2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For the Nesquehoning Borough Water Authority
PWS I.D. #3130026
Nesquehoning Borough, Carbon County, Pennsylvania
June 23, 2026

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak it with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act amendments, the Nesquehoning Borough Water Authority will be annually issuing a report on monitoring performed on its drinking water. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and the services we deliver to you.

Our constant goal is to provide you with safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make continually to improve the water treatment process and protect our water sources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Our water comes from five groundwater wells ranging in depth from 300 to 501 feet. These wells supply two 500,000 gallon standpipes located in New Columbus and Hauto. The distribution system is composed of mains ranging in size from 2" to 16" in diameter. The distribution system was installed in the early 1900's with several lines replaced as part of the 1996 Water Systems Improvement Project.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water currently meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact President Paul Kattner at (570) 669-6124. 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 the second Monday of each month at the Authority's office at 114 W. Catawissa Street.

The Nesquehoning Borough Water 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 of January 1st to December 31st, 2025. 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.

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

<u>Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</u> – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level – The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL)</u> 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.

<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The "Goal" (MCLG)</u> is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no risk to health. MCLGs allowed for a margin of safety.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations and only detected a trace amount of nitrate, copper, and lead. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a million chance of having the described health effect.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as people 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 infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on the appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

We at the Nesquehoning Borough Water Authority work around the clock to provide top quality water every tap. We ask all our customers help us protect our waters sources, which are at the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that 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 water waste 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 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 runoffs, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants 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 that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by the public water system. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.