



2022

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 6370035

NAME: New Wilmington Municipal Authority

Este informe contiene informaci6n importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hab/e con alguien que Jo 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 New Wilmington Borough Office located at 134 High Street, New Wilmington, PA between the hours of 8am and 4pm Monday through Friday or call us at 724-946-8167. 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 Monday of each month at 7pm at the New Wilmington Borough Office Conference Room.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is/are: (Name-Type-Location)

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. - Shenango Valley Division, PWSID#6430054

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source(s) of is/are potentially most susceptible to [insert potential Sources of Contamination listed in your Source Water Assessment Summary]. Overall, our source(s) has/have [little, moderate, high] risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports elibrary web page: [www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection- 10045](http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (724) 426-4791.

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, ____ . 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)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. – Shenango Valley Division, PWSID#6430054, 2022 CCR Data

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	2.1	2.1-2.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	98.9%	98.9-100.0%	TT	NA	2022	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU	0.30	0.02-0.30	TT	NA	2022	N	Soil runoff
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Contaminant	Range of Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters out of compliance		Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25-45	25.9-64.3	0		2022	N	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Compounds							
Barium, ppm	0.017	NA	2	2	2022	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.81	NA	2	2	2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel, ppb	1.5	NA	100	100	2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal 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	32.9	16.2-48.8	60	NA	2022	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	38.8	19.4-58.9	80	NA	2022	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (distribution system)	0.33	0.21-0.56	1	0.8	2022	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (entry point)	0.87	0.20-0.87	1	0.8	2022	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

*Chlorine Dioxide used for pre-oxidation, not disinfection.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
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	0.79	0.2	0.79-2.23	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm (entry point)	0*	0.2	0-0.28	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.14	20	0	AL=1.3	1.3	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead, ppb	0.0023	20	0	AL=15	0	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 the results of our UCMR3 monitoring in 2013. All other contaminants tested during UCMR3 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	13.9	ND- 27.8	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	5555	3800-7310	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	1.27	0.7-1.83	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic Acid, ppb	2.45	2.21-3.29	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid, ppb	4.80	4.64-5.03	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid, ppb	31.08	25.4-41.0	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid, ppb	61.2	58.3-63.6	NA

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling from 2019

Name	Chemical Name	Range of Detections (ppt)
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	2.8-2.8
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	ND
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and Perfluorobutane sulfonate	ND
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND

Notes: For additional information, please refer to our website: AquaWater.com/pfas

ND = Not Detected

Note: At this time, result for all the samples taken for the UCMR in 2018 are not yet available. This table has only been updated with the results we have received thus far. Aqua will update this data as it becomes available.

Monitoring for Cryptosporidium (a naturally occurring microbial pathogen) was conducted between 2016 – 2018 under a national program that was instituted in 2009 on raw (untreated) water samples from our source, the Shenango River. Cryptosporidium was detected in 7 of 24 raw water samples, with an average count of 0.115 per liter. These levels are in the second to lowest (Bin 2) category of risk for raw (untreated) water. Our water treatment processes are designed to remove Cryptosporidium. However, since this program has detected elevated levels of this organism in our raw water we will be instituting higher standards in 2019 to ensure the treatment process is optimized for the removal Cryptosporidium. Complete removal of all organisms at all times cannot be guaranteed. For this reason, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

N/A

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

N/A

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, 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. New Wilmington Municipal Authority 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>.

OTHER INFORMATION:
