Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission v. City of Lancaster - Bureau of Water	Docket Nos.: R-2025-3057237 C-2025-3057935 C-2025-3057993 C-2025-3058103
In-Person Public Input Hearing	

Pages 93 - 114

Manheim Township Municipal Office
Public Meeting Room
1840 Municipal Drive
Lancaster, PA

December 15, 2025
Commencing at 6:00 p.m.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Docket No. R-2025-3057237, C-2025-3057935, C-2025-3057993, C-2025-3058103

Hearing Date: December 15, 2025

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1/29/25 City of		

Lancaster Document		
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City of Lancaster Website		
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City of Lancaster		
2024 Annual Quality of		
Drinking Water Report		

CITY OF LANCASTER

Dear City Water Customers,

Enclosed you will find a letter notifying you of elevated levels of perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), known as forever chemicals, in drinking water sourced from the Conestoga River. This letter is prescribed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). We want to ensure our customers understand in plain language the current situation around PFAS.

PFAS are a class of manufactured chemicals used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. Today, you might find them in products you have in your home – waterproof fabrics, nonstick cookware, and dental floss. They are everywhere, including our water, air, and soil. This is not new. What is new is that DEP established standards for acceptable levels of two types of PFAS in drinking water: 14 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 18 ppt for PFOS. The running annual average of our test results must be below these limits.

For context, a part per trillion is akin to a single drop of water in 20 Olympic-sized swimming pools. Thus, having a larger body of water to draw from helps dilute pollutants and helps water systems like ours stay below legal limits. This is why PFAS does not impact the two-thirds of our system sourced from the Susquehanna River, which is much bigger than the Conestoga, which serves the other third.

In recent months, we've experienced an unprecedented drought, so during our test in September, water levels in the region were low, increasing the concentration of PFOA, especially in the Conestoga. The abnormally high PFOA result in the Conestoga took our running annual average over DEP's limit and triggered a customer letter in October. Water levels remained low for our test earlier this month resulting in this letter. (DEP requires the letter to go to all customers, not just those who get water from the Conestoga River.)

What is the City doing about this problem? The City has explored solutions, and the most likely one so far involves sourcing water solely from the Susquehanna. Sounds easy enough, but it will cost about $90M — an enormous price tag to address a contaminant that is everywhere. An alternative is to reduce PFAS in the Conestoga in the first place. We hope DEP will help identify where this stuff is coming from (hint: it's upstream!). The elevated levels of PFAS in the Conestoga River present a big challenge to the City: produce safe and regulation-compliant drinking water while keeping water rates affordable.

What should you do? Read up on guidance from the US EPA on steps you can take to reduce your risk of PFAS exposure at www.epa.gov. According to the EPA, drinking water accounts for only 20% of PFAS exposure. The City also has information and test results posted at cityoflancasterpa.gov. If you're thinking of an alternative, note that bottled water is not as strictly regulated as drinking water and is not guaranteed to be free of PFAS.

Removing the sources impacting the Conestoga and restricting the production of PFAS more broadly would go a long way to reducing these forever chemicals. Until then, the City and the 22 other regulated drinking water providers impacted by PFAS in Lancaster County, serving nearly half the county's population, will continue to fight an uphill — and upstream — battle.

Sincerely,

Danene Sorace
Mayor

Stephen Campbell
Director of Public Works

Christine Volkay-Hilditch
Deputy Director of Public Works, Utilities

To receive free interpretation services for this letter in another language, please email citylanguageaccess@cityoflancasterpa.gov or call 717-517-5738.

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3930-FM-BSDW0006 Rev. 3/2024

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONATE (PFOS) / PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL) EXCEEDANCE

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

City of Lancaster Has Levels of PFOA Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely test our drinking water for numerous contaminants. Results we received on January 3, 2025, show PFOA levels for the past four quarters above the maximum contaminant level (MCL). Compliance with the drinking water MCL is based on the running annual average of the four most recent quarters of test results. The current PFOA average is 16.6 ng/L, which is above the MCL. The MCL for PFOA is 14 ng/L. The MCL for PFOS is 18 ng/L.

What should I do?
You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?
This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, exposure to PFOS and/or PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may result in adverse health effects. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL of 14 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including developmental effects (neurobehavioral and skeletal effects).

