



2025 ZELIENOPLÉ BOROUGH ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID:5100093

NAME: BOROUGH OF ZELIENOPLÉ

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 the Public Works Director at 724-452-6610 ext 242 or cgarland@zeliboro.org. 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 the 2nd and last Monday of the Month at 7:00 p.m. at the Municipal Building.

PROVIDER AND SOURCE OF WATER:

The Borough of Zelienople is consecutive water system which purchases its water from Beaver Falls Municipal Authority (BFMA) for its customers. The source of water for BFMA is the Beaver River, which is formed by the confluence of the Mahoning and Shenango Rivers near New Castle. There are also several smaller tributaries, including the Connoquenessing Creek, Pymatuning Creek and Brush Creek, that feed into the watershed that supplies the water treatment plant.

A 'Source Water Assessment' of our source water was completed in May 2002. The assessment has found that the Beaver River is potentially susceptible to accidental spills along roads and railways that border the river for almost its entire length. Overall, our source water has a high risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the assessment can be viewed over the internet by going to this address:

[http://www.elibraD\(.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/Get/Document-59389/RS5040012001%20Beaver%20Falls.pdf](http://www.elibraD(.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/Get/Document-59389/RS5040012001%20Beaver%20Falls.pdf)

or by contacting the Beaver Falls Municipal Authority. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Pittsburgh Regional Office, Records Management Unit which can be contacted 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:

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 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:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (vg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Pans per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ngll) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Running Annual Average (RAA) - mathematical average of analytical data in which four quarterly or twelve-monthly results are continuously averaged.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (IT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 that is 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 treatment plant entry point and in the distribution system.

Disinfectant - the chemical additive or process that is used to kill or inactivate pathogens that may be present in the water.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: Borough of Zelenople

Chemical Contaminants Borough Zelenople 2025								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Unit	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4	4	3.09	0.40 – 3.09	ppm	2/2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	80	0.0	64.08	53.13 – 64.08	ppb	Quarterly	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids HAA	60	0.0	38.1	27.7 – 38.1	ppb	Quarterly	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Co Borough of Zelenople 9/2022							
Contaminant	Action Level AL	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15		6.04	ppb	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.317	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial- Borough of Zelenople 2022					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 1 positive monthly sample 	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: Beaver Falls Municipal Authority
(BFMA)**

Turbidity Data						
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	Continuous Monitoring	N	100% (a)	0	TT= At least 95% of samples below 0.3	Soil Runoff
		Highest single measurement and date	0.281 (4/27/2025)	N/A	TT= 1 NTU for a single measurement	

(a) The lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits specified by DEP regulations

Inorganic, Synthetic, and Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Contaminant Units	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	June 2025	N	0.307 (b)	0.0152 – 1.56	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	June 2025	N	1.21 (b)	0.00 – 4.96	0.0	AL = 15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)	Feb 2025	N	0.00218	0.00218	0.1	0.1	Leaching from metals in contact with drinking water pipe such as pipes and fittings, erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Feb 2025	N	0.40	0.40	2.0	2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive, discharge from fertilizer/aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	Nov 2025	N	1.12	1.12	10.0	10.0	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks and sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	Feb 2025	N	0.0017	0.0017	0.1	0.1	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	Feb 2025	N	0.0243	0.0243	2.0	2.0	Discharge of drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Distribution Disinfectant & Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Sampled Monthly	N	3.99 (c)	0.21 – 3.99	4.0 = MRDLG	4.0 = MRDL	Water additive to control microbes
Chloramines (ppm)	Sampled Monthly	N	3.18 (c)	0.52 – 3.18	4.0 = MRDLG	4.0 = MRDL	Water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Sampled Quarterly	N	39.2 (d)	15.3 – 59.9	N/A	60	By-product of disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Sampled Quarterly	N	64.5 (d)	16.0 – 82.9	N/A	80	By-product of disinfection

(b) These are 90th percentile results. None of the thirty-four samples for lead or copper exceeded the action level

(c) As of April 29, 2019 DEP regulations require a minimum disinfectant level of 0.2 mg/L be always maintained in the distribution system at all times.

