

## 2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**PWSID #:** 2080029

**NAME:** Towanda Municipal Authority

*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.)*

### WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Tobias Nagle at [570-265-2696](tel:570-265-2696). We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the third Monday of every month at 5:00pm at the Township Municipal Building, 724 Main Street, Towanda, PA.

### SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is/are:

The Towanda Water System uses two entry points from four sources. The first, Eilenberger Spring, is located south of Towanda and is a groundwater source. The second is the Towanda Water Treatment Plant in North Towanda. It receives water from a groundwater well called the Church Well which receives disinfection. It also receives water from two GUDI wells located in North Towanda, called Roberts Well #1 & #2 which undergo microfiltration and disinfection.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source(s) is/are potentially most susceptible to [insert potential Sources of Contamination listed in your Source Water Assessment Summary]. Overall, our source(s) has/have [little, moderate, high] risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: [Source Water Assessment Folder](#). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP website at: [greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4490](http://greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4490)

Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 327-3636.

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* (800-426-4791).

### 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 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.

**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 ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

*ppm* = parts per million, or milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ )

*ppq* = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

*ppt* = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

## DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

<i>Chemical Contaminants</i>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate EP 102	10	10	1.79	1.79-2.08	ppm	08/07/25	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate EP 104	10	10	1.52	1.52-1.52	ppm	08/07/25	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (IOC)	2	2	0.106	0.049-0.106	ppm	5/23/24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	31.6 RAA	2.1-19.0	ppb	11/10/25	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	1.79 RAA	0-5.07	ppb	11/10/25	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL= 4	MRDL= 4	0.70	0.37-0.70	ppm	Feb 2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

\*EPA's MCL for fluoride is four 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	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (EP102)	0.20	0	0-1.07	ppm	05/08/25	Y	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (EP104)	0.60	0	0-143	ppm	12/01/25	Y	Water additive used to control microbes.

<i>Lead and Copper</i>									
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Range of tap sampling results	Units	Sample Date	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	7.89	N/A – One sample analyzed	ppb	6/01/25-09/30/25	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Copper	1.3	1.3	1.21	2	ppm	6/01/25-09/30/25	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
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<b>Microbial (related to E. coli)</b>					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	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	See description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

<b>Raw Source Water Microbial</b>					
Contaminants	MCLG	Total # of Positive Samples	Dates	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range	Sample Period	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=1NTU Single Measurement	0	0.15 NTU	N/A	01/09/25	N	Soil Runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 3.0 NTU		100% were less than 0.3 NTU limit	N/A	2025	N	

## DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

### *OTHER VIOLATIONS:*

- 1) Groundwater Rule – Reporting error for February 2025, late reporting July, September 2025 for EP 104.
- 2) Chlorine February 2025 missed weekly distribution sampling.
- 3) Data correction turned in late Reporting for Chlorine for EP 102 October 2025.
- 4) Late Monitoring for the TTHM and HAA5 for the 4<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2025. Late sampling was conducted and showed all results as normal. Public notices were issued, and compliance was achieved and there was no risk to the public's health at any time.
- 5) Disinfection/ Treatment Technique – September 2025 Entry point 102. Compliance was achieved, and there was no risk to the public's health at any time.

### *EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:*

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 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 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, 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 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* (800-426-4791).

### [Information about 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. Towanda Municipal Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is 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 Towanda Municipal Authority (507) 265-2696. 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>.

***OTHER INFORMATION:***

Towanda Municipal 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 (507) 265-2696.