What are PFOS and PFOA?
PFOS and PFOA are chemicals that are part of a larger group referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These are human-made chemicals and do not occur naturally in the environment. They have been used to make items that are resistant to water, grease, or stains such as cookware, carpets, and packaging. They are also used in industrial processes and in firefighting foams. Since these substances are resistant to heat, water, and oil they persist in the environment and in the human body. Due to the prevalence of PFAS in consumer products, it is likely that most people have been exposed to these substances through other sources besides drinking water.

What happened? What was done?
The fourth quarter PFOA sample for finished water from the City's Conestoga Treatment Plant had a result of 19.4 ng/l. This quarterly sampling reading results in the City's Running Annual Average for PFOA being 16.6 ng/l, which is slightly above the DEP's PFOA MCL of 14 ng/l. The MCL exceedance for PFOA is only for finished water from the Conestoga Treatment Plant. PFOA is present in the Conestoga River. Finished water from the Susquehanna Treatment Plant is non-detect for all PFAS compounds. The City is conducting appropriate sampling in accordance with DEP guidelines to evaluate the elevated levels of PFOA in the Conestoga River and to evaluate new treatment technology at the Conestoga Treatment Plant or a new water source.

We anticipate that this problem will be resolved when the drought ends, and River levels return to normal. Sampling before the drought was in compliance for the Conestoga Treatment Plant.

For more information, please call Water Quality Laboratory of City of Lancaster at 717-291-4818.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Lancaster.

PWS ID#: 7360058 Date distributed: 01/29/2025

3930-FM-BSDW0006 Rev. 3/2024

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

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Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

The City of Lancaster routinely tests drinking water for numerous contaminants. Results received on July 11, 2025, for the Conestoga Treatment Plant show a **PFOA** level of 7.84 ng/L, which is below the drinking water MCL. While the latest results indicate improvement, the running annual average for PFOA remains above the MCL threshold. Compliance with drinking water regulations is based on the running annual average of the four most recent quarters of test results, and the current **PFOA** average stands at 15 ng/L, exceeding the MCL of 14 ng/L. The MCL for **PFOS** is 18 ng/L.

What should I do?
You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, please consult your doctor.

What does this mean?
This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, exposure to PFOS and/or PFOA in excess of the MCL over many years may result in adverse health effects. Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL of 14 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including developmental effects (neurobehavioral and skeletal effects).

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PFOS and PFOA are chemicals that are part of a larger group referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These are human-made chemicals and do not occur naturally in the environment. They have been used to make items that are resistant to water, grease, or stains such as cookware, carpets, and packaging. They are also used in industrial processes and in firefighting foams. Since these substances are resistant to heat, water, and oil they persist in the environment and in the human body. Due to the prevalence of PFAS in consumer products, it is likely that most people have been exposed to these substances through other sources besides drinking water. Drinking water exposure is about 20% per the USEPA[1].

What happened? What was done?
The third quarter PFOA sample for finished water from the City's Conestoga Treatment Plant had a result of 7.84 ng/l. This quarterly sampling reading results in the City's Running Annual Average for PFOA being 15 ng/l, which is above the DEP's PFOA MCL of 14 ng/l. The MCL exceedance for PFOA is only for finished water from the Conestoga Treatment Plant. PFOA is present in the Conestoga River. Finished water from the Susquehanna Treatment Plant is non-detect for all PFAS compounds. The City is conducting appropriate sampling in accordance with DEP guidelines to evaluate the elevated levels of PFOA in the Conestoga River and to evaluate new treatment technology at the Conestoga Treatment Plant or a new water source.

For more information, please call the Water Quality Laboratory of the City of Lancaster at 717-291-4818.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Lancaster.

PWS ID#: 7360058 Date distributed: 08/6/2025

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[1]U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2018 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories Tables. EPA 822-F-18-001, Office of Water, March 2018. Available at: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-01/dwtable2018.pdf

CITY OF LANCASTER
(https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov)

PFAS & DRINKING WATER

WHAT IS PFAS?

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) perfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, are a category of manufactured chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products since the 1940s. PFAS have been used in a variety of products, including nonstick cookware, waterproof clothing, and firefighting foam, as well as in certain manufacturing processes. PFAS tend to break down extremely slowly in the environment and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Even though some specific PFAS have been largely phased out due to health and environmental concerns, they may still be found in the environment.

