# PLEASANTVILLE BOROUGH
# 2023 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 Wate 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 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 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. |
| 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 a 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 | 0.052 | n/a | ppm | 4/13/21 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, natural deposits |
| Flouride | 2* | 2 | 0.069 | n/a | ppm | 4/13/21 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 0.662 | n/a | ppm | 7/18/23 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits |
| Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 80 | n/a | 5.80 | n/a | ppb | 8/17/23 | N | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic acids (HAA5) | 60 | n/a | 1.16 | n/a | ppb | 8/17/23 | N | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (Distribution) | MRDL 4 | MRDLG 4 | .53 (Jan 2023) | 0.47-.053 | ppm | 2023 | 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 (2023) | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40-0.64 | ppm | 2/22/2023 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| ***Lead and Copper*** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Action Level (AL)** | **MCLG** | **90th Percentile Value** | **Units** | **# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites** | **Violation Y/N** | **Sources of Contamination** |
| Lead (2022) | 15 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 0 out of 20 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper (2022) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.15 | 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. 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://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

***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**

**2023 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 | Mar | 0.43 | 4.0 | | 0.3 | MG/L |

***OTHER VIOLATIONS:***

*We took an entry point asbestos sample 9/26/2023 but failed to take distribution samples. To achieve compliance, distribution samples were taken 11/7/2023. The levels detected were 0. Asbestos testing is performed every nine years.*

*We generated a violation for a missing total coliform sample during the November 2023 monitoring period. To achieve compliance, the sample was taken on December 12th. The level detected was 0. A Tier 3 Public notification was issued. Total coliform testing is performed monthly.*

***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).

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