(d) Highest calculated locational RAA.

Entry Point Disinfection Residual						
Contaminant (Units)	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Min RDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Continuous Monitoring	N	2.18 (on 1/26/25)	2.18 – 3.88	0.2	Water additive to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon						
Contaminant	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	No. of Quarters out of compliance **	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Organic Carbon	Sampled Monthly	N	35	30.7 – 56.0	0	Naturally decaying organic matter

** The TOC removal performance ratio for any conventional treatment plant is based on the Running Annual Average of performance ratios, computed quarterly

Finished Water (sampled quarterly in 2025)

Contaminant	Reporting Limit (ppt)	Range detected (ppt)	MCL (ppt)	Likely Source of contamination
PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)	1.65	1.88 – 2.36	18	Leachate from landfills, waste streams from a number of industrial processes, runoff from areas using certain firefighting foams.
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid)	1.78	2.64 – 3.37	14	
PFHxS (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)	1.72	0 – 1.00	N/A	They have been used to make cookware, carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. They are also used in firefighting foams and in a number of industrial processes.
PFBS (perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)	1.72	6.29 – 29.2	N/A	
PFNA (perfluorononanoic acid)	N/A	0 – 0.448	N/A	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for the Beaver Falls Municipal Authority. Our water system has sampled a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you have any further questions, please contact us at the phone number listed at the bottom of the last page.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Finished water (sampled in October 2023, January 2024, April 2024, and July 2024)

Contaminant	Reporting Limit (ppt)	Range Detected (ppt)	MCL (ppt)	Likely Source of Contamination
PFBA (perfluorobutanoic acid)	5.0	8.3	N/A	Leachate from landfills, waste streams from a number of industrial processes, runoff from areas using certain firefighting foams.
PFHxA (perfluorohexanoic acid)	3.0	3.2 – 7.7	N/A	
PFHxS (perfluorohexanesulfonic acid)	1.72	1.38 – 1.9	N/A	
PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonic acid)	4.0	4.0	18	They have been used to make cookware, carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food, and other materials that are resistant to water, grease, or stains. They are also used in firefighting foams and in a number of industrial processes.
PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid)	4.0	5.4	14	
PFBS (Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid)	3.0	6.0 – 36.9	N/A	
PFPeA (Perfluoropentanoic acid)	3.0	4.2 – 7.8	N/A	

LT2 - LONG TERM ENHANCED SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE

In 2019, the Beaver Falls Municipal Authority completed the raw water monthly monitoring of our source water (Beaver River) for Cryptosporidium. Twenty-four (24) monthly samples were taken and there were six detections with a 12-arithmetic mean of 0.074 Oocysts per liter which complies with a Bin 1 Classification.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. This monitoring will indicate the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection.

Symptoms of the infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune-compromised people are at a greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

First Quarter of 2022, the Beaver Falls Municipal Authority experienced a source water contamination event. Orsanco (Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission) reported detections of Benzene and Toluene on the Ohio River. At that same time, CWM lab contacted BFMA to report a detection on a set of in-house samples. The appropriate authorities were immediately notified of the detections. Orsanco graciously started sampling upstream of our intake eventually pinpointing the origin of the contamination to be on the Mahoning River across the state line in Ohio. During that event and continuing through the weekly monitoring our treatment process has been able to remove these contaminants to a level below the regulated MCL. **Update:** Monitoring continued throughout 2024 since levels well below the MCL are still detected during high river events.

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 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).

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 Zelienople Water Department 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 Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Violations: Borough of Zelienople

Our system had one violation for late reporting to the DEP for the 2024 CCR report. We also had the following chlorine violations:

Failure to collect weekly disinfectant residual and/or failure to monitor sufficient number of monthly disinfectant residuals with the correct contaminant code; Failure to monitor or report at least 90% of all required distribution system samples in a month; and Failure to take or report the required number of distribution system residual disinfectant samples during the month.

A paper copy of this report can be picked up at the Zelienople Municipal Building or you may request a copy by calling the Borough office at 724-452-6610.