In January 2023, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) Environmental Quality Board established maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid Sulfonate (PFOS), which are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as PFAS. Learn more about the status of regulation from the PA DEP (https://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/My-Water/drinking_water/PFAS/Pages/default.aspx) and the EPA (https://www.epa.gov/pfas).

BUREAU OF WATER ACTIONS ON PFAS

The City of Lancaster Bureau of Water has already begun quarterly monitoring of PFAS. Compliance monitoring results will be provided as part of the City's annual Water Quality Report. You can view the latest report on the City's website at cityoflancasterpa.gov/current-water-quality-report (https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov/current-water-quality-report).

The City of Lancaster Water Bureau's priority is to deliver high-quality drinking water that meets all PA DEP and EPA regulations.

Please see the table below for the results of the quarterly monitoring of PFAS.

Quarter	Result ppt SWTP PFOA	Result ppt SWTP PFOS	Result ppt CWTP PFOA	Result ppt CWTP PFOS
1 - 2025	< 1.69	< 1.57	20.2	3.33
2 - 2025	< 1.7	< 1.66	12.8	3.19
3 - 2025	2.02	2.01	7.8	3.49
4 - 2025	< 1.71	< 1.59	12.7	3.55
Locational Annual Running Average	< 1.78	< 1.71	13.4	3.39

Definitions and Notes
- SWTP stands for Susquehanna Water Treatment Plant
- CWTP stands for Conestoga Water Treatment Plant
- PFOA stands for perfluorooctanoic acid
- PFOS stands for perfluorooctane sulfonate
- *PFOA and PFOS are the two compounds of PFAS that PA DEP have established Maximum Contaminant Limits for and enforcing drinking water systems to monitor.*
- ppt is parts per trillion

The source of PFAS in the City's source water, the water it draws from the Conestoga and Susquehanna rivers, is unknown.

The City is committed to providing its customers with a safe reliable source of drinking water.

HOW TO LIMIT PFAS EXPOSURE

If you are concerned about PFAS in your drinking water, use of a carbon activated (charcoal) filter may minimize your exposure. Bottled water is not always a good alternative. Studies have shown PFAS contamination in some bottled water. Before buying and using bottled water check to see if the company has tested for PFAS and what the results were at www.epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk (http://www.epa.gov/pfas/meaningful-and-achievable-steps-you-can-take-reduce-your-risk).

CONTACT

PHONE

WATER (7 AM TO 3:30 PM)
(717) 291-4820 (tel:(717) 291-4739)

WATER (AFTER HOURS)
(717) 291-4816 (tel:(717) 291-4816)

EMAIL

info@cityoflancasterpa.gov (mailto:info@cityoflancasterpa.gov)

PUBLIC NOTICE – PFOA

Our water system recently exceeded a drinking water standard regarding perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) affecting some of our water customers. While this is not an immediate health risk, we want to inform you of the situation and the steps we've taken to address it. A copy of the public notice and map are available below. The affected area is highlighted in red on the map.

NOTICE LETTER (HTTPS://WWW.CITYOFLANCASTERPA.GOV/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2025/08/CITY-OF-LANCASTER_7360058_TIER-2-PN-PFOA.PDF)

MAP (HTTPS://WWW.CITYOFLANCASTERPA.GOV/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2024/10/PFAS-ENTRY-POINT-TIER-2-NOTICE.PDF)

RESOURCES

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MAP (HTTPS://WWW.CITYOFLANCASTERPA.GOV/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2024/10/PFAS-ENTRY-POINT-TIER-2-NOTICE.PDF)

RESOURCES

PA DEP – PFAS & WATER (HTTP://DEP.PA.GOV/CITIZENS/MY-WATER/DRINKING_WATER/PFAS/PAGES/DEFAULT.ASPX)

US EPA – HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS (HTTPS://WWW.EPA.GOV/PFAS/OUR-CURRENT-UNDERSTANDING-HUMAN-HEALTH-AND-ENVIRONMENTAL-RISKS-PFAS)

CDC – PFAS :ORMATION (HTTPS://WWW.ATSDR.CDC.GOV/PFAS/ABOUT/?CDC_AAREF_VAL=HTTPS://WWW.ATSDR.CDC.GOV/PFAS/RESOURCES/PFAS-FAQS.HTML)

