PLEASANTVILLE BOROUGH
2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #: 6610025

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 Pleasantville 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 meetings. They are held at the Borough Office, 114 West State Street on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:30pm.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER

Our water source(s) is/are:

Purchased from the City of Titusville who obtains its groundwater 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, 2025. The State allows us to monitor for 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 date has been noted on the sampling results table.

DEFINITIONS

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.
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)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS – RECEIVED FROM THE CITY OF TITUSVILLE

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
CHLORINE	0.40	0.40	0.40-0.68	ppm	01/09/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Barium	4	2	0.049	N/A	ppm	4/9/2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2*	2	0.068	N/A	ppm	4/9/2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.612	N/A	ppm	4/9/2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
PFOS (Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid)	18	14	3.78 (Average of 3 samples)	3.21-5.25	ppt	2025	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	5.91	N/A	ppb	9/5/2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	1.01	N/A	ppb	9/2/2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRLD 4	MRLDG 4	0.59 (November)	0.47-0.59	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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

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	0.00	0.00-6.60	ppb	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.12	0.012-0.27	ppm	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

VIOLATIONS - CITY OF TITUSVILLE

In 2025, the city was required to monitor Trihalomethanes (TTHM). Due to the lab sampling outside of the allotted time, it fell into a violation. The sample was resampled and it met all the requirements requested by DEP. Public notification was issued at that time.

OTHER INFORMATION - CITY OF TITUSVILLE

The City of Titusville completed a lead service line inventory in 2024, and it was determined that there were no lead services lines in their distribution system, but there were galvanized lines requiring replacement and numerous lines of unknown materials. To access the service line inventory, contact Titusville Water Works at (814) 827-5300 ext 319.

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS - PLEASANTVILLE WATER

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	2.60	N/A	MG/L	8/12/2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	13.7	N/A	MG/L	8/12/2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.41 (March)	0.25-0.41	ppm	3/4/2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper – 9/25/2025								
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MG/L**	**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-.0058	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.12	.024-.14	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

INFORMATION ABOUT 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. Pleasantville Borough is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is 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 Pleasantville Borough Public Works (814) 657-5833. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

OTHER INFORMATION- PLEASANTVILLE WATER

DEP's automated compliance evaluation identified potential violations for Failure to Issue Tier 3 Public Notifications for Chlorine testing 9/11/2025 and 12/11/2025. To achieve compliance, the borough verified Chlorine samples were submitted on time to the lab in those months but were not entered into the DEP Drinking Water Reporting System by the lab in a timely manner.

Pleasantville Borough completed a lead service line inventory in 2024, and it was determined that there were no lead services lines in the distribution system and numerous lines of unknown materials. To access the service line inventory, contact Pleasantville Public Works at (814) 657-5833.

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 byproducts 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).