



2025 Water Quality Report*

Superior Main System, PWSID# PA1460085

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

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2025 Water Quality Report for the Superior Main System (public water supply ID PA1460085). The report summarizes the quality of water that Aqua provided in 2025 – 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 2025. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.987.2782 or visit our website at [AquaWater.com](https://www.aquawater.com).

Sources of Supply

Water for the Superior Main System comes from nine wells located within Douglass and New Hanover Townships, and a purchased surface water source from Pottstown Borough Authority, which has an intake on the Schuylkill River. A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, accidental spills along roads and leaks in underground storage tanks. Overall, our sources have little risk of significant contamination. **A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: [Source Water Assessment Folder](#).** Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 484.250.5900.

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).

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).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2025 (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.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Superior Main System, PWSID# PA1460085

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony, ppb	0.53	0.53	6	6	2024	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic, ppb	3.1	ND – 6.5 ^(a)	10	0	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.16	0.07 – 0.3	2	2	2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.1	1.1	100	100	2024	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (Free), ppb	31	31	200	200	2024	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride, ppm	0.7	0.7	2	2	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, ppm	1.5	1 – 2.4	10	10	2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	8	1 - 16	60	NA	2025	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes, ppb	36	7 – 90 ^(b)	80	NA	2025	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	8	6.2 – 11.1	15	0	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium, ppb	6.7	1.7 – 9.9	30	0	2024	N	

- (a) While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems
- (b) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)							
Contaminants	Max Detect	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PFOA (ppt)	11	ND-11	14	8	2025	N	Manmade chemical used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant.
PFOS (ppt)	5.9	ND-5.9	18	14	2025	N	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymer (such as Teflon), Fire-Fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Superior Main System, PWSID# PA1460085 (cont'd)

Contaminants	Highest Monthly Average	Lowest Average Result	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Total chlorine, ppm	1.75	1.14	4	4	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – <i>PA Ground Water Rule</i> : This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Free Chlorine, ppm	101	0.4	0.59	0.59 – 2.52	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102	0.4	0.13 (c)	0.13 – 2.16	2025	N	
	103	0.4	0.4 (c)	0.4 – 2.34	2025	N	
	104	0.4	0.92	0.92 – 2.36	2025	N	
	105	0.4	0.34 (c)	0.34 – 2.17	2025	N	
	106	0.4	0.32 (c)	0.32 – 2.2	2025	N	
	107	0.4	0.64	0.64 – 1.81	2025	N	

(c) Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

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

Lead and Copper	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	Range of Sampling Results	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.13	ND – 0.5	0 out of 35	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	15	0	ND	ND – 2.3	0 out of 35	2025	N	

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. 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 wish to have your water tested, contact Aqua at 877-987-2782. 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>.

A service line inventory has been prepared for this system and shows the composition of your service line. The inventory may be viewed at www.aquawater.com/leadmap.

Aqua conducted unregulated contaminant monitoring as required by the USEPA during 2025. Contaminants in USEPA's current unregulated contaminant monitoring list include 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. Below is a table of the results for contaminants that were detected. All other contaminants tested were not detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2025		
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections
Entry Point (treated)		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), ppt	3.8	3.8
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA), ppt	5	5
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA), ppt	5.2	5.2
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA), ppt	5.4	5.4

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling from 2025

Name	Chemical Name	Range of Detections (ppt)
GenX	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	ND
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and Perfluorobutane sulfonate	ND-5.5
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND

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

ND = Not Detected

Violation: In August 2025, Aqua received a Notice of Violation during an inspection of the Superior Main system due to lack of required permits for two booster stations that were installed prior to Aqua's ownership. Aqua promptly submitted the required information to properly permit these facilities. This NOV was classified as a significant deficiency. This violation has been resolved.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Superior Main system receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaWater.com. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our waterworks.

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.

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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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 advice from your health care provider.

Mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

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

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

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

How you can help conserve water:

Kitchen & Laundry Room	
✓	Run full loads in your dishwasher and clothes washer. Save even more by using a shorter cycle.
✓	Check faucets and pipes for leaks. Even small leaks over a long period of time can add up to large amounts of water wasted.
Bathroom	
✓	Check your toilets for leaks. Put a few drops of food coloring in your toilet tank. Do not flush the toilet. If color begins to appear in the bowl, you have a leak that should be repaired immediately. Toilet leaks can cause elevated water usage, which will increase both your water and sewer bill.
✓	Take shorter showers. You can waste five to ten gallons per minute.
✓	Install water-saving toilets, faucet aerators, and shower heads to reduce water consumption while showering.
✗	Don't allow water to run while brushing your teeth, washing your hands or shaving.
Outside	
✓	Water your lawn in the early morning to prevent evaporation. Water your lawn long enough to soak down into the roots but less frequently. Watering your lawn frequently without soaking the roots will encourage a shallow root system. Watering your lawn in the evening may cause fungus growth.
✓	Water plants before 9 A.M. and after 7 P.M.
✓	Plant drought resistant trees and plants. There are many beautiful trees and plants that require far less water than other species. Put a layer of mulch around your plants and trees. Mulch will slow evaporation of moisture and discourage weed growth.
✓	Use a broom to clean driveways and sidewalks. Using a hose to wash driveways and sidewalks will result in wasted water.
✗	Don't allow your garden hose to run while washing your car. Use the hose only to wet and rinse the car.

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.

*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.