South Pymatuning Township

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2015 Calendar Year Data **PWSID #: 6430077** **Prepared June 2016**

We are pleased to present to you this year's **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.** *(Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.)* This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services that we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the quality of your water and to protect our water resources.

South Pymatuning Township is a community/consecutive water system. We purchase our water from the Borough of Sharpsville (PWSID #6430055) that purchases bulk water from Aqua Pennsylvania's Shenango Valley Division (Aqua) (PWSID #6430054). Water for the Shenango Valley Division 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 in 2003 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Information on source water assessment is available on the DEP Website at www.dep.state.pa.us (DEP keyword "source water"). 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.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

South Pymatuning routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to an Annual Monitoring Calendar provided by the PA Department of Environmental Protection. The tables on the following pages show the results of our monitoring, as well as the Annual Drinking Water Reports provided to us from Sharpsville Borough and Aqua PA, for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. The PADEP 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, though representative, are more than one year old.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA has prescribed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. MCLs are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

The following table compares those contaminants found to be present in the system's water with the MCL for that substance. If the contaminant exceeds the MCL at any time, a violation is said to occur.

CLOSING

South Pymatuning Township would like to thank you for allowing us to provide your family or business with clean, quality water. In order to maintain a dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. Sharpsville Borough has been constructing improvements to the water distribution system and these improvements may be reflected as rate adjustments. We appreciate your understanding and cooperation.

South Pymatuning Township had no violations in 2015.

If you have questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact Rose Lyons, Chairperson of South Pymatuning Township Board of Supervisors at (724) 962-7856 between the hours of 8:30 AM and 3:00 PM Monday through Thursday.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of each month (unless publicly posted otherwise) at 7:00 PM at the Township Municipal Building located at 3483 Tamarack Drive.

Thank you!
South Pymatuning Township

South Pymatuning Township
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HEALTH INFORMATION

All sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) which include river, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells, are subject to potential contaminates that are naturally occurring or man made. 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 human activity. Those contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ***Microbiological Contaminants,*** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ***Radioactive Contaminants,*** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- ***Inorganic Contaminants,*** such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or refining.
- ***Pesticides and Herbicides,*** which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential use.
- ***Organic Chemical Contaminants,*** including synthetic and volatile chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

In order to assure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribe 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.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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** at 1-800-426-4791 or by referring to their website at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. South Pymatuning Township 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.

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.

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 6430077 NAME: South Pymatuning Township

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 shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Burt DeVries, Water System Operator at 724-962-7856 between the hours of 8:00 AM and 3:00 PM Monday through Thursday. 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 the 2nd Wednesday of every month at 7:00 PM at the South Pymatuning Township Municipal Building located at 3483 Tamarack Drive, Sharpsville, Pa. 16150.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

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

Our water source is the Shenango River. South Pymatuning Township purchases water from the Borough of Sharpsville, (PWSID #6430055) who purchases bulk water from Aqua Pennsylvania's Shenango Valley Division, (PWSID #6430054), (Aqua). Water for the Shenango Valley Division comes from the Shenango River, which is fed by a 650 square mile watershed located north of Sharon, Pa.

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 & Protection web* page at (http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm). 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 Northwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (814) 332-6899.

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, 2015. 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.

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)

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

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2015 - 31DEC2015

Sample Location	Contaminant ID	Analysis Result	MCL In Effect	Sample Date	Sample Type	Laboratory ID	Analysis Method	Analysis Date	Sample Received Date
701	TRIHALOMETHANES	0.022	0.08	01/13/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	PURGE & TRAP -GC/MS VOCS 524.3	01/17/2015	01/30/2015
702	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0266	0.06	01/13/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	LIQUID LIQUID EXT. & GC 552.2	01/21/2015	01/30/2015
703	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0246	0.06	01/13/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	LIQUID LIQUID EXT. & GC 552.2	01/21/2015	01/30/2015
703	TRIHALOMETHANES	0.0222	0.08	01/13/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	PURGE & TRAP -GC/MS VOCS 524.3	01/17/2015	01/30/2015
701	TRIHALOMETHANES	0.0287	0.08	04/09/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	PURGE & TRAP -GC/MS VOCS 524.3	04/19/2015	05/01/2015
702	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0336	0.06	04/09/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	LIQUID LIQUID EXT. & GC 552.2	04/18/2015	05/01/2015
703	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0311	0.06	04/09/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	LIQUID LIQUID EXT. & GC 552.2	04/18/2015	05/01/2015
703	TRIHALOMETHANES	0.0269	0.08	04/09/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	PURGE & TRAP -GC/MS VOCS 524.3	04/19/2015	05/01/2015
701	TRIHALOMETHANES	0.0715	0.08	07/14/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	PURGE & TRAP -GC/MS VOCS 524.3	07/17/2015	07/30/2015
702	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0651	0.06	07/14/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	LIQUID LIQUID EXT. & GC 552.2	07/22/2015	07/30/2015
703	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0646	0.06	07/14/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	LIQUID LIQUID EXT. & GC 552.2	07/22/2015	07/30/2015

