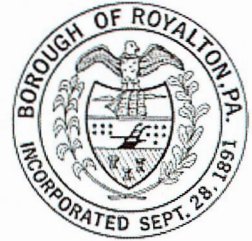


Consumer Confidence Report

Borough of Royalton

2024 Annual Water Quality Report



Issued May 2025

PWS ID: PA7220045

Dear Customer:

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Borough of Royalton. It meets the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirement for “Consumer Confidence Reports” and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State standards.

Safe water is vital to our community. Please read this report carefully and, if you have any questions, contact the Borough at 717-944-4831.

In 2024, we routinely tested samples of your water to assure that it met established water quality standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (Pa DEP). All test results are kept on file and available to the public.

--Borough of Royalton

Veolia Middletown is the exclusive wholesale provider of drinking water to the Borough of Royalton. The Borough of Royalton maintains its own distribution lines, and is called a consecutive community water supplier. There are six groundwater wells located within the Borough of Middletown that supply the drinking water to Royalton. A Source Water Assessment of the sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to sewer pipelines, lawn care, and household hazardous materials. Overall, the sources have moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page:

<https://greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4512>

Completed reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP office. Copies of the completed reports are available for review at the Pa. DEP Regional Office, Records Management Unit

This report contains important information about your drinking water.

Have someone translate it or speak to someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. T

radúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

OFFICE HOURS

*The Royalton Borough Office is located at
101 Northumberland St. Office hours are
Monday through Friday 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.*

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, 2024. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because 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. The Safe Drinking Water Act regulations allow monitoring waivers to reduce or eliminate the monitoring requirements for asbestos, volatile organic chemicals and synthetic organic chemicals. Our system received monitoring waivers for Synthetic Organic Compounds and asbestos because we are not vulnerable to this type of contamination.

DEFINITIONS

Action Level (AL)- The concentration of 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) per liter

ppt= parts per trillion, or nanograms

ppb= parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ND= Not Detectable

ppm= parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

NE= Not Established

ppq= parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

NA= Not Analyzed or Not Applicable

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCL G	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	4.7	3.25 – 4.73	ppm	2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha EP 100	15	0	5	3.88-6.17	pCi/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha EP 102	15	0	3.43	3.43	pCi/L	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha EP 103	15	0	4.9	4.9	pCi/L	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha EP 105	15	0	4.7	4.65-4.7	pCi/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha EP 106	15	0	2	ND-4.54	pCi/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10	0	2.5	2 - 3	ppb	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
PFOA	14	8	6	2.8 - 6.6	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFOS	18	14	12.5	6.2 - 16	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Trihalomethanes	80	n/a	10.7	10.4 - 11	ppb	2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroethylene	5	3	1.1	1.1	ppb	2024	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

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

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual								
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection s	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Chlorine EP 100	0.50	0.50	0.50 – 1.31	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine EP 102	0.50	0.55	0.55 – 1.64	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine EP 104	0.50	0.66	0.66 – 1.43	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine EP 105	0.50	0.50	0.50 – 1.70	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine EP 106	0.50	0.57	0.57 – 1.69	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Distribution Disinfection Residual								
Contaminant	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Monthly Avg	Monthly Avg Range	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Chlorine	4	4	1.06 (April)	0.68-1.06	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCL G	90 th Percentile Value	Range of tap sampling results	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	3	0-13	ppb	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	1.14	0.032-1.71	ppm	2 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

OTHER NON-REGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual				
Contaminant	Average Result	Range of Results	Units	Sources of Contamination
PFBS EP 100	3.65	3.6-3.7	ppt	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world
PFBS EP 102	5.1	5-5.2	ppt	
PFBS EP 104	7.75	6.7-8.8	ppt	
PFBS EP 105	4.3	4.1-4.5	ppt	
PFBS EP 106	4.1	4.1	ppt	
PFHxS EP 100	4.1	3.9-4.3	ppt	
PFHxS EP 102	4.8	4.6-5.0	ppt	
PFHxS EP 104	3.15	3-3.3	ppt	
PFHxS EP 105	6.2	4.9-7.5	ppt	
PFHxS EP 106	3.15	3-3.3	ppt	

Why Do We Need to Test Our Water?

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in the drinking water than is 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.

Special consideration regarding children, pregnant women, nursing mothers and others.

Children may receive a slightly higher amount of constituent present in the water than adults, because they may drink a greater amount of water per pound of body weight than adults. For this reason, reproductive or development effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a constituent (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into calculations of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent. In the case of lead and nitrates, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which standards are based. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available, as well as, more information about contaminants and potential health effects from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791

Education Information

Substances That May Be Present In Source Water

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present include the following:

- 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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 the 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.



What You Should Know About Nitrate and Lead In Your Water

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 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 Borough of Royalton 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 Borough of Royalton 717-944-4831. 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>. The Borough of Royalton has conducted service line inventory for all consumers within our system. Inventory information may be requested by contacting the Borough Office.