

South Pymatuning Township Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2025 Calendar Year Data

PWSID: 6430077

Prepared May 2026

We are pleased to present to you this year's "Annual Drinking Water Quality Report". *(Este informe contiene informante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o 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.

The South Pymatuning Township purchases bulk water from the Borough of Sharpsville who purchased 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 the Shenango River was completed in 2003 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Information on the source water assessment is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.state.pa.us (DEP keyword ("source water")). The complete report is posted on the South Pymatuning Web site at www.southpy.com. Complete reports are also available at the South Pymatuning Township Building located at 3483 Tamarack Drive, Sharpsville, Pa. 16150 and also available for review at the DEP Northwest Regional Office, 814-332-6899.

Monitoring Requirements

The South Pymatuning Township routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to the Annual Monitoring Calendar provided by the PA Department of Environmental Protection. The table on the following pages show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. The PADEP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the 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 a very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two 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 effects.

The following tables compare 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

The 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. The Township endeavors to make improvements to the water distribution system are ongoing and continue on 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 Matthew Chalupka, Chairperson at (724)-962-7856 between the hours of 9:00am and 2:00pm Monday thru Thursday.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of the regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Wednesday of each month (unless publicly posted otherwise) at 6:00pm at the South Pymatuning Township Municipal Building located at 3483 Tamarack Drive, Sharpsville, Pa. 16150

Thank you!

South Pymatuning Township



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

2025 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 Matthew Chalupka (Chairman of the Board) at the South Pymatuning Township Building, by calling 724-962-7856.

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 at the South Pymatuning Township Building, 3483 Tamarack Drive, Sharpsville, Pa., on the 2nd Wednesday of every month at 6PM unless advertised otherwise.

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 water from Aqua Pennsylvania's Shenango Valley Division, (PWSID: 6430054). Water from the Aqua Pennsylvania Shenango 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(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]. Overall, our source(s) has/have [little, moderate, high] risk of significant contamination. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities and water suppliers.

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, 2025. 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 (ng/L)

↳PWSID	↳SYSTEM NAME	↳SAMPLE LOCATION	↳CONTAMINANT	↳ANALYSIS RESULT	↳MCL IN EFFECT	↳SAMPLE DATE	↳SAMPLE TYPE	↳LABORATORY	↳ANALYSIS METHOD	↳ANALYSIS DATE	↳SAMPLE RECEIVED DATE
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	701	TRISHALOMETHANES (THM)	0.0373	0.08	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC, MS, P&T (EPA 524.3/4)	10/14/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	702	MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA)	0.0016	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	702	DICHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA)	0.0103	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	702	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA)	0.0147	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	702	MONOBROMOACETIC ACID (HAA)	0	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	702	DIBROMOACETIC ACID (HAA)	0	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	702	HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)	0.0266	0.06	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA)	0.0014	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	DICHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA)	0.0099	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID (HAA)	0.0146	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	MONOBROMOACETIC ACID (HAA)	0	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	DIBROMOACETIC ACID (HAA)	0	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)	0.0259	0.06	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC,ECD,LLE,DERIV (EPA 552.2/3)	10/17/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	CHLOROFORM (THM)	0.0279	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC, MS, P&T (EPA 524.3/4)	10/14/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	BROMOFORM (THM)	0	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC, MS, P&T (EPA 524.3/4)	10/14/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (THM)	0.008	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC, MS, P&T (EPA 524.3/4)	10/14/2025	11/05/2025

Detail Sample Information: 01JAN2025 - 31DEC2025

PWSID	SYSTEM NAME	SAMPLE LOCATION	CONTAMINANT	ANALYSIS RESULT	MCL IN EFFECT	SAMPLE DATE	SAMPLE TYPE	LABORATORY	ANALYSIS METHOD	ANALYSIS DATE	SAMPLE RECEIVED DATE
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE (THM)	0.0011	-	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC, MS, P&T (EPA 524.3/4)	10/14/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	TRICHALOMETHANES (THM)	0.037	0.08	10/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - BRYN MAWR	GC, MS, P&T (EPA 524.3/4)	10/14/2025	11/05/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	802	TOTAL CHLORINE	1.8	-	10/13/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	10/13/2025	11/03/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	803	TOTAL CHLORINE	1.94	-	10/20/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	10/20/2025	11/03/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	701	TOTAL CHLORINE	1.9	-	10/27/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	10/27/2025	11/03/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	702	TOTAL CHLORINE	2.1	-	11/03/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	11/03/2025	12/04/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	802	TOTAL CHLORINE	2.18	-	11/05/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - SHENANGO	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	11/05/2025	12/03/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	802	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	-	11/05/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - SHENANGO	CHROMOFLUOROGEN (COLLERT1/18)	11/05/2025	12/03/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	TOTAL CHLORINE	2.12	-	11/10/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	11/10/2025	12/04/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	801	TOTAL CHLORINE	2	-	11/17/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	11/17/2025	12/04/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	802	TOTAL CHLORINE	2.14	-	11/24/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	11/24/2025	12/04/2025
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	803	TOTAL CHLORINE	2.1	-	12/01/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	12/01/2025	01/05/2026
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	803	TOTAL COLIFORM PRESENCE	0	-	12/04/2025	DISTRIBUTION	AQUA PENNSYLVANIA - SHENANGO	CHROMOFLUOROGEN (COLLERT1/18)	12/04/2025	01/05/2026
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	701	TOTAL CHLORINE	2.14	-	12/08/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	12/08/2025	01/05/2026
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	702	TOTAL CHLORINE	2.1	-	12/15/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	12/15/2025	01/05/2026
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	703	TOTAL CHLORINE	2.14	-	12/22/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	12/22/2025	01/05/2026
6430077	SOUTH PYMATUNING	801	TOTAL CHLORINE	2.18	-	12/29/2025	DISTRIBUTION	SOUTH PYMATUNING TWP	COLORMTRC, DPD (CLNH2CL)	12/29/2025	01/05/2026

