

Summit Township Water Authority  
**Annual Water Quality Report**  
**for 2025**

PWS ID: 6250090

Reports are published in June using data from the preceding calendar year



*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.)*

# A Message from Our Manager

Dear Valued Customer,

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), which contains important information about the quality of your drinking water.

The Summit Township Water Authority's top priority is delivering safe, clean, and reliable drinking water to every customer we serve. This report outlines where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We are proud to report that your drinking water continues to meet or exceed all federal and state quality requirements.

Inside the report, you will find:

- Details about your local water sources
- Results from water quality testing conducted throughout the year
- Information on any detected contaminants and their potential health effects
- Educational information about protecting our water supply

We believe that informed customers are empowered customers. Transparency is essential to maintaining your trust, and we are committed to keeping you fully informed about your water quality.

If you have any questions about this report or our drinking water, please contact us at (814) 864-2323 or visit [www.summittownshipwater.com](http://www.summittownshipwater.com).

Thank you for allowing us to serve you. We are honored to provide a resource that is essential to your daily life.

With appreciation from your water team,

Brian Hiles  
Manager  
Summit Township Water Authority

# About Your Water



## Where Your Drinking Water Comes From

Most drinking water in the United States comes from a river, a lake, or from an underground well. The water we provide to you comes from two different sources, one being purchased from Erie City Water Authority, the other from our well fields. The Erie City Water Authority has an intake in Lake Erie and is considered a surface water source. This water serves the northern

portion of the Township along Route 19 north of Robison, Route 97 north of Townhall and adjacent areas. The southern portion of the Township is served with our 2 wells at Moore Road Well Fields and is considered groundwater. This portion includes the south-eastern portion of Route 19 and Robison also 97 south of Townhall. Both sources are treated meeting drinking water standards at the treatment plants accordingly.

Summit Township Water Authority owns, operates and maintains a water distribution system within the Township consisting of pipelines, pump stations and storage tanks.

## What Is in Your Drinking Water

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 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, which 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 at 800-426-4791.

### **Source Water Assessment**

A Source Water Protection Plan (SWAP) of the Lake Erie source, treated and supplied by Erie Water Works, was completed in 2025. This program is intended to identify any sources of potential contamination that could affect the quality of the drinking water. Please contact Erie Water Works with any questions or concerns.

### **Water Source and Testing**

The Summit Township Water Authority maintains a well field in Waterford Township that is currently comprised of two DEP-permitted wells. As part of this initial permitting process, extensive water quality analysis was performed on the water from each well. On-going efforts to ensure water quality include weekly testing from sites throughout the system to monitor for things like bacteria, metals and chemicals. Further, the Water Authority controls a significant area around the wells to prevent future development and the potential for contamination.

## **Total Coliform**

The total coliform group is a large collection of bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of other potentially harmful bacteria that may be present. If coliforms are found in a water sample, certified water system operators work to find the source of contamination and restore safe drinking water.

We take total coliform's samples weekly, as required by law, in 20 different locations throughout the system. This insures a thorough representation of our system as a whole. More in-depth testing, evaluation, and action is required if bacteria is found in even a small percentage of tests. We are pleased to inform you there was no Total Coliform in the samples collected throughout 2025.

## **Disinfection by-products (Trihalomethane (THM) or Haloacetic Acids (HAA))**

Four times per year we look for byproducts of the disinfection process. When chlorine, the disinfectant we use to protect the water from bacteria and viruses, starts to break down in the water, it can form new compounds. These compounds, trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acid (HAA), have been known to cause cancer at high levels. The legal limit for drinking water is 80 parts per billion and 60 parts per billion respectively. We test for these compounds at four different locations quarterly in the water system.

## **Lead and Copper**

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. The Summit Township Water Authority 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>.

We take water samples from 30 different homes in our system every 3 years to test them for lead and copper. More information about lead and copper can be found on page 9.

## **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5)**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implements a Monitoring Program for Unregulated Contaminants. SDWA requires that once every five years, EPA issue a list of priority unregulated contaminants to be monitored by certain public water systems across States, Tribes, and Territories. These contaminants may be present in drinking water but are not yet subject to EPA drinking water standards. Under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), EPA collects nationally representative drinking water occurrence data to support EPA's future regulatory determinations and, as appropriate, assist in the development of national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs). For each UCMR cycle, EPA establishes a new list of

contaminants for monitoring, specifies which systems are required to monitor, identifies the sampling locations, and defines the analytical methods to be used.

