# 2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
## Springdale Township
## PWSID #5020021

*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 William McElligott at (724) 274-4034. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 4th Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm at the Township Building located at 100 Plate Drive.

**SOURCE OF WATER:**

Our water sources are purchased from Harmar Water Authority, Springdale Borough, and Fawn Frazer (obtained from Brackenridge Borough Water Department).

Source Water Assessments of our sources were completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southwest 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).**

MONITORING YOUR WATER

Springdale Township routinely monitors 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, 2024. 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 date and sample site have been noted on the sampling results table.

**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.

***Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level*** – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system

***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

## DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

| Chemical Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Barium** | | | | | | | | |
| Harmar Township | 2 | 2 | 0.0674 | 0.0542-0.0674 | (ppm) | 2024 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Brackenridge | 2 | 2 | 0.0444 | N/A | (ppm) | 6/20/23 | N | |
| Springdale Borough | 2 | 2 | 0.0244 | N/A | (ppm) | 2/6/24 | N | |
| **Chromium** | | | | | | | | |
| Harmar Township | 100 | 100 | 2.56 | 0.00-2.56 | (ppb) | 2024 | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Springdale Borough | 100 | 100 | 2.31 | N/A | (ppb) | 2/6/24 | N | |
| **Fluoride*** | | | | | | | | |
| Harmar Township | 2* | 2* | 0.23 | 0.18-0.23 | (ppm) | 2024 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Brackenridge | | | 0.38 | N/A | | 1/23/24 | N | |
| Springdale Borough | | | 0.24 | N/A | | 2/6/24 | N | |
| **Dalapon** | | | | | | | | |
| Brackenridge | 200 | 200 | 1.35 | 0.00-1.35 | (ppb) | 2023 | N | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way |
| **Nitrate** | | | | | | | | |
| Springdale Borough | 10 | 10 | 0.93 | N/A | (ppm) | 6/4/24 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Harmar Township | 10 | 10 | 0.74 | 0.73-0.74 | | 9/17/24 | N | |
| Brackenridge | 10 | 10 | 0.61 | N/A | | 1/23/24 | | |
| **Uranium** | | | | | | | | |
| Harmar Township | 30 | 0 | 1.21 | N/A | (ppb) | 2/6/24 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Chlorine (Distribution)** | | | | | | | | |
| Springdale Township | MRDL=4 | MRDLG =4 | 0.80 (April 2024) | 0.33-0.80 | (ppm) | 2024 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| **Chlorine (Entry Point)** | | | Lowest Level Detected | | | | | |
| Springdale Borough | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.80 | 0.80-1.3 | (ppm) | 8/10/24 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Harmar Township | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.65 | 0.65-2.00 | | 1/8/24 | N | |
| Brackenridge | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.20 | 0.20-0.68 | | 10/6/24 | N | |
| **HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)** | | | | | | | | |
| Springdale Township | 60 | N/A | 3.33 (Average-2 Samples) | 0-6.65 | (ppb) | 8/16/24 | N | By-product of water chlorination |
| **TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)** | | | | | | | | |
| Springdale Township | 80 | N/A | 29.35 (Average-2 Samples) | 17.7-41.0 | (ppb) | 8/16/24 | N | By-product of water disinfection |
| **Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)** | | | | | | | | |
| Harmar Townhip | 14 | 8 | 0.815 | 0-0.815 | (ppt) | 2024 | N | Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities |
| **Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)** | | | | | | | | |
| Harmar Township | 18 | 14 | 1.77 | 0-1.77 | (ppt) | 2024 | N | Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities |
| Springdale Borough | | | 2.58 | 0-2.58 | | 2024 | N | |

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 PPM. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

| *Total Organic Carbon (TOC) 2023* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Range of % Removal Required** | **Range of percent removal achieved** | **Number of quarters out of compliance** | **Violation Y/N** | **Sources of Contamination** |
| **TOC** Brackenridge | 35% | *37.4 % - 43.8% | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |

*In quarters that the percent achieved was below required, there was no exceedance of the MCL because Brackenridge met alternative compliance criteria as required by the PA Safe Drinking Water Act.

| **Contaminant** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Sample Date** | **Violation of TT Y/N** | **Source of Contamination** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Turbidity** Brackenridge | TT=1 NTU for a single measurement | 0 | 0.06 NTU | Multiple Dates in 2024 | N | Soil runoff |
| | TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | | 100% | 2024 | N | Soil runoff |

| **Contaminant** | **Action Level (AL)** | **MCLG** | **90th Percentile Value** | | **Units** | **# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites** | **Violation of TT Y/N** | **Sources of Contamination** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lead** (2023) Springdale Township | 15 | 0 | 4.38 | 0-13.0 | (ppb) | 0 out of 10 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing: Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Copper** (2023) Springdale Township | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.28 | 0.137-1.70 | (ppm) | 1 out of 10 | N | Corrosion of household Plumbing: Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives |

***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. Springdale Township 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 William McElligott at (724) 274-4034. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at.* www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

A lead service line inventory was completed in 2024. To access the service line inventory, contact William McElligott with Springdale Borough at (724) 274-4034

## 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:

1. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

2. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

3 Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

4 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.

5 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 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).