Documents

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- PFOA Notice Aug. 2025 (English) (https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/City-of-Lancaster_7360058_TIER-2-PN-PFOA.pdf)
- PFOA Notice Aug. 2025 (Spanish) (https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/City-of-Lancaster_7360058_TIER-2-PN-PFOA-SPANISH.pdf)
- PFOA Notice July 2025 (English) (https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/City-of-Lancaster_7360058_TIER-2-PN-PFOA_06.13.25-v3.pdf)
- PFOA Notice July 2025 (Spanish) (https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/09/City-of-Lancaster_7360058_TIER-2-PN-PFOA_06.13.25-v3-SPANISH.pdf)
- PFOA Notice April 2025 (English) (https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/City-of-Lancaster_7360058_TIER-2-PN-PFOA_031825.pdf)
- PFOA Notice April 2025 (Spanish) (https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/City-of-Lancaster_7360058_TIER-2-PN-PFOA_031825-1-SPANISH-1.pdf)
- PFOA Notice Jan. 2025 (English) (https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/City-of-Lancaster_7360058_TIER-2-PN-PFOA_011525.pdf)
- PFOA Notice Jan. 2025 (Spanish) (https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/PFOA-Letter-01-29-2025-

VIEW MORE DOCUMENTS & RESOURCES (HTTPS://WWW.CITYOFLANCASTERPA.GOV/FORMS-PERMITS-DOCUMENTS/?DEPARTMENT=78,43)

(https://www.cityoflancasterpa.gov)
City of Lancaster
120 North Duke St.
P.O. Box 1599
Lancaster, PA 17608
p (717) 291-4711 (tel:(717) 291-4711)

CONTACT US
(HTTPS://WWW.CITYOFLANCASTERPA.GOV/CONTACT/)

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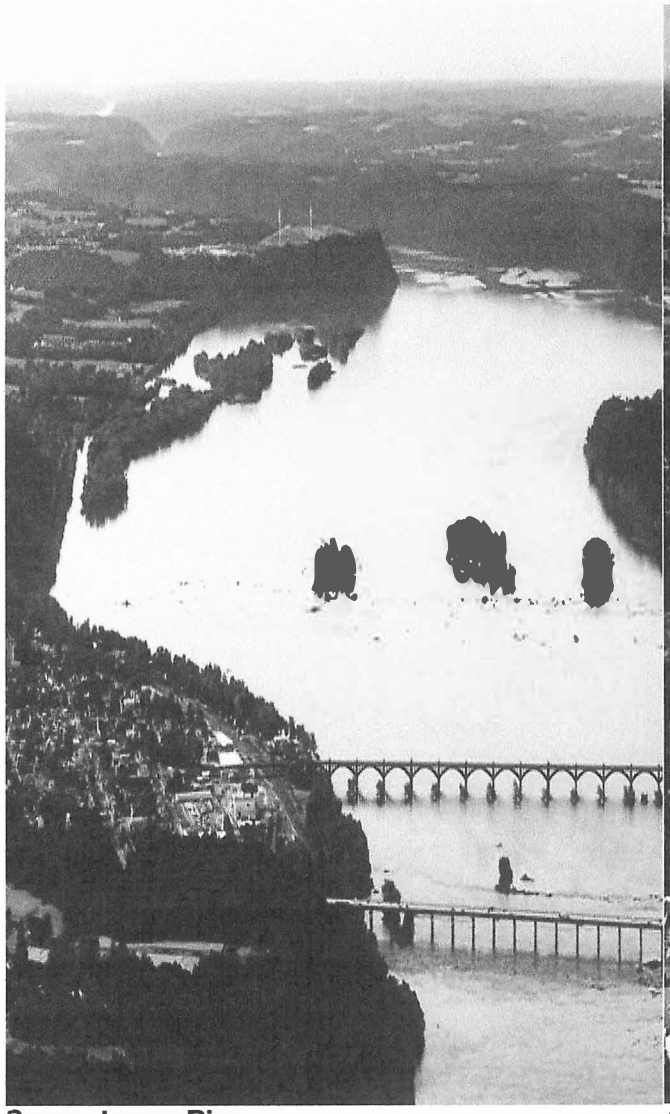
(https://facebook.com/cityoflancasterpa)(https://instagram.com/cityoflancpa)(https://ww

CITY OF LANCASTER

City of Lancaster
2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #: 7360058



Susquehanna River

Conestoga River

(Photos by Will Parson/Chesapeake Bay Program)

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 describes the City of Lancaster's water quality and what it means. The City of Lancaster wants you, our customer, to be informed about your water supply. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the water quality lab at (717) 291-4818.

