

**2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Carrolltown Borough Municipal Authority (PWSID # 4110004)**

The Department of Environmental Protection requires that water suppliers prepare an annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is to inform you about the quality of water and the service we provide to you each day. Our goal is to supply you with a dependable supply of quality drinking water daily. We are pleased to report that our water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

*Espanola: Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak to someone who understands it.)*

Your water is supplied from three (3) deep wells located in East Carroll Township producing approximately 100 gallons per minute. The water is pumped to our Water Filtration Facility that became operational March 31, 2004. The plant has the capability of producing 275 gallons of finished water per minute, or 396,400 gallons of finished water per day.

The Carrolltown Borough Municipal Authority routinely monitors constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be 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.

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

**Not Applicable (N/A)** - not applicable

**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 or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000).

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - one part per billion or micrograms per liter (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

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** -picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**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.

**Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level** - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

**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 contamination.

**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.

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.243	N/A	(ppm)	3/6/24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2*	2*	0.16	N/A	(ppm)	3/6/24	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.308	N/A	(ppm)	7/2/25	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL =4	MRDLG =4	1.16 (March 2025)	0.71 – 1.16	(ppm)	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	1.08	N/A	(ppb)	9/17/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	80	N/A	10.80	N/A	(ppb)	9/17/25	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

<i>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</i>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Lowest Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (2025)	0.40	0.52	0.52-1.44	(ppm)	6/4/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<i>Lead and Copper 2025</i>								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Range of Tap Sampling Results	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0.00	0.00-0.00	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.43	0.006-0.620	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. Carrolltown Municipal 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 Carrolltown Municipal Authority at 814-344-6650. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Carrolltown Municipal 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 814-344-6650.

**Violations:** In August of 2025, we failed to report distribution and entry point chlorine residual results by the required deadline. The samples were taken on time, and the sample results were within the required parameters. Since we did not report the results on time, this resulted in late reporting violations.

We on the Borough Council and Municipal Authority are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds Federal and State requirements. We are also proud of the support each one of you has given us to be able to do our jobs in supplying quality drinking water.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4789).

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 picks 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 live stock operations and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water, industrial or domestic wastewater discharge, 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 processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurred or be the result of oil 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health

The Carrolltown Borough Council, Municipal Authority and staff work very hard to provide each of our 597 customers with top quality drinking water. We ask you to help protect our water sources, which are at the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Should you have any questions concerning this report, please call Borough/Municipal Authority at 814-344-6650. you are welcome to attend any Authority meeting held on the Third Monday of each month at 6:00 PM, second floor of the Carrolltown Municipal Building.

Thank you,

Carrolltown Borough Municipal Authority