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2015 - 31DEC2015

Sample Location	Contaminant ID	Analysis Result	MCL In Effect	Sample Date	Sample Type	Laboratory ID	Analysis Method	Analysis Date	Sample Received Date
703	TRIHALOMETHANES	0.0702	0.08	07/14/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	PURGE & TRAP -GC/MS VOCS 524.3	07/17/2015	07/30/2015
701	TRIHALOMETHANES	0.0485	0.08	10/13/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	PURGE & TRAP -GC/MS VOCS 524.3	10/16/2015	10/27/2015
702	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0331	0.06	10/13/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	LIQUID LIQUID EXT. & GC 552.2	10/17/2015	10/27/2015
703	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0211	0.06	10/13/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	LIQUID LIQUID EXT. & GC 552.2	10/17/2015	10/27/2015
703	TRIHALOMETHANES	0.0514	0.08	10/13/2015	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA, INC	PURGE & TRAP -GC/MS VOCS 524.3	10/16/2015	10/27/2015

*** PWSID = 6430077 | SYSTEM NAME= SOUTH PYMATUNING ***
Summary Sample Information: 01JAN2015 - 31DEC2015

Contaminant ID	Sample Period Start Date	Sample Period End Date	Last Sample Date	Number of Routine Samples Required	Number of Routine Samples Taken	No. Routine Samples Out of Compliance	Number Of Check Samples Required	Number Of Check Samples Taken	No. Check Samples Out Of Compliance	Average Result	Sample Received Date
CHLORINE	12/01/2015	12/31/2015	12/16/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	2.2	01/07/2016
CHLORINE	11/01/2015	11/30/2015	11/18/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	2.3	12/04/2015
CHLORINE	10/01/2015	10/31/2015	10/13/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	1.6	11/06/2015
CHLORINE	09/01/2015	09/30/2015	09/15/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	1.2	10/07/2015
CHLORINE	08/01/2015	08/31/2015	08/13/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	1.2	09/08/2015
CHLORINE	07/01/2015	07/31/2015	07/14/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	1.9	08/05/2015
CHLORINE	06/01/2015	06/30/2015	06/16/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	1.6	07/08/2015
CHLORINE	05/01/2015	05/31/2015	05/14/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	1.7	06/05/2015
CHLORINE	04/01/2015	04/30/2015	04/15/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	2.3	05/07/2015
CHLORINE	03/01/2015	03/31/2015	03/17/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	2.7	04/06/2015
CHLORINE	02/01/2015	02/28/2015	02/11/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	2.6	03/06/2015
CHLORINE	01/01/2015	01/31/2015	01/13/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	1.1	02/09/2015
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	12/01/2015	12/31/2015	12/16/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	01/07/2016
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	11/01/2015	11/30/2015	11/18/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	12/04/2015
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	10/01/2015	10/31/2015	10/13/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	11/06/2015
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	09/01/2015	09/30/2015	09/15/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	10/07/2015
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	08/01/2015	08/31/2015	08/13/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	09/08/2015
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	07/01/2015	07/31/2015	07/14/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	08/05/2015
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	06/01/2015	06/30/2015	06/16/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	07/08/2015
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	05/01/2015	05/31/2015	05/14/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	06/05/2015

*** PWSID = 6430077 | SYSTEM NAME= SOUTH PYMATUNING ***
Summary Sample Information: 01JAN2015 - 31DEC2015

Contaminant ID	Sample Period Start Date	Sample Period End Date	Last Sample Date	Number of Routine Samples Required	Number of Routine Samples Taken	No. Routine Samples Out of Compliance	Number Of Check Samples Required	Number Of Check Samples Taken	No. Check Samples Out Of Compliance	Average Result	Sample Received Date
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	04/01/2015	04/30/2015	04/15/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	05/07/2015
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	03/01/2015	03/31/2015	03/17/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	04/06/2015
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	02/01/2015	02/28/2015	02/11/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	03/06/2015
TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	01/01/2015	01/31/2015	01/13/2015	1	1	0	.	0	0	.	02/09/2015

*** PWSID = 6430077 | SYSTEM NAME= SOUTH PYMATUNING ***
Summary Sample Information: 01JAN2013 - 31DEC2013

Contaminant ID	Sample Period Start Date	Sample Period End Date	Number of Routine Samples Required	Number of Routine Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Action Level	Unit Of Measure
COPPER	06/01/2013	09/30/2013	10	15	0.43	1.3	MG/L
LEAD	06/01/2013	09/30/2013	10	15	0.0051	0.015	MG/L

*** Prior to 2013 lead and copper 90th percentiles were submitted by the laboratories on behalf of the water systems. Beginning in 2013, the 90th percentiles are calculated by DEP from the individual sample results.**

HEALTH EFFECTS:

No violations took place. As such, no health effects are noted.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

South Pymatuning Township had no violations.

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.
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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. South Pymatuning Township 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:

The Borough or Sharpsville, PWSID: 6430055, and The Shenango Valley Division of Aqua Pennsylvania, PWSID: 6430054, have provided South Pymatuning Township PWSID: 6430077 with water quality information monitored during 2015. The information provided is attached as part of South Pymatuning Township's "Annual Drinking Water Quality Report".