Furthermore, quarterly testing was done in 2024 for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals historically used in many household products including clothing, nonstick cookware, stain repellants and waterproofing. They were also used in industrial applications such as in firefighting foams and electronics production. These were phased out of production in the United States and replaced with safer materials. These harmful chemicals are a new concern because they do not break down in the environment and known as “forever chemicals.” During our 2025 testing no detections for these chemicals were found. Going forward testing is to be done every three years.

### **Other Information**

Fluoride - The northern portion of the Township (generally north of Robison Road) is served by water purchased from the Erie City Water Authority. The water supplied by the Erie City Water Authority contains fluoride, which is added within the safe limits determined by the CDC and EPA to promote strong teeth. The southern portion of the Township and the Oliver Road area is served by well water, which contains a minimal trace of fluoride. Fluoride in groundwater occurs naturally as the water passes through minerals and rocks that contain fluoride. If you require additional information, please contact Brian Hiles at 814-864-2323 for specific service areas in the Township which have fluoride in the water supply.



## Stay Informed About Your Water

Stay connected by following us on Facebook. Here you will stay informed with important information of ongoing or upcoming projects. Other ways to stay connected is through Summit Township Water Authority's website and the Summit Township's quarterly newsletter.

CodeRED is another great way for the Water Authority to inform the customers of any possible interruptions or water service issues, weather emergencies or scheduled maintenance. Customers who sign up for CodeRED will get notifications through text, phone calls or emails. For more information, please feel free to call, email or visit our website.

Contact us at 814-864-2323, [hello@stwa.us](mailto:hello@stwa.us), or [www.summittownshipwater.com](http://www.summittownshipwater.com).

## Your Role in Water Quality

### Check Your Home or Business' Plumbing for Lead and Copper

We work hard to provide high quality water when it arrives on your property. Once the water we provide passes through the meter on your property however, it is

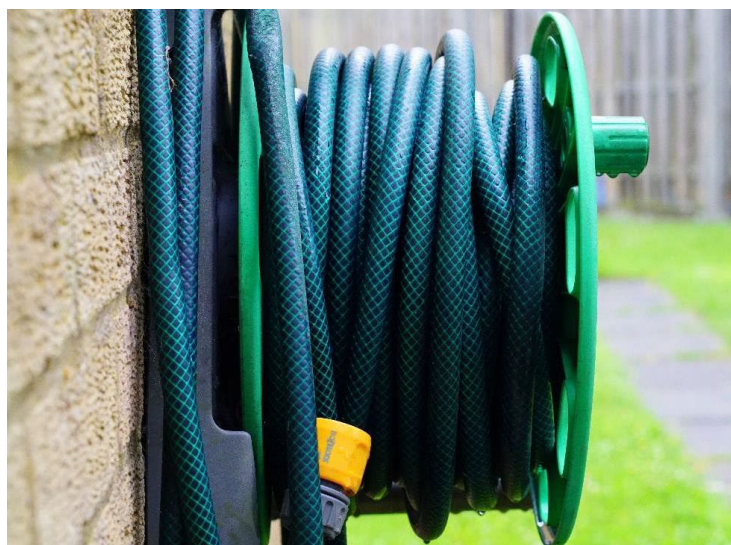
exposed to a whole new environment in your home that we have no control over. But you do.



Some of the things that can change the water quality on your property include your plumbing and pipe material, how long you go without running the water, and whether or how you connect outdoor hoses to your home's water supply. 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. Summit Township 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 Summit Township Water Authority for testing information. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Run Water After Vacation

Another factor that affects water quality in your home is how “stale” the water is. When you leave your home or business for a long time, as you may when you take a vacation, the water in the pipes and plumbing doesn’t move. When water has been sitting in the pipes for days, bacteria can grow, and if you have lead or copper plumbing, those metals can start to seep into the water. The best thing to do when you get back from being away after a long time is to run the water on full blast for 30 seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. And always use cold water for cooking, to draw in fresh water from the outside.



## Safely Connect Outdoor Hoses

A third factor that can influence water quality in your home are connections to your water outside your home. The outdoor spigot connection to a hose provides a potential way for pollutants to enter your plumbing. If you use the hose to spray chemicals on your yard by connecting the nozzle to a spray bottle, or if you have a sprinkler system connected, there is the potential for chemicals from the bottle or the lawn to be accidentally sucked back into your internal plumbing.

To prevent this from happening, we recommend (and in some states it is the law) that you have a device installed to prevent that from happening.

