Borough of Avondale Customers

Consumer Confidence Report - 2024

Avondale Borough is required by regulation to compose and make available a **Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)** every year which provides important information regarding the safety and quality of the drinking water provided to every customer in Avondale Borough.

This report is a compilation of all PADEP required testing results from quality control tests conducted on your drinking water as it is treated and delivered to your household throughout the calendar year. Examples of tests that are regularly taken are: chlorine residual, lead, copper and nitrates among others.

These water quality tests ensure that your drinking water has been treated and is potable - safe to consume.

This notification has been inserted along with your billing invoice to inform you that the **2024 CCR** is now available on line and may be found at the following website address: https//avondaleboro.net. On the main page that comes up, you will see the water quality button. Click on it to open to the report.

If you have any questions or concerns after accessing this report or if are unable to access this report, please call the Borough at phone number: (610) 268-8501 and a representative will assist you in obtaining a copy.

Additionally, if you are having difficulty interpreting the content of this report and you are unable to have a source to interpret the content for you, please contact the Borough at the phone number listed above and appropriate assistance will be made available.

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

(2024) ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 1150005 NAME: Borough of Avondale Water

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:

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 **Mr. Paul Morgan** at **(610) 268-8501**. 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: **3rd Tue of the month @7PM at the Avondale Borough Hall located at: 110 Pomeroy Ave, Avondale Pa 19311.**

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) are: (**Groundwater Wells**)

Source Water ID #001 – Groundwater Well #1 and Source Water ID #002 Groundwater Well #2
Located in Avondale Borough at the WWTP.

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 Hot-line* (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, 2024** 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.

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Manganese	n/a	n/a	0.032	0.032	ppm	08/11/22	n	Erosion of subsurface strata into groundwater
Nitrate	10	10	5.96	2.82 -.5.96	ppm	01/31 /24	N	Cause - Runoff of Fertilizer and Leachate from Septic Systems also by Natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	n/a	8.73	8.73	ppb	08/12/24	N	By-product of Chlorine Disinfection
TriHalomethane (THM)	80	n/a	19	19	ppb	08/12/24	N	By-product of Chlorine Disinfection
Alpha/Excl. Radon and Uranium	15	n/a	0.469	0.469	pC/l	10/27/22	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2*	<4	<0.50	-	ppm	8/10/21	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth. In Groundwater from erosion of substrata

*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 Detection's	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine – EP101	0.67	0.67	0.67-2.50	ppm	02/11/24	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	15	0	0	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Attached is the violation data from 2021 to 2025 - See pg 8

As can be seen most of violations have been corrected. Many were from errors on documentation or from missing data.

Most of the violations have been resolved.

No Chemical Contaminants were detected above the MCL limits established by PADEP

PFAS Chemical Contaminants in Drinking Water:

The PaDEP has been engaged for several years in scrutinizing PFAS chemicals which are industrial chemicals used in many different household items such as: Teflon coated pots and pans, fast food wrappers, cosmetics, carpets with stain protectors such as scotch-gard, fire-fighting foam, cloths that have been made water resistant, and many other uses. These chemicals are referred to as "forever Chemical" due to *the fact that they have a very strong bond and they do not readily break down in the environment, thus they remain in the environment and bio-accumulate in living organisms (humans.*

PFAS consists of many different fluoridated chemicals and recent studies have shown that two such chemicals, PFOS and PFOA, are commonly found in the human body and are linked to a number of adverse health effects in animals and humans.

In Jan 2023 PaDEP's Environmental Quality Board finalized and issued a new rule that created Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) for the two main PFAS Chemicals being found in the human body – PFOS and PFOA. This rule required that Community Water Systems begin quarterly testing to ID and quantify these compounds and notify the public when the MCL's are exceeded. Avondale has found both PFOS and PFOA In the well supply and the results are consistently below the MCL's as set by PaDEP.

PFOS 4 quarter ave was 2.1 ppt with MCL of 18 ppt.
PFOA 4 quarter was 6.5 ppt with MCL of 14.ppt.

Avondale will continue to monitor the PFAS to determine if there are any increases that would produce an exceedance to the MCL's.

Please see the attached test results for the PFOA and PFOS for 2024.

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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 human activity
Contaminants that may be present in source water:

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 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 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 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 a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hot-line* (800-426-4791).

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. **The Borough of Avondale** 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 Hotlink* or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Note on Lead/Copper Inventory
Avondale's 2024 work on creating an distribution inventory has been started and to date there have been no lead pipes found in the systom. There have been many galvanized service lines foiund.