Borough of Sharpsville
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2015 Calendar Year Data **PWS ID 6430055** **Prepared May 2016**

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CLOSING

The Borough of Sharpsville would like to thank you for allowing us to provide your family or business with clean, quality water. In order to maintain a dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. The Borough's endeavors to make improvements to the water distribution system are ongoing and continue at a regular basis. These improvements will be reflected as rate adjustments. We appreciate your understanding and cooperation.

If you have questions about this report or concerns about your water utility, please contact Ken Robertson, Sharpsville Borough Manager at (724) 962-7896 between the hours of 8:00 AM and 4:00 PM Monday thru Friday.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of each month (unless publicly posted otherwise) at 7:00 p.m. at the Borough Municipal Building located at 1 South Walnut Street.

Thank you!

The Borough of Sharpsville

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

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 6430055 NAME: Borough of Sharpsville

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SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

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

Our water source is the Shenango River. The Borough of Sharpsville purchases bulk water from Aqua Pennsylvania's Shenango Valley Division (Aqua). Water for the Shenango Valley Division comes from the Shenango River, which is fed by a 650 square mile watershed located North of Sharon, Pennsylvania.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our source was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source of is/are potentially most susceptible to transportation corridors, railroads and bridges, boating, utility substations, power plants, auto repair shops, stormwater runoff, and package plants/wastewater treatment plants. Overall, our source has little to moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection web* page at

http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm

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 Northwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (814) 332-6899.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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, 2015. 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.

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)

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Turbidity (Aqua)	TT ≤ 0	N/A	0.52	0.03-0.52	NTU	2015	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level (Aqua)	TT ≤ 0	N/A	99.96%	99.96%-100%	%	2015	N	Soil runoff
Chlorine-Distribution System	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.3	1.1-1.8	ppm	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium (Aqua)	2	2	0.021	N/A	ppb	2015	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Aqua)	2	2	0.72	N/A	ppm	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chromium (Aqua)	100	100	1.8	N/A	ppb	2015	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5	60	N/A	35.9	23.9-62.4	ppb	2015	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	80	N/A	41.9	16.8-87.7	ppb	2015	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

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

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Chlorine-Entry Point (Aqua)	0.2	0.4	0.4-4.1	ppm	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	1.1	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.30	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial					
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest # or % of Positive Samples**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: • More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: • 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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	35-45	25-48.3	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

HEALTH EFFECTS:
No violations took place. As such, no health effects are noted.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:
The Borough of Sharpsville had no other violations.

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. Borough of Sharpsville 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:

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 oocysts per liter. These levels are in the lowest category of risk for raw (untreated) water. Aqua's 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.

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 UCMR 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 Aqua PA's UCMR monitoring in 2013. All other contaminants tested during UCMR were Not Detected.

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

AQUA

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.
644 N. Water Ave.
Sharon, PA 16146

T: 724.347.7423
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www.aquaamerica.com

March 23, 2016

South Pymatuning Township
Attn: Ms. Karen Pressley
3493 Tamarack Drive
Sharpsville, PA 16150

RE: Water Quality Annual Data

Dear Ms. Pressley:

The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 require that each community water system issue a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to each customer annually beginning in 1999. The CCR for 2015 is due by July 1, 2016.

The Pennsylvania DEP is the primary agency responsible for administering this regulatory requirement and, as such, each has very specific requirements that must be followed in the preparation of the CCR. As a water system that sells water to another community water system, we must deliver to you a listing of the appropriate water quality analytical data resulting from testing of water in our water system during 2015. That data is enclosed for your use.

If you have any specific questions relating to the interpretation of the water quality data shown on the enclosed report, please let me know. However, you should consult your state regulatory agency for specific guidance relating to the format and content of the CCR they require of you.

Very truly yours,

William D. Young
Laboratory Director

Contaminants	Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm Change	2.7 ~~2.3~~	1.1 – 2.7 ~~1.8-2.3~~	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes distribution
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	99.96%	99.96-100.0%	TT	NA	2015	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU	0.52	0.03-0.52	TT	NA	2015	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	35-45	25.0-48.3	0	2015	N	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Compounds

Barium, ppm	0.021	NA	2	2	2015	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	1.8	NA	100	100	2015	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.72	NA	2	2	2015	N	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 Change	37.5 ~~43.0~~	24.1 – 65.1 ~~17.9-76.3~~	60	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb Change	42.7 ~~46.4~~	22.0 – 71.5 ~~17.6-84.7~~	80	NA	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (distribution system)	0.20	ND-0.40	1	0.8	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (entry point)	0.38	ND-0.74	1	0.8	2015	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm (entry point)	1.48	ND-1.48	MRDL = 0.8	MRDLG = 0.8	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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	0.4	0.2	0.4-4.1	2015	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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, immuno-compromised individuals (people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

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	0.30	37	0	AL=1.3	1.3	2013	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead, ppb	1.1	37	0	AL=15	0	2013	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 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