

2016 _____ **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 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 second 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 form the Borough of Sharpsville, (PWSID #6430055), who purchases bulk water from Aqua Pennsylvania's Shenango Valley Division, (PWSID #6430054), (Aqua). Water for the Shenango 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 Summary Reports eLibrary web page: 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 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, 2016. 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)

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

ppb= parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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 CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

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

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

South Pymatuning Township had two violations in 2016. This violations occurred from water samples drawn on 07/14/2016 being rejected by the testing laboratory due to a Fed-Ex late delivery shipping error. New water samples were collected on 07/26/2016. The delay in shipping caused a monitoring violation ID:43798 & 43799, (Violation Awareness Date: 10/20/2016).

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. 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 of 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 2016. The information provided is attached as part of "South Pymatuning Township's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report".

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2016 - 31DEC2016

Sample Location	Contaminant ID	Analysis Result	MCL In Effect	Sample Date	Sample Type
701	TRIALOMETHANES	0.0232	0.08	01/13/2016	DISTRIBUTION
702	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.028	0.06	01/13/2016	DISTRIBUTION
703	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0338	0.06	01/13/2016	DISTRIBUTION
703	TRIALOMETHANES	0.0269	0.08	01/13/2016	DISTRIBUTION
701	TRIALOMETHANES	0.0401	0.08	04/13/2016	DISTRIBUTION
701	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	.	04/13/2016	DISTRIBUTION
702	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0418	0.06	04/13/2016	DISTRIBUTION
703	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.044	0.06	04/13/2016	DISTRIBUTION
703	TRIALOMETHANES	0.0409	0.08	04/13/2016	DISTRIBUTION
703	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	.	05/16/2016	DISTRIBUTION
802	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	.	06/20/2016	DISTRIBUTION
702	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	.	07/14/2016	DISTRIBUTION
701	TRIALOMETHANES	0.0662	0.08	07/26/2016	DISTRIBUTION
702	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0573	0.06	07/26/2016	DISTRIBUTION
703	HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	0.0479	0.06	07/26/2016	DISTRIBUTION
703	TRIALOMETHANES	0.0661	0.08	07/26/2016	DISTRIBUTION
803	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	.	08/15/2016	DISTRIBUTION
801	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	.	09/14/2016	DISTRIBUTION
004	COPPER	0	1.3	09/20/2016	DISTRIBUTION
004	LEAD	0	0.015	09/20/2016	DISTRIBUTION
008	COPPER	0.33	1.3	09/20/2016	DISTRIBUTION
008	LEAD	0.0033	0.015	09/20/2016	DISTRIBUTION
001	COPPER	0	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
001	LEAD	0	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
002	COPPER	0	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
002	LEAD	0	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2016 - 31DEC2016

Sample Location	Contaminant ID	Analysis Result	MCL In Effect	Sample Date	Sample Type
003	COPPER	0.2	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
003	LEAD	0.0022	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
005	COPPER	0.07	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
005	LEAD	0	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
006	COPPER	0.09	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
006	LEAD	0	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
007	COPPER	0.2	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
007	LEAD	0	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
009	COPPER	0.4	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
009	LEAD	0	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
011	COPPER	0	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
011	LEAD	0	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
012	COPPER	0	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
012	LEAD	0	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
013	COPPER	0.35	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
013	LEAD	0	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
014	COPPER	0	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
014	LEAD	0	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
015	COPPER	0.36	1.3	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
015	LEAD	0.0021	0.015	09/21/2016	DISTRIBUTION
010	COPPER	0.09	1.3	09/22/2016	DISTRIBUTION
010	LEAD	0	0.015	09/22/2016	DISTRIBUTION
701	TRihalomethanes	0.0522	0.08	10/12/2016	DISTRIBUTION
702	HALOAcetic Acids (FIVE)	0.0436	0.06	10/12/2016	DISTRIBUTION
703	HALOAcetic Acids (FIVE)	0.0188	0.06	10/12/2016	DISTRIBUTION
703	TRihalomethanes	0.0531	0.08	10/12/2016	DISTRIBUTION