## Special Information for Immuno-Compromised Individuals

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 at 800-426-4791.

## Additional Resources

- Information on lead in drinking water: [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead) (opens in a new window)
- Requirements of the Water Quality Report (also known as the Consumer Confidence Report): [http://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/201405/documents/guide\\_qrg\\_ccr\\_2011.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/201405/documents/guide_qrg_ccr_2011.pdf) (opens in a new window)
- The Safe Drinking Water Act: [www.epa.gov/sdwa](http://www.epa.gov/sdwa) (opens in a new window)
- CDC Guide to Understanding your CCR: [http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding\\_ccr.html](http://www.cdc.gov/healthywater/drinking/public/understanding_ccr.html) (opens in a new window)
- American Water Works Association: <http://www.awwa.org> (opens in a new window)
- Water Environment Federation: <http://www.wef.org> (opens in a new window)
- Groundwater Information: <https://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis> and <http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/> (opens in a new window)
- Pennsylvania Department of Health: <https://www.pa.gov/agencies/health.html>

## 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 PA DEP 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.

# Summit Township Water Data for 2025

**Lead and Copper – Tested throughout Summit Township. Testing is done every 3 years. Most recent tests were done in May of 2025**

Item Detected	EPA's AL - for a representative sampling of customer homes	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	90% of customers' homes were less than	Violation	Source
Lead	15	0 ppb	0.89 ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3 ppm	0.204ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

*MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: This is the highest level allowed of a pollutant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the goal using the best available technology.*

*MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The goal level of a pollutant in drinking water. Below this amount, there is no known or expected health effect.*

*PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool*

*PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

**Inorganic Chemicals (IOC) – Summit Township Water Authority monitors for IOC more often than required by EPA.**

Chemicals Detected	Date Sampled	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results for the Year	Violation	Source
Arsenic	10/29/24	10 ppb	0 ppb	2.25 ppb	1.76-2.25 ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	10/29/24	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.398 ppm	0.275-0.398 ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Drilling wastes. Industrial discharges
Nickel*	6/16/21	100 ppb	100 ppb	0.881 ppb	0.881-0.881 ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	10/29/24	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.1 ppm	0-0.1 ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate*	6/21/22	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.74 ppm	0.74-0.74 ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

\*Nickel and Nitrate results are from a well source that was not in production but still required testing and reporting

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*PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

## Total Chlorine Residual at Entry Point for 2025 – Continuously Monitored at Summit Township Water Authority.

Sample Location	Minimum Disinfectant Residual Level Allowed	Lowest Level Detected	Date of Lowest Level	Yearly Range	Violation	Source
106	0.93 ppm	0.97 ppm	1/2/2025	0.97-1.17 ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub

## Radiological Contaminants – Tested at Summit Township Water Authority.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results for the year	Violation	Source
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	4/23/2025	15 pCi/L	2.99 pCi/L	0.85-2.99 pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-228	4/23/25	5 pCi/L	3.05 pCi/L	0.54-3.05 pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Radium-226	4/23/25	5 pCi/L	0.67 pCi/L	0.45-0.67 pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

pCi/L- Picocuries per liter

## Disinfection and Disinfection By-products for 2025

Contaminant	Highest Level Allowed (MCL) - One Year Average	Maximum Locational Running Annual Average (Year)	System Wide Range of Results	Violation	Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80 ppb	34 ppb	1.6-89.8 ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (THAAs)	60 ppb	21.8 ppb	0-46 ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine(ppm) (Highest monthly average)	MRDL=4	1.19ppm	0.71-1.19	N	Water additive used to control microbes

TTHMs - Total Trihalomethanes

THAAs - Total Haloacetic Acids

MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: This is the highest level allowed of a pollutant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the goal using the best available technology.

PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool

PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring

Chemical	Testing Period	Average	Range
Manganese	2022	99 ppb	99-99 ppb

PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool

PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub

# Erie Water Works Data for 2025

## Lead and Copper

Item Detected	EPA's AL - for a representative sampling of customer homes	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	90% of customers' homes were less than	Violation	Source
Lead	15	0 ppb	1.08 ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3 ppm	0.131 ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

*MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: This is the highest level allowed of a pollutant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the goal using the best available technology.*

*MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The goal level of a pollutant in drinking water. Below this amount, there is no known or expected health effect.*

*PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool*

*PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

## Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)