SOURCES OF WATER:

The City of Lancaster's sources of water are the Conestoga River, and the Susquehanna River located in Lancaster County. A Source Water Assessment was completed in 2012 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment found the City's sources are potentially susceptible to agricultural activity, accidental spills along roads and urban runoff. Overall, these sources have a low risk of significant contamination. The assessment is available at: http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/Get/Document-59455/RS7360058001%20City%20of%20Lancaster%20BofW.pdf. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available at the PA DEP Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 484-250-5910

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as individuals 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* (800-426-47

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

City staff routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show monitoring results for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024. The State allows the City to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the City's 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.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) - 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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

pCi/L = picocuries per liter, measure of radiation

ppq = parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter

mrem/year = millirems per year
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter **ppt** = parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency

FDA – United States Food and Drug Administration

PA DEP - Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: SUSQUEHANNA PLANT; ENTRY POINT 101

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.024	- - -	ppm	2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2*	2	0.74	- - -	ppm	2024	N	Water additive that promotes strong teeth.
Nickel	10	10	0.001	- - -	ppm	2024	N	Discharge from industrial processes. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	10	10	1.19	- - -	ppm	2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	-0.234	- - -	pCi/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium	5	0	0.3222	- - -	pCi/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.09 NTU	08/13/24	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.15 NTU		≤0.15 NTU 100% of the time	Jan - Dec 2024	N	

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: SUSQUEHANNA PLANT; ENTRY POINT 101 CONTINUED

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	Range of percent Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	0% - 35%	13% - 44%	0	N	Naturally present in environment.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual: Susquehanna and Conestoga Treatment Plants							
Contaminant	MinRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Date of Lowest Sample	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Susquehanna Plant Chlorine	0.20	0.89	0.89 - 2.39	ppm	03/24/24	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Conestoga Plant Chlorine	0.20	0.36	0.36 - 1.40	ppm	07/23/24	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: CONESTOGA WATER PLANT; ENTRY POINT 102

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.055	- - -	ppm	2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit
Fluoride	2*	2	0.82	- - -	ppm	2024	N	Water additive to promote strong teeth.
Nitrate	10	10	6.72	Four samples 4.66-6.72	ppm	2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Gross Alpha	15	0	2.8	- - -	piC/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium	5	0	0.264	- - -	piC/L	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid	NA^	NA	8.16	- - -	ppt	2024	N	Industrial discharge and firefighting foam. Man-made and used in various products to make items resistant to water, grease, and stains.
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid	NA^	NA	5.64	3.23-5.64	ppt	2023	N	Industrial discharge and firefighting foam. Man-made and used in various products to make items resistant to water, grease, and stains.

Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid	NA^	NA	1.84	- - -	ppt	2024	N	Industrial discharge and firefighting foam. Man-made and used in various products to make items resistant to water, grease, and stains.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid	18	14	4.03	2.80-4.03	ppt	2024	N	Industrial discharge and firefighting foam. Man-made and used in various products to make items resistant to water, grease, and stains.
Perfluorooctanoic Acid	14	8	30.9	8.42-30.9	ppt	2024	Y+	Industrial discharge and firefighting foam. Man-made and used in various products to make items resistant to water, grease, and stains.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid	NA^	NA	15.1	5.77-15.1	ppt	2023	N	Industrial discharge and firefighting foam. Man-made and used in various products to make items resistant to water, grease, and stains.

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

+Violation is based on Running Annual Average.

^An MCL has not been established for these Contaminants, by either EPA or Pennsylvania.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: CONESTOGA WATER PLANT; ENTRY POINT 102 CONTINUED

Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.02 NTU	06/28/24	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.15 NTU		≤0.15 NTU 100% of the time	Jan - Dec 2024	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	0% – 35%	2% - 41%	0	N	Naturally present in environment.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Distribution Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	MRDL	Highest Average Result	Range of Monthly Avg Results	Units	Month w/ Highest Avg. Result	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4.0	0.75	0.62 - 0.75	ppm	September 2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest LRAA	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids	60	n/a	56	15.6 – 121	ppb	2024	N	By-product of disinfection
Trihalomethanes	80	n/a	82.6	16.2 - 205	ppb	2024	Y	By-product of disinfection