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2016 - 31DEC2016

Sample Location	Contaminant ID	Analysis Result	MCL In Effect	Sample Date	Sample Type
703	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	.	10/12/2016	DISTRIBUTION
801	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	.	11/16/2016	DISTRIBUTION
703	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	.	12/16/2016	DISTRIBUTION

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2016 - 31DEC2016

Laboratory ID	Analysis Method	Analysis Date	Sample Received Date
AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - SHENANGO	GWR-ONPG-MUG (MMO-MUG)	10/12/2016	11/09/2016
AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - SHENANGO	GWR-ONPG-MUG (MMO-MUG)	11/16/2016	12/07/2016
AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - SHENANGO	GWR-ONPG-MUG (MMO-MUG)	12/16/2016	01/06/2017

*** PWSID = 6430077 | SYSTEM NAME = SOUTH PYMATUNING ***
 *** SystemType = COMMUNITY | DEP REGION - NORTHWEST ***
 *** eFACTS SiteID= 616872 ***

Violation Information for Federal Fiscal Years 2013 through 2017

Contaminant ID	Sample Point ID	Violation ID	Violation Type	Sample Type	Violation Awareness Date	Compliance Value	Enforcement Action 1	Enforcement Action 2	Enforcement Action 3	Enforcement Action 4	Enforcement Action 5	Enforcement Action 6	Fiscal Year
HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE) TRIHALOMETHANES	43798	M/R FAIL TO MONITOR OR PLAN			10/20/2016		VIOLATION NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED				2016
	43799	M/R FAIL TO MONITOR OR PLAN			10/20/2016		VIOLATION NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ	COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED				2016



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

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 6430055 NAME: Borough of Sharpsville

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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 Ken Robertson, Sharpsville Borough at (724)962-7896. 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 second Wednesday of every month at 7:00 PM at the Borough Building located at 1 South Walnut Street.

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 the 650 square mile watershed located north of Sharon, Pennsylvania.

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) is potentially most susceptible 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 Summary Reports eLibrary web page: 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 Northwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (814) 332-6899.

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

T: 724.347.7423
F: 724.347.5832
www.aquaamerica.com

April 10, 2017

South Pymatuning Township
Attn:
3493 Tamarack Drive
Sharpsville, PA 16150

RE: Water Quality Annual Data

Dear

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 2016 is due by July 1, 2017.

The PA 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 2016. 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,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "William D. Young".

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	2.0	2.0-2.5	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	100.0%	100.0-100.0%	TT	NA	2016	N	Soil runoff
Turbidity, NTU	0.24	0.03-0.24	TT	NA	2016	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	27.3-41.2	0	2016	N	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Compounds

Arsenic, ppb	1.1	NA	10	0	2016	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.017	NA	2	2	2016	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	2.1	NA	100	100	2016	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.84	NA	2	2	2016	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	43.2	19.9-68.5	60	NA	2016	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	51.0	14.2-83.5	80	NA	2016	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (distribution system)	0.26	ND-0.58	1	0.8	2016	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite, ppm (entry point)	0.31	ND-0.99	1	0.8	2016	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm (entry point)	0.36	ND-1.48	MRDL = 0.8	MRDLG = 0.8	2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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	0.2	0.2	0.2-4.5	2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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	0.24	0.03-0.24	NTU	2016	N	Soil Runoff
Chlorine-Distribution System	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.85	1.1-1.85	ppm	2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Arsenic (Aqua)	10	0	0.01	0.01	ppb	July 18, 2016	N	Erosion of natural deposit. Runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (Aqua)	2	2	0.017	0.017	ppb	July 18, 2016	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (Aqua)	100	100	2.1	2.1	ppb	July 18, 2016	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (Aqua)	2	2	0.84	0.84	ppm	July 18, 2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
HAA5	60	N/A	29.3	12.5-61.21	ppb	2016	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	80	N/A	48.1	23.6-82.8	ppb	2016	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	0.19	0.19-4.21	ppm	2016	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	3.5	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.17	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0			N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU				N	

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	60-73	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

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

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

The Borough of Sharpville 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:

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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. The Borough of Sharpshville 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.

<i>Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2013</i>			
<i>Unregulated Contaminant</i>	<i>Average Detection</i>	<i>Range of Detections</i>	<i>MCL</i>
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

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

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	0.18	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

(people with weakened immune systems) are encouraged to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

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