 3.07	March 2025	Y	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids ** (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	**** 45.4	31.6 – 57.8	Oct 2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) ***	80	N/A	**** 57.4	36.7 – 69.4	Oct 2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Chemicals (IOCS)

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	^^2	4	0.89	0.33 – 3.07	March 2025	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	3.79	0 – 3.79	Jan 2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Cyanide (ppm)	0.2	N/A	0.012	0 – 0.012	May 2025	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories & plastic and fertilizer factories.
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt)	18	14	3.28	1.76-3.28	Jul 2025	N	Industrial and consumer products; clothing, carpeting, food packaging, non-stick cookware, firefighting foam, personal care products, adhesives, metal plating, wire manufacturing.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt)	14	8	8.53	4.37 – 8.53	Jul 2025	N	
Perfluorononanoic acid (ppt)	*****10	10	3.07	0 – 3.07	Jul 2025	N	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBAS) (ppt)	N/A	N/A	4.8	2.33 – 4.8	Mar 2025	N	
Sodium	20	N/A	26.8	15.5-26.8	Oct 2025	Y #	US EPA's recommended maximum of 20 mg/L for people who follow sodium restricted diets.

* Based on the monthly average of all the individual sites tested.

** Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

*** Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**** Based on a running annual average.

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

***** EPA's MCL which is enforceable in 2029. Pennsylvania has not yet set a limit for this contaminant.

Secondary Contaminant – non-enforceable guideline.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.20	0.94	0.94 – 2.85	Feb 2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.083	0 out of 30	June 2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0 out of 30	June 2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Microbial Contaminants	TT		Number of Level 2 Assessments triggered by an E. coli MCL	Number of Level 2 Assessments triggered by Multiple Level 1 Assessments	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement.		N/A	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.	
<p>RAWA is required, based on population served, to do 90 bacteriological samples per month. In July 2024, 2 routine samples out of 106 confirmed to be positive for total coliform.</p> <p>*E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly and people with severely compromised immune systems.</p>							
Contaminant	MCL		MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Turbidity	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement		0	0.408 NTU	Apr 2025	N	Soil runoff.
	TT = at least 95% of monthly samples < 0.3 NTU			99.93-100%	N/A	N	
Radionuclides							
Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.56	Aug 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Gross Alpha	15	0	0.593	Mar 2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Percent removal range required for TOC is 0 – 35%. The percent removal achieved by RAWA in 2025 is 34.6% – 46.7%.							
Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs)							
We were not required to monitor for SOCs in 2025.							
Violations							
Two (2) violations were issued to Ontelaunee Township in 2025. There was a violation for residual disinfectant less than 0.2 mg/L in Sep-Oct 2025. Also, there was monitoring/reporting violation for not collecting the required number of weekly distribution disinfectant residuals. Please see the attached Tier 3 Public Notification.							

What's In My Water?

In the summary table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms and abbreviations we've provided you with the following 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.

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.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) **ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppt** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter



PROTECTING OUR WATER SOURCE

- ✓ Properly dispose of household chemicals and medications
- ✓ Pick up pet waste
- ✓ Use fertilizers and pesticides responsibly
- ✓ Maintain septic systems
- ✓ Preserve streamside vegetation
- ✓ Help keep storm drains free of debris



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

PUBLIC NOTICE

**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 Ontelaunee Township

Our water system violated one or more 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. During December 2025 we failed to monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action samples were (or 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
Total Coliform bacteria	Monthly	2/3	12/2025	Monthly
Disinfectant residual Chlorine	Weekly	3/4	12/2025	Weekly

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

Ontelaunee Township updated their Water Monitoring Plans on 12/04/2025 to include the current population. The population increased which increased monitoring requirements by the Department for both total coliform bacteria and residual chlorine monitoring. The facility has adjusted their water sampling collection to meet compliance.

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.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact Kevin Dunn at 717.205.4570.

Certified by:

Signature: 

Date: 06.10.2026

Print Name and Title: Kevin Dunn Operations Manager III

As a representative of the Public Water system indicated above, I certify that public notification addressing the above violation was distributed to all customers in accordance with the delivery requirements outlined in Chapter 25 PA



Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: Mailed.

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Date distributed: 06.12.2026