2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CSJMA
Conyngham/Sugarloaf
Joint Municipal Authority
(PWSID 2400048)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and the services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water supply comes from 4 wells, and each is treated with chlorine to control microbiological contaminants and caustic soda to control the PH.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguin que lo entienda bien.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact:
Conyngham/Sugarloaf Joint Municipal Authority (CSJMA)
Eddie Gregory | Operations Manger
245 Main St.
Conyngham, PA 18219
570-788-0608

CSJMA meetings are open to the public at the Conyngham Borough Building OR online at www.csjma.org every 4th Tuesday at 6:00 P.M. unless otherwise noted in the Standard Speaker.

Conyngham/Sugarloaf Joint Municipal Authority routinely monitors constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2024, to December 31st, 2024. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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 persons, 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Chemical Contaminants						
Contaminant (Units) (Date)	**Violation Y/N**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Arsenic (ppb) 6/4/24	None	2.01	0.00 to 2.01	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) 6/4/24	None	0.0125	0.00683 to 0.0125	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nickle (ppm) (Not Regulated) 6/4/24	None	0.00209	0.00113 to 0.00209	N/A	N/A	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water, erosion in the production of steel alloys
Chlorine (ppm) 2024 Distribution System	None	0.76 May	0.38 to 0.76	4	4	Water additives used to control microbes.
Nitrate (ppm) 4/29/24	None	3.98	1.23 to 3.98	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (5) (ppb) 8/14/2024	None	0.00	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) 8/14/24	None	6.77	N/A	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (ppt) 2024	None	2.16	0.00-2.16	14	8	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (ppt) 2024	None	4.14	0.00-4.14	18	14	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

Contaminant **Entry Point Chlorine (2024)**	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Lowest Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Entry pt. 101	0.20	0.30	0.30 to 1.78	ppm	4/15/24	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Entry pt. 103	0.21	0.22	0.22 to 2.47		8/10/24	N	
Entry pt. 107	0.20	0.26	0.26 to 1.51		8/8/24	N	
Entry pt. 108	0.34	0.35	0.35 to 0.94		11/14/24	N	
Entry pt. 109	0.20	0.26	0.26 to 1.51		8/8/24	N	

Lead and Copper 2022							
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	15	0	6.30	0.00-10.20	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.482	0.0411-1.14	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 Conyngham Water Company 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 Conyngham Water Company at 570-788-0608. 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 Conyngham Water Company is preparing a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed when completed by contacting our office at 570-788-0608.

Violations: On 6/19/24 and 12/27/24 we monitored for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), however the results were reported late to the Department of Environmental Protection, resulting in monitoring/reporting violations.

In 2024 we failed to monitor for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in the1st and 3rd quarters resulting in monitoring/reporting violations. Public Notification regarding these violations are enclosed at the end of this report.

Water Quality Definitions

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following 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.
ppt (ng/l) = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/l picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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 "Maximum Allowed" (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 "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 that is 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.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
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.

Additional Information

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations resulting from contaminated water in 2024. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. These contaminants are listed in the table above. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or manmade. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

-Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial process and petroleum production and mining activities.

-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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Conyngham Sugarloaf Municipal Authority

Our water system violated several 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 2024 were required to monitor for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in the1st and 3rd quarters but failed to do so 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 contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Quarterly	(0) 1st and 3rd quarters	1st and 3rd quarters	2nd and 4th quarters
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Quarterly	(0) 1st and 3rd quarters	1st and 3rd quarters	2nd and 4th quarters

The potential source of Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) is the discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL of 14 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including developmental effects (neurobehavioral and skeletal effects). Drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL of 18 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including decreased immune response.

What happened? What was done?

During 2024 were required to monitor for Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in the1st and 3rd quarters but failed to do so. The samples were taken in the 2nd and 4th quarters.

For more information, please contact Ed Gregory at 570-788-0608.

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.

This notice is being sent to you from the Conyngham Sugarloaf Municipal Authority

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