*Violation of MCL is based on Running Annual Average

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM CONTINUED

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	9.9	ppb	2 of 50	2022	N*	Corrosion of home plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.283	ppm	1 of 50	2022	N*	Corrosion of home plumbing

*Violation is based on 90th Percentile Value for Lead and Copper.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM CONTINUED

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/ Corrective Actions**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments **or** correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Positive Sample(s)**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
E. coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive **and** either is *E. coli*-positive **or** system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample **or** system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/ Corrective Actions**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
E. coli	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments **or** correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement.	N/A	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Unregulated Contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2024 the City of Lancaster continue to collect samples for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). There are 4 rounds of sampling once per quarter. Sampling began in the 4th quarter of 2023 and ended in the 3rd quarter of 2024. Finished water was sampled at both Conestoga Treatment Plant and Susquehanna Treatment Plant. All Susquehanna results were non-detected, so only Conestoga results are shown in this report. For a copy of the full results please call the city of Lancaster Water Lab at (717) 291-4818.

Conestoga Treatment Plant UCMR5 Detected Results (1st Quarter through 3rd Quarter 2024):

Contaminant	Units	1st Quarter Result	2nd Quarter Result	3rd Quarter Result
PFBA	ppt	ND*	10.1	15.4
PFBS	ppt	4.2	5.6	9.8
PFHpA	ppt	3.2	3.9	8.1
PFHxA	ppt	8.5	11.2	28.8
PFOA	ppt	6.7	11.2	23.8
PFPeA	ppt	9.5	8.9	22.3

*ND means non-detected

VIOLATIONS:

Turbidity and chlorine monitoring violations numbered 25426 and 33193 were triggered due to laboratory reporting errors. The data has since been corrected.

TTHM violations 25427 and 25428 were triggered due to an MCL exceedance during the second quarter 2024. The City of Lancaster issued a Tier 2 PN within 30 days of discovering the violation.

PFOA exceedance: Results received on January 3, 2025, showed PFOA levels above the maximum contaminant level (MCL). Compliance with the drinking water MCL is based on the long running annual average of the four most recent quarters of test results. The fourth quarter PFOA sample for finished water from the City's Conestoga Treatment Plant had a result of 19.4 ng/l. This quarterly sampling reading results in the City's Running Annual Average for PFOA being 16.6 ng/l, which is slightly above the DEP's PFOA MCL of 14 ng/l. The MCL exceedance for PFOA is only for finished water from the Conestoga Treatment Plant. PFOA is present in the Conestoga River. The City is conducting appropriate sampling in accordance with DEP guidelines to evaluate the elevated levels of PFOA in the Conestoga River and to evaluate new treatment technology at the Conestoga Treatment Plant or a new water source.

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 by-products 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, the EPA and PA DEP prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and PA 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).

CRYPTOSPRODIUM MONITORING:

Cryptosporidium monitoring was performed for both sources of drinking water, Conestoga River and Susquehanna River. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in source water throughout the US. The monitoring took place form April 2015 to March 2017. Results indicated that Cryptosporidium was present in

both sources of water. This was only for our source water. Cryptosporidium was not detected in the finished water delivered to customers. Our water plants do everything to try to ensure NO Cryptosporidium is in our finished water. Ultrafiltration Membrane technology is used by both plants to ensure the removal of this pathogen. This type of filtration can filter out particles and microorganisms much smaller than conventional filtration. Log Inactivation monitoring is also implemented to ensure proper disinfection. Even though 100 percent removal and disinfection of Cryptosporidium cannot be guaranteed, there is no reason to be concerned, based on the results of the Cryptosporidium monitoring of the source water.

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 City of Lancaster, Bureau of Water is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 would like to have your water tested, contact the City of Lancaster Water Laboratory at 717-291-4818. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

OTHER INFORMATION:

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.

The City of Lancaster prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in the City's distribution system. This inventory can be accessed online at https://waterline.cityoflancasterpa.gov/dep-inventory-map/.

Sodium:

Sodium levels were tested on March 27, 2025, the results were 41.2 mg/L. This is above the recommended level of 20 mg/L. This may be a concern for those on sodium restricted diets. If you have concerns, please consult with your health provider.