ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Presented by

CANTON BOROUGH AUTHORITY

(PWSID -2080003)

Reporting year 2024

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduvca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak to someone who understands it.)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report can also be viewed at **https://goh2o.net/cantonba/ccr**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and 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 source is ***located in the stream valley of Towanda Creek, and the Allegheny Plateau geologic province. We have two wells located in Canton Twp.***

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Ryan Machmer (Authority Manager) at 570-673-5141.** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on **the second Tuesday of each month, at the Canton Borough Authority Sewer Treatment Plant (290 Montague St., Canton), at 6:30 pm.**

The Canton Borough Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period prior to December 31st, 2024. *All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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 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 Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

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 detectable limits

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

*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* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

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 "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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk. MRDGLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control 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.
PPT = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Chemical Contaminants								
Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Year	Violations (Y/N)	Source of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.14	0.093 - 0.14	ppm	2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
Trihalomethanes			0.00472	0.003-0.0047		2024	N	Byproducts of water chlorination
Nitrate	10	10	1.81	1.39 - 1.81	ppm	2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual								
Contaminant	Min Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected		Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violations (Y/N)	Source of Contamination
Chlorine Well # 1	0.4	0.71		0.71-1.49	ppm	2/19/2024	N	Water Additive used
Chlorine Well # 2	0.4	0.77		0.77-1.50	ppm	9/25/2024	N	Water Additive used
Distribution Disinfectant Residual								
Contaminant	Min Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Average Detected		Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violations (Y/N)	Source of Contamination
Distribution	0.15	0.4		0.40-0.62	ppm	January 24	N	Water Additive used
Lead / Copper								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percent Value	Units	Number of sites Above AL of Total Sites		Violations of TT (Y/N)	Source of Contamination
Copper (2022)	1.3	1.3	0.087	ppm	0 of 10		N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2022)	15	0	1.18	ppb	0 of 10		N	Corrosion of household plumbing
As you can see from the table our system had no detects that resulted in Violations								

All 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 materials, 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, & 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, or residential uses.
- Organic chemical contamination, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts or 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 insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottles water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. Canton Borough 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://eps.gov/safewater/lead.

Canton Borough Authority prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting our office at 570-673-5141.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year
We at Canton Borough Authority work around the clock to pump in excess of **100 million gallons** of water a year, through more than **15 miles** of pipe to deliver top quality water to the tap of **900 customers**.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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).

Well Head Protection Plan Approved
The Canton Borough Authority received DEP approval for a Well Head protection Plan in 2006. A committee of local citizens donated their time to work with CBA over the last several years, obtaining grant money, hiring a Hydro geological engineering firm to study where the water in our wells originates, and completing an application to DEP for WHP designation.
A visible result of this committee's accomplishments will be "**WATER SUPPLY AREA**" signs posted on route 14, 414, & 154, to notify traffic (especially truckers hauling contaminants which if spilled would be harmful to our water supply) they are entering into the recharge area of our community water supply.

Gas Drilling
In a proactive response to the Gas drilling activity in our area, CBA has initiated extra testing (Conductivity & Total Dissolved Solids) which can show a change in the chemical composition of our well water. This in addition to periodic testing for drilling contaminants indicators (Barium & Strontium) will help alert us to potential problems within our water supply.