GENERAL AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF FRANKLIN

430 THIRTEENTH STREET
FRANKLIN, PENNSYLVANIA 16323
814-437-1430

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report-Public Water Supply ID #6610020

Este infonne contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber.Traduzcalo O hable con alguien que 10 entienda bien.(This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak to someone who understands it.)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are located at the Ninth Street Water Plant, which is on the Allegheny River between Eighth Street and Ninth Street, and the Barrett's Flats Water Plant, which is located north of Elk Street Extension (Water Works Road) approximately 1.2 miles west of the intersection with Sixteenth Street. The Ninth Street well field contains four wells and the Barrett's Flats well field contains six wells. The aquifer for both well fields is alluvial.

We have a source water protection plan available from our office that provides more detailed information such as potential sources of contamination. A summary of our water system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination follows: A Source Water Protection Plan of the water wells that supply water for the Ninth Street Water Plant and the Barrett's Flats Water Plant was completed in 2009. Funding for development of the plan was provided by the PA Department of Environmental Protection. The Plan found that the water well fields are potentially most susceptible to developed areas (including underground storage tanks), major roads and oil and gas wells. Overall, the water well fields have a low to moderate risk of significant contamination. To make an appointment to review the Plan, contact Kurt McFadden at 814-437-1300.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets Federal and State requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kurt McFadden at 814-437-1300. We want our 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 second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. at Franklin City Hall, 430 Thirteenth Street, Franklin, Pennsylvania.

The General Authority of the City of Franklin routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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, 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable (N/A) - not applicable.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000).
Parts per billion (Ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion or micrograms per liter (corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000).
Picocuries per liter (PCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is 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 allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant in 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 contamination.
Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.40 (August)	0.88-1.40	(ppm)	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Arsenic	10	0	2.05	0 – 2.05	(ppb)	8/31/21	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.0425	0.0425-0.239	(ppm)	8/31/21	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	2.20	2.20-3.22	(ppb)	8/31/21	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2*	2	**2.40**	0.00-**2.40**	(ppm)	2/2018	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	10	10	1.31	0.68-1.56	(ppm)	4/12/22	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (Distribution)	60	N/A	12.70	N/A	(ppb)	11/10/22	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (Distribution)	80	N/A	15.60	N/A	(ppb)	11/10/22	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.
Please be advised, "The Authority" discontinued the use of Fluoride in their drinking water in 2019.

The following contaminants were detected during sampling required following construction of the new storage tank (clear well) at the Barrett Flats Water Treatment Plant (Entry Point 111). Although detected, all 3 contaminants were well below the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Xylenes	10	10	0.277	N/A	(ppm)	12/19/19	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
Toluene	1	1	0.00941	N/A	(ppm)	12/19/19	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Ethylbenzene	700	700	44.10	N/A	(ppb)	12/19/19	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Lowest Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (2022) Entry Point 110 Ninth Street Plant	0.40	0.69	0.69-2.41	ppm	6/8/22	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (2022) Entry Point 111 Barrett's Flats Water Plant	1.04	1.06	1.06-1.76	ppm	8/8/22	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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 (2022)	15	0	1.38	ppb	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2022)	1.3	1.3	0.338	ppm	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

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 line and home plumbing. The General Authority of the City of Franklin 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*

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs)

EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" (SMCLs). They are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

Contaminant	Units	SMCL	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Noticeable Effects above the Secondary MCL	Source of Contamination
Aluminum	(ppm)	0.05 to 0.2	1.30	2/8/18	Colored water	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Iron	(ppm)	0.30	0.41	2/8/18	Rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Manganese	(ppm)	0.05	0.07	2/8/18	Black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Zinc	(ppm)	5	0.21	2/8/18	Metallic taste	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nickel	(ppm)	N/A Should not be more than 0.1 mg per liter.	0.00248	8/31/21	Nickel and its compounds have no characteristic odor or taste	Erosion of Natural Deposits

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 metal, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, 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.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the quantity of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The General Authority of the City of Franklin has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. 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 are interested in examining the results, please contact Kurt McFadden at 437-1300 or by mail at Franklin City Hall, 430 Thirteenth Street, Franklin, PA 16323.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. Please call our office if you have any questions.

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