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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Contaminants** | **Level Found** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Sample Date** | **Major Source in Drinking Water** |
| Total Chlorine, ppm  | 2.0 | 2.0-2.7 | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 2017 | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level | 100.0% | 100.0-100.0& | TT | NA | 2017 | Soil runoff |
| Turbidity, NTU | 0.25 | 0.02-0.25 | TT | NA | 2017 | Soil runoff |
| **Total Organic Carbon (TOC)** |
| **Contaminant** | **Range of Removal Required** | **Range of Percent Removal Achieved** | **Number of Quarters out of Compliance** | **Sample Date** | **Sources of Contamination** |
| TOC | 35-45 | 29.0-53.8 | 0 | 2017 | Naturally present in the environment |
| **Inorganic Compounds** |
| Arsenic, ppb | 1.2 | NA | 10 | 10 | 2017 | Erosion from natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium, ppm | 0.017 | NA | 2 | 2 | 2017 | Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium, ppb | 2.2 | NA | 100 | 100 | 2017 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride, ppm | 0.82 | NA | 2 | 2 | 2017 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| **Disinfection Byproducts**-For Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes, the Level Found is the highest annual average of the quarterly averages. Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results, not a single sample. The Range of Results lists the highest and lowest values among all individual samples. |
| Haloacetic acids, ppb | 55.7 | 19.3-70.2 | 60 | NA | 2017 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes, ppb | 58.4 | 18.7-83.5 | 80 | NA | 2017 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorite, ppm (distribution system) | 0.28 | 0.09-0.42 | 1 | 0.8 | 2017 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorite, ppm (entry point) | 0.91 | ND-0.91 | 1 | 0.8 | 2017 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| **Synthetic Organic Compounds** |
| Atrazine, ppb | 0.27 | NA | 3 | 3 | 2017 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| **Entry Point Disinfectant Residual** |
| **Contaminants** | **Minimum Level Found** | **Minimum Disinfectant Residual** | **Range of Detection** | **Sample Date** | **Violation Y/N** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| Total Chlorine, ppm | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3-4.0 | 2017 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine Dioxide, ppm (entry point) | 0\* | 0.2 | 0-0.38 | 2017 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |

\*Chlorine Dioxide used fpr pre-oxidation, not disinfection

Monitoring for Cryptosporidium (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) was conducted under a **national program in 2009 on raw (untreated) water** samples from our source, the Shenango River. Cryptosporidium was detected in 3 of 24 raw water samples, with an average count of 0.027 per liter. These levels are in the lowest category of risk for raw (untreated) water. Our water treatment processes are designed to remove Cryptosporidium, but complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immune-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lead and Copper** | **90th Percentile** | **Total Number of Samples** | **Samples Exceeding Action Level** | **Action Level** | **MCLG** | **Sample Date** | **Violation****N/Y** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| Copper, ppm | 0.18 | 34 | 0 | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | 2016 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead, ppb | 2.8 | 34 | 0 | AL = 15 | 0 | 2016 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits: |

The test results listed above are samples that were taken directly from water sources in New Wilmington Borough.

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. Aqua 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>.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every five years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR3 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2013. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

|  |
| --- |
| **Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2013** |
| **Unregulated Contaminant** | **Average Detection** | **Range of Detections** | **MCL** |
| Hexavalent chromium, ppb | 0.07 | ND-0.12 | NA |
| Strontium, ppb | 71 | 63-79 | NA |
| Vanadium, ppb | 0.11 | ND-0.22 | NA |

The test results listed on the two pages above are from samples taken from the water treatment plant in Sharon, PA.