



## **2022 Water Quality Report\***

### **Shenango Valley Division, PWSID#: PA6430054**

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

#### **About Your Drinking Water**

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with its 2022 Water Quality Report for the Shenango Valley Division (public water supply ID PA6430054), which contains important information about your drinking water. The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2022 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2022. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.987.2782 or visit our website at [AquaWater.com](http://AquaWater.com).

#### **Sources of Supply**

Your drinking water comes from the Shenango River, which is fed by a 650-square mile watershed located north of Sharon, Pennsylvania. A Source Water Assessment for the Shenango River was completed by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Information on source water assessment is available on the DEP Web site at [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) (enter search term "source water"). The summary report is listed under 'Consumers PA Water Company'. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Northwest Regional Office, 814.332.6899.

**The sources of drinking water (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 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 storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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 result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

**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 at 800.426.4791.**

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2022 (unless otherwise noted) in your water system. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data below, though representative, are more than one year old.

### Shenango Valley Division- PWSID# PA6430054

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	99.9	98.9 - 100	TT	NA	2022	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU	0.30	0.02-0.30	TT	NA	2022	N	Soil runoff
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium, ppm	0.02	NA	2	2	2022	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.8	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	NA	NA	2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Disinfectant Residual</b> - Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites. Disinfection is accomplished using chloramination and residual disinfectant is measured as total chlorine.							
Total Chlorine, ppm	2.1	2.1-2.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes
<b>Disinfection Byproducts</b> - 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	33	16 - 49	60	NA	2022	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	39	19 - 59	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)	0.28	ND – 0.28	1	0.8	2022	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Contaminants	Minimum Level Found	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.95	0.2	0.95 – 3.69	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes	
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	ND	NA (a)	ND – 0.90	2022	N		

(a) Chlorine Dioxide used for pre-oxidation, not disinfection.

<b>Total Organic Carbon (TOC) during 2022</b> - For Total Organic Carbon removal, compliance is based on a running annual average of monthly results, not a single result.						
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % 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

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.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.12	41	0	1.3	1.3	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead, ppb	ND	41	0	15	0	2022	N	

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 cold water 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 5 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 (PWS). 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 UCMR4 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 UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

<b>Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018</b>			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
<b>Raw Samples (untreated)</b>			
Bromide, ppb	13.9	ND - 27.8	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	5555	3800 - 7310	NA
<b>Entry Point Samples</b>			
Manganese, ppb	1.27	0.7 - 1.83	NA
<b>Distribution Samples</b>			
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](http://AquaWater.com/pfas)

ND = Not Detected

#### Notes:

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

**Fluoride:** Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Shenango Division receive water from fluoridated supplies. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

**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 –** The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

**NA:** Not applicable.

**ND:** Not detected.

**NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

**ppb:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

**ppm:** A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

**PWSID:** Public water supply identification number.

**Total Organic Carbon:** The level reported under "Level Found" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value greater than one indicates that the water system is in compliance with the TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one indicates a Treatment Technique violation of the TOC removal requirements.

**Turbidity:** Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

\*This notice contains required or recommended regulatory language, and nothing herein is, is intended as, nor should be construed as, a promise of or contract for payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred for any action you take on account of this notice.