

Ford City Municipal Water Works - PWSID # 5030005

2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it 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 the **Ford City Borough Office at (724) 763-3081**. 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 on the fourth Monday of the month only, for the remainder of 2025.

SOURCES OF OUR WATER:

Our water source is groundwater. The wells are located within the borough.

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 transplant, 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

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor 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, 2024 to December 31, 2024. The State allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants does 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.

2024 VIOLATIONS: Two violations occurred in 2024. Both of these violations were for failure to monitor for disinfection byproducts in accordance with the approved sampling plan. These violations were triggered by an erroneous sample date entered by the laboratory. All samples were collected and delivered within the specified time frames. At no point was public health at risk.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine, Free (Distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	1.38 (Feb 2024)	0.77 – 1.38	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	NA	18.3 (8/18/2024)	Only 1 sample required	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	4.91 (8/18/2024)	Only 1 sample required	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate	10	10	1.87 (1/16/2024)	Only 1 sample required	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Values	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15.0	0	8.6 (6/2022-9/2022)	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.157 (6/2022-9/2022)	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Units	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.0117 (1/30/2024)	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	3.04 (1/30/2024)	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	6.24 (1/30/2024)	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Units	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	14	8	2.14 (10/03/2024)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	None	2 Health Advisory	6.76 (10/03/2024)	ppb	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

Secondary Contaminant	MCL in mg/L		Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	500	No known health affects	354 (1/04/2024)	320-354	ppm	N	Calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, bicarbonates, chlorides and sulfates.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Dates	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine, Free	0.40	1.52	1.52 – 2.88	ppm	6/14/24	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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. Ford City Municipal Water Works 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 Ford City Municipal Water Works at (724) 763-3081. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Additionally, a service line inventory has been prepared for the Ford City Water System. Customers can access this information by contacting the Ford City Borough office at (724) 763-3081. Currently, the Ford City water distribution system is undergoing repairs and rehabilitation. These include the replacement of antiquated cast iron pipes with modern pvc, and the replacement of customer connections. The source water wells for Ford City are also undergoing rehabilitation, which will increase raw water yield, and extend well pump life spans.

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 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 includes:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 number 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 a small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effect can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.