

PLEASANTVILLE BOROUGH
2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #: 6610025

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:

We are pleased to present this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Public Works at (814) 657-5833. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at 6:30 pm.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source is purchased from the City of Titusville, who obtains its ground water from 10 interconnected wells, at the Titusville Water Works property located at 220 Oil Creek Drive, Titusville PA 16354

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, 2023. The State allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The dates are noted on the sampling table.

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MinRDL	MinRDL: Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS PROVIDED BY THE CITY OF TITUSVILLE:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	4	2	.049	n/a	ppm	4/9/24	N	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	2*	2	.068	n/a	ppm	4/9/24	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate	10	10	0.684	n/a	ppm	7/2/24	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
PFOS (Perfluoro octane Sulfonic Acid)	18	14	4.07 (Average of 3 samples)	3.21-5.25	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities.
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	n/a	5.32	n/a	ppb	8/20/24	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	60	n/a	1.02	n/a	ppb	8/20/24	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	.54 November	0.47-.053	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 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 Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (2024)	0.40	0.40	0.40-0.68	ppm	01/16/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th 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	0.00-6.60	ppb	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.15	0.015-0.27	ppm	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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. Pleasantville Borough is responsible for providing high quality drinking water 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, 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A lead service line inventory was completed in 2024, and it was determined there were numerous lines of unknown materials. To access the service line inventory, contact Pleasantville Public Works at (814) 657-5833 or (814) 657-5732.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS FOR PLEASANTVILLE BOROUGH:

Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	TT	n/a	0	n/a	NA	2023	N	Naturally present in the environment
Asbestos (Entry Point)	MRDL 7	MRDLG 7	0	n/a	NA	9/26/23	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos (Distribution)	MRDL 7	MRDLG 7	0	n/a	NA	11/7/23	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits

**Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
Consumer Confidence Reporting System**

2024 Distribution Disinfectant Residuals Table

PWSID	ANALYTE	MONTH OF HIGHEST AVG_RESULT	HIGHEST AVG_RESULT	MRDL	OVER MRDL	LOWEST AVG_RESULT	UNIT OF MEASURE
6610025	CHLORINE	May	0.39	4.0		0.29	MG/L

VIOLATIONS:

DEP issued observations for the period begin dates 8/1/2024 and 11/1/2024. To achieve compliance, Chlorine samples submitted by the Borough to the lab in those months on time, were entered on 1/10/2025 by the lab.

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 prescribe 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).

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems.

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. The data collected under UCMR 5 improves understanding of the prevalence and amount of 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in the nation's drinking water systems. All systems are required to report their data to EPA. The analytical results from UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) for drinking water.

Titusville Water Works detected results are located below in the table below.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MRL (µg/L)	Result (µg/L)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	5/7/24	0.004	0.0043
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	9/25/24	0.004	0.0057

MRL – Minimum Reporting Level
(µg/L)-ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

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.

For a summary of the UCMR results, tips for querying NCOD, and health effects information (including reference concentrations), please refer to the UCMR Occurrence Data webpage at: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

Where can consumers find UCMR results? <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder#data-finder>