:Inventory in the system to date. The borough was hampered by consumers that denied access to the owners property and as such, only about 35% of the customers data has been inventoried to date. There will be a renewed effort to inform and requests made to inventory those remaining sites. The information on the entire distribution system will be made available when it has been compiled.

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OTHER INFORMATION:

Special Education Statement for Nitrate:

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Note: Pages after page 7:

Pg 8 - Company violation information Fiscal years 2021-2024

Pg 9 – 10 - Detail Sample Results for PFOS = PFOA - 4 Quarters 2024

Pg 11 – 13 - PFAS MCL Rule - PaDEP

***** PWSID = 1150005 | SYSTEM NAME = BOROUGH OF AVONDALE *****
***** SystemType = COMMUNITY | DEP REGION - SOUTHEAST *****
***** eFACTS SiteID= 270344 *****

Violation Information for Federal Fiscal Years 2021 through 2025

Contaminant ID	Sample Point ID	Violation ID	Violation Type	Sample Type	Violation Compliance Date	Compliance Value	Enforcement Action 1	Enforcement Action 2	Enforcement Action 3	Enforcement Action 4	Enforcement Action 5	Enforcement Action 6	Report Year
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	02285	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	12/19/2024	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2025
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	09950	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	02/21/2025	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2025
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	17321	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	05/19/2025	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2025
CCR REPORT		00019	FAILURE TO SUBMIT CCR CERTIFICATION BY DUE DATE		11/19/2024	.	VIOLATION NOTICE						2025
CHLORINE		14522	FAILURE TO ISSUE TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION	DISTRIBUTION	04/23/2025	.	VIOLATION NOTICE						2025
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	14523	FAILURE TO ISSUE TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION	ENTRY POINT	04/23/2025	.	VIOLATION NOTICE						2025
CHLORINE		02284	R3	DISTRIBUTION	12/19/2024	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2025
CHLORINE		09949	R3	DISTRIBUTION	02/21/2025	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2025
CHLORINE		17320	R3	DISTRIBUTION	05/19/2025	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2025
PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID	101	20866	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT ROUTINE SAMPLES FOR CONTAM. SPECIFIED		07/23/2024	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2024
PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID	101	20867	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT ROUTINE SAMPLES FOR CONTAM. SPECIFIED		07/23/2024	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2024
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	13568	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	03/18/2024	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2024
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	17798	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	05/22/2024	.	REPORT RECEIVED LATE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED					2024
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	19455	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	06/18/2024	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	REPORT RECEIVED LATE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED				2024
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	20868	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	07/23/2024	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2024
CCR REPORT		00020	FAILURE TO SUBMIT CCR CERTIFICATION BY DUE DATE		11/20/2023	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED					2024
CHLORINE		26137	FAILURE TO ISSUE TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION	DISTRIBUTION	08/19/2024	.	VIOLATION NOTICE						2024
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	26138	FAILURE TO ISSUE TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION	ENTRY POINT	08/19/2024	.	VIOLATION NOTICE						2024
CHLORINE		13587	R3	DISTRIBUTION	03/18/2024	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2024
CHLORINE		17797	R3	DISTRIBUTION	05/22/2024	.	REPORT RECEIVED LATE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED					2024
CHLORINE		19454	R3	DISTRIBUTION	06/18/2024	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	REPORT RECEIVED LATE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED				2024
CHLORINE		20865	R3	DISTRIBUTION	07/23/2024	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2024
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	03698	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	01/19/2023	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2023
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	13588	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	02/21/2023	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	REPORTING ERROR	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED				2023
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	16506	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	03/22/2023	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	REPORT RECEIVED LATE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED				2023
GROUNDWATER RULE	101	24681	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT EP DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR GWR	ENTRY POINT	07/19/2023	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2023
CCR REPORT		31252	CCR NOT SUBMITTED		08/21/2023	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2023
RADIUM-226	101	13589	FAILURE TO ISSUE TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION		02/21/2023	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED					2023
RADIUM-228	101	13590	FAILURE TO ISSUE TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION		02/21/2023	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED					2023
CHLORINE		16505	R3	DISTRIBUTION	03/22/2023	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	REPORT RECEIVED LATE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED				2023
CHLORINE		24680	R3	DISTRIBUTION	07/19/2023	.	NOTICE OF VIOLATION	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ					2023
RADIUM-226	101	04329	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT ROUTINE SAMPLES FOR CONTAM. SPECIFIED		01/19/2022	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED				2022
RADIUM-228	101	04330	FAILURE TO MONITOR/REPORT ROUTINE SAMPLES FOR CONTAM. SPECIFIED		01/19/2022	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED				2022
CHLORINE		17147	FAILURE TO ISSUE TIER 3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION	DISTRIBUTION	03/24/2022	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED					2022
CHLORINE		11112	R3	DISTRIBUTION	02/24/2021	.	VIOLATION NOTICE	REPORT RECEIVED LATE	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED				2021