Chemicals Detected	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Result	Range of Test Results for the Year	Violation	Source
Barium	2 ppm	2ppm	0.019 ppm	(na)	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Drilling wastes. Industrial discharges
			0.020 ppm			
Fluoride	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.58 ppm	(na)	N	Erosion of natural deposits
			0.47 ppm			
Orthophosphate	(na) ppm	(na) ppm	0.56 ppm	0.43-0.71	N	Water additive used for corrosion control
			0.56 ppm	0.43-0.70		
			0.73 ppm	0.55-1.09		

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*MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The goal level of a pollutant in drinking water. Below this amount, there is no known or expected health effect.*

*PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool*

*PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

## Total Chlorine Residual – Continuously Monitored

Sample Location	Minimum Disinfectant Residual Level Allowed	Lowest Level Detected	Yearly Range	Violation	Source
WP	0.2 ppm	1.12 ppm	1.12-1.57 ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes
CP	0.2 ppm	0.82 ppm	0.82-1.71 ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

*PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

## Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant	Location	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Source
SUVA	WP	0.66 ppm	0.00-1.35 ppm	No	Test to determine TOC reactivity
	CP	0.75 ppm	0.31-1.38 ppm		
DOC	WP	1.68 ppm	1.42-2.14 ppm	No	Test to determine TOC reactivity
	CP	2.00 ppm	1.63-2.83 ppm		
UV254	WP	0.012 cm-1	0.005-0.023 cm-1	No	Test to determine TOC reactivity
	CP	0.021 cm-1	0.009-0.055 cm-1		
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Yes/No	Source of Contamination
Toc	25% (CP only)	13.9-24.7%	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
		ACC used when below 25%	SULVA		

## Turbidity – A Measure of Clarity

Contaminant	Location	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	MCLG	MCL	Source of Contamination
Turbidity (CFE) (ntu)	WP	0.19	0.012-1.000	No	(na)	TT	Soil runoff
	CP	0.038	0.017-0.210				
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Date Sampled	Violation	Source of Contamination	
Turbidity (CFE) (ntu)	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement (WP)	0	1.000	1/24/2025	No	Soil Runoff	
	TT=95% of monthly samples <0.15 NTU (WP)	0	100.0%	January 2025	No		
	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement (CP)	0	0.210	9/12/2025	No		
	TT+95% of monthly samples <0.3 NTU (CP)	0	100.0%	September 2025	No		

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is measured with an instrument called a nephelometer. Measurements are given in nephelometric turbidity units.

## Disinfection By-products

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	System Wide Range of Results	Violation	Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	(na)	80	68.4 ppm	13.9-103.0 ppm	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (THAAs)	(na)	60	39.5 ppb	8.4-52.6 ppm	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine – Highest monthly average	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	1.46 ppm	1.08-1.46 ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

TTHMs - Total Trihalomethanes

THAAs - Total Haloacetic Acids

*MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: This is the highest level allowed of a pollutant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the goal using the best available technology.*

*PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool*

*PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

*MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level: This is the highest level allowed of a pollutant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as possible to the goal using the best available technology.*

*PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool*

*PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

## Synthetic Organic Compound (SOC)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	30	0	0.52 ppq	0.44-0.59 ppq	No	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Xylenes	10	10	0.0013 ppm	(na)	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

*PPB - Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool*

*PPM - Part Per Million = 1 drop of water in a hot tub*

## Definitions

ACRONYMS	DEFINITIONS
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: This is the lowest amount of cleaning chemical drinking water should have, because it is the lowest amount needed to make sure bacteria and viruses can't live.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.
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.
mg/L	Number of milligrams in one liter of water
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units: Turbidity is measured with an instrument called a nephelometer. Measurements are given in nephelometric turbidity units.
PPM	Part Per Million= 1 drop of water in a hot tub
PPB	Part Per Billion = 1 drop of water in an Olympic size swimming pool
PPT	Part Per Trillion (ppt) = 1 drop of water in a lake that's 6 square acres
Location 100	Hershey Road Pump Station

## APPENDIX:

### Not All Substances in the Water Have Official Health Limits

In this report, we share the data for all the substances we monitor as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The law doesn't specify a limit for every potential substance that could be found in the water, so the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is constantly studying new potential pollutants (they call them unregulated contaminants) to determine what their effects are on our health, and at what levels, to determine where to set limits for them.

### VIOLATIONS

During 2025, Summit Township Water Authority did not incur any violations as a result of our water quality. We did receive a minor reporting violation for Dioxin and SOC due to laboratory failing to report in the appropriate time allotted.