

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of the Ellsworth Borough  
Water Department  
23 South Main St.  
Ellsworth, Pa. 15331  
Report Year 2025  
PWS ID: 5630044

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o 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 John Kemp at 724-239-3814. 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 second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. in our office located at 23 South Main Street.

**SOURCE OF WATER:**

We purchase all of our water from the Authority of the Borough of Charleroi. Their source of water is the Monongahela River, a surface water source. The water is treated at their Charleroi Filtration Plant.

A Source Water Assessment of our source was completed in 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to accidental spills along the transportation corridor and "wildcat" sewers dumping raw sewage directly to the river and to a lesser degree by industry and storm water runoff from developed areas. Overall, our source has high risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the assessment are available by writing to John Kemp at 23 South Main Street, PO Box 545 Ellsworth, Pa. 15331 and are available on the PADEP website at [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) (keyword: "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southwestern Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (412) 442-4000.

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.

### OTHER INFORMATION:

The borough is constantly working to maintain and improve its system. In October of 2005 an emergency connection with Bentleyville was established. In July of 2007 a permanent connection with Bentleyville was established. Bentleyville purchases their water from the Borough of Charleroi. We are still replacing all of the water meters in the system. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean quality water. "We at the Ellsworth Water Department work diligently to provide top quality water to every tap." We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. If you suspect a leak, please do not hesitate to call our office at (724) 239-3814 to report the location. Thank you for your cooperation and consideration.

### MONITORING YOUR WATER:

The Ellsworth Water Department and Authority of Charleroi routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws.

The following tables show the results of most recent monitoring required 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 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.

### 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 bacterial, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Detected Sample Results for Ellsworth Water Depart.

PP Chemical contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date or frequency	Violations Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TTHMs (Total trihalomehanes)	80*	N/A	1.76	0.024 to 1.21	CCR	Q	Y	By product of chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic acids)	60*	N/A	0.030	0.02 to 0.030	CCR	Q	N	By product of chlorination
Chlorine	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.78	0.21to .78	PPM	M	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Compliance is determined by a running annual average (RAA)

Contaminant Date sampled	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	# of sites above AL of total sites	Violations	Source of contamination
Lead	15	15	0	CCR	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0	PPM	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Microbial contaminant Dates Sample	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of positive sample	Violation Y/N	Typical Sources of contamination		
Total coliform Bacteria Monthly	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: >1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥40 Samples/ month: 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0 out of 12	N	Naturally present in the environment.		

Violation for running average for TTHM for the third and fourth quarter

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water 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 run-off 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 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 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 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).

#### 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.

**CCR** - Consumer Confidence Report Units,

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** .The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs is 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.

NIA- Not Applicable

**Treatment Technique (TT)** .A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** .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 (mg/L) **ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)