***** PWSID = 1150005 | SYSTEM NAME = BOROUGH OF AVONDALE*****

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2024 - 01JAN2025

Sample Location	Contaminant ID	Analysis Result	MCL In Effect	Sample Date	Sample Type	Laboratory ID	Analysis Method	Analysis Date	Sample Received Date
101	PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID	0	.	02/28/2024	ENTRY POINT	EMSL ANALYTICAL INC	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	03/06/2024	03/20/2024
101	PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID	2.1	18	02/28/2024	ENTRY POINT	EMSL ANALYTICAL INC	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	03/06/2024	03/20/2024
101	PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID	5.6	14	02/28/2024	ENTRY POINT	EMSL ANALYTICAL INC	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	03/06/2024	03/20/2024
101	PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID	0	.	04/11/2024	ENTRY POINT	EMSL ANALYTICAL INC	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	04/18/2024	07/31/2024
101	PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID	0	18	04/11/2024	ENTRY POINT	EMSL ANALYTICAL INC	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	04/18/2024	07/31/2024
101	PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID	6.2	14	04/11/2024	ENTRY POINT	EMSL ANALYTICAL INC	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	04/18/2024	07/31/2024
101	PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID	3.2	.	08/12/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	08/20/2024	08/28/2024
101	PERFLUOROHEXANESULFONIC ACID	0	.	08/12/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	08/20/2024	08/28/2024
101	PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID	0	.	08/12/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	08/20/2024	08/28/2024
101	PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID	3.1	18	08/12/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	08/20/2024	08/28/2024
101	PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID	7.5	14	08/12/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	08/20/2024	08/28/2024
101	HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE OXIDE DA	0	.	08/12/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	08/20/2024	08/28/2024
101	PERFLUOROBUTANESULFONIC ACID	2.5	.	10/31/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	11/05/2024	11/08/2024

***** PWSID = 1150005 | SYSTEM NAME = BOROUGH OF AVONDALE*****

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2024 - 01JAN2025

Sample Location	Contaminant ID	Analysis Result	MCL In Effect	Sample Date	Sample Type	Laboratory ID	Analysis Method	Analysis Date	Sample Received Date
101	PERFLUOROHEXANESULFONIC ACID	0	.	10/31/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	11/05/2024	11/08/2024
101	PERFLUORONONANOIC ACID	0	.	10/31/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	11/05/2024	11/08/2024
101	PERFLUOROOCTANESULFONIC ACID	2.7	18	10/31/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	11/05/2024	11/08/2024
101	PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID	6.8	14	10/31/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	11/05/2024	11/08/2024
101	HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE OXIDE DA	0	.	10/31/2024	ENTRY POINT	EUROFINS EATON SOUTH BEND	LC, MS-MS, SPE (EPA 537/537.1)	11/05/2024	11/08/2024

PFAS MCL Rule

PFAS are a large class of man-made synthetic chemicals that were created in the 1930s and 1940s for use in many industrial and manufacturing applications. PFAS have been widely used for their unique properties that make products repel water, grease and stains, reduce friction and resist heat. Because of their unique chemical structure, PFAS readily dissolve in water and are mobile, are highly persistent in the environment and bioaccumulate in living organisms over time. PFAS are referred to as "forever chemicals," because they do not readily break down when exposed to air, water, or sunlight. The primary means of distribution of PFAS throughout the environment has been though the air, water, biosolids, food, landfill leachate and fire-fighting activities. Exposure to these chemicals are known to cause a number of adverse health effects in laboratory animals and in humans. Exposure can occur when fish caught in waters contaminated with PFAS are eaten, foods packaged in PFAS coated materials are consumed, soil and dust polluted with PFAS are unintentionally ingested, or products made with PFAS chemicals are handled. For more information on actions under other DEP program areas, please visit: DEP Involvement.

The PFAS MCL Rule was published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* on January 14, 2023(opens in a new tab). This rule establishes maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) and maximum contaminant level goals (MCLGs) for 2 PFAS –: perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) –, which are two of the more common and persistent PFAS chemicals detected in the human body in published toxicological studies as of 2022. The MCLs and MCLGs set by this rule, in nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (ppt), are:

	MCLG (ng/L or ppt)	MCL (ng/L or ppt)
PFOA	8	14
PFOS	14	18

Although the rule applies to all public water systems (PWSs) in the Commonwealth; , monitoring requirements under the rule are applicable to community water systems (CWSs), nontransient noncommunity water systems (NTNCWS), and bottled, vended, retail, and bulk systems (BVRBs). Initial monitoring is required quarterly for 4 four consecutive calendar quarters at each entry point (EP) to the distribution system (EP), beginning January 1, 2024 for PWSs serving more than 350 persons and for BVRBs, and January 1, 2025 for CWS and NTNCWS serving 350 or fewer persons. Repeat monitoring is quarterly, annual, or triennial, based on whether analytical results are detected and at what level.

Compliance with the MCLs is determined based on a running annual average (RAA) at each EP; if any quarterly result causes the RAA to exceed the an MCL, a violation is incurred for that quarter.

In addition to the monitoring and reporting requirements, the PFAS MCL Rule also establishes MCL violations as a Tier 2 violation requiring issuance of Tier 2 public notice (PN) and requires community water systems to report results in their annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The rule also establishes analytical requirements (including approved methods for analysis and minimum reporting limits) and approved treatment technologies (including granular activated carbon (GAC), ion exchange, and reverse osmosis), with the option of other treatment technologies that may be approved by the Department if the technology is demonstrated to provide an adequate and reliable quantity and quality of water.

Links:

The final PFAS MCL Rule, which amended DEP's safe drinking water regulations at 25 Pa. Code Chapter 109(opens in a new tab), was published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*(opens in a new tab) on January 14, 2023. The following documents supported the PFAS MCL rulemaking: Final-form rulemaking for the PFAS MCL Rule: Safe Drinking Water Amendments (25 Pa Code, Chapter 109).

Resources and Related Documents:

- Frequently Asked Questions
- PFAS MCL Rule FAQs **(Updated 6/24/2024)**
- Homeowners considering using a filter to reduce PFAS in their drinking water should review this information
- Point of Use Devices Certified for Reduction of PFAS**(New)**
- Information and Resources about funding, communication and treatment for Public Water Systems that may detect PFAS in their sampling
- Pennsylvania Public Water System PFAS Toolkit **(New)**
- PFAS Sampling Fact Sheet – tips for avoiding cross contamination while collecting PFAS samples
- PFAS Sampling Fact Sheet 3910-FM-BSDW0049 **(New)**
- Tier 2 PN template (DEP ID 3930-FM-BSDW0006) for PFOS/PFOA MCL violations
- Tier 2 PN for PFOA/PFOS MCL - DEP eLibrary(opens in a new tab)
- PFAS Initial Compliance Monitoring Schedule Change Request Form and Instructions for systems that are also conducting monitoring for the UCMR 5 (DEP ID: 3930-FM-BSDW0051)
- Safe Drinking Water Forms - DEP eLibrary(opens in a new tab)

- Accredited Laboratories
- Use the DEP search for accredited labs at Laboratory Accreditation Program under the heading 'Search Environmental Laboratories' to find accredited laboratories for the required analyses. (Note: there is also a link under the same heading with instructions on how to use the search.)
- List of laboratories accredited for analysis of PFOA/PFOS by one or more of the approved methods, current as of June 2024.

PFAS Compliance Monitoring Data

- Statewide Monitoring Data Summary(opens in a new tab) (.xlsx) of results reported as of April 10, 2025. This is the year-to-date list of monitoring results reported to labs accredited by DEP for analysis of PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, and GenX chemicals.
- For additional details on PFAS Monitoring Data, please search DEP's Drinking Water Reporting System(opens in a new tab) (DWRS). See the DWRS Instructions(opens in a new tab) for instructions on how to search for data in DWRS.

Training

Rule Training for PWS Operators and Staff: DEP held classroom training on the PFAS MCL rule in the fall of 2023. The following is a 5-part virtual recording of the training course and the associated workbook:

Webinar: PFAS MCL Rule and UCMR 5: Monitoring Overlap Implications

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