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

N/A

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

South Pymatuning Township had no violations in 2025.

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

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. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and it 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 [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

OTHER INFORMATION:

The Borough of Sharpsville, (PWSID: 6430055), and the Shenango Valley Division of Aqua Pennsylvania, (PWSID: 6430054), provide South Pymatuning Township, (PWSID: 6430077), with water quality information monitored during 2025. That information is attached as part of the "South Pymatuning Township 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report"

South Pymatuning Township prepared a service line inventory of our system that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed online at www.southpy.com or by contacting our office at 724-962-7856.



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

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 643055 NAME: Borough of Sharpsville

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.)

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SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

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

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-mile watershed located north of Sharon, Pennsylvania.

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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)

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

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, % meeting plant performance (Aqua)	TT ≤ 0	N/A	99.9%	99.96%-100%	%	2025	N	Soil runoff
Barium (Aqua)	2	2	0.15	0.15	ppm	2025	N	Discharges of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (Aqua)	2	2	0.72	N/A	ppm	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Chlorite (Distribution/Aqua)	1	0.8	0.27	ND-0.27	ppm	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5	60	N/A	28.3	17.1-41.3	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	80	N/A	33.3	12.7-54.7	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*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)	0.20	0.91	0.91-3.76	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Range of tap sampling results	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	1.4	ND-1.6	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Copper	1.3	1.3	0.134	ND-0.15	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
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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.
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	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 description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	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	30.2-52	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

No detected contaminates were noted, as such no health effects are noted.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

N/A

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

Information about Lead

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. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and it 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 [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

OTHER INFORMATION:

The Borough of Sharpville prepared a service line inventory of our system that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed online at sharpville.org or by contacting our office at 724-962-7896.



2025 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 2025 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 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.

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). A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: [Source Water Assessment Folder](#). 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 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.

Shenango Valley Division- PWSID# PA6430054

Contaminants	Average Level Found	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting plant performance level	99.9%	99.96% – 100%	TT	NA	2025	N	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants							
Barium, ppm	0.15	0.15	2	2	2025	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	0.72	0.72	2	2	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, ppm	1.1	1.1	10	10	2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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	26	5 – 50	60	NA	2025	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	34	12 – 48	80	NA	2025	N	
Chlorite, ppm (distribution system)	0.27	ND – 0.46	1	0.8	2025	N	
Chlorite, ppm (entry point)	0.61	0.06 – 0.88	1	0.8	2025	N	
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)	2.5	ND – 2.5	14	8	2024	N	Manmade chemical used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant.
PFOS (ppt)	ND	ND	18	14	2024	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.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Minimum Level Found	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	0.2	0.91	0.91 – 3.76	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	NA (a)	ND	ND – 0.48	2025	N	

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

Shenango Valley Division - PWSID# PA6430054 (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.							
Chlorine, ppm	3.07	1.91	4	4	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) during 2025 - 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	35 - 45	36.4 – 52.9	0	2025	N	Naturally present in the environment

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	0.12	ND – 0.31	0 out of 34	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	15	0	ND	ND – 2.8	0 out of 34	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.

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling from 2024

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

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

ND = Not Detected

Violations: In February 2025, we received a violation for reporting turbidity to PA DEP after the required deadline. There are no health effects associated with these violations.

In April 2025 and January 2026, we received a violation for reporting alkalinity results to DEP after the required deadline. There are no health effects associated with this violation.

In June, September, November, and December 2025, we received a violation for reporting distribution chlorine results to DEP after the required deadline. There are no health effects associated with this violation.

In November 2025, we received a violation for reporting Chlorine Dioxide and Chlorite results after the required deadline. There are no health effects associated with this violation.

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 may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Shenango water system receive water from fluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 877.987.2782. This information may 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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 (ng/L)

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

*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.



Este aviso contiene información importante sobre su agua de beber.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Aqua Pennsylvania 2025 Consumer Confidence Reports are available online.

This notice does not affect your bill delivery method.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection are encouraging water utilities to deliver their Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), commonly referred to as the Annual Water Quality Report, using electronic delivery methods, rather than direct mail, to be more environmentally friendly and cost-efficient.

Aqua Pennsylvania is providing a variety of options, including electronic, for customers to view their CCR. The report will be available by June 30, 2026. The methods available are listed below:

- Online by using the direct URL for the Shenango Franchise System at:
<https://prod.aquawater.com/WaterQualityReports/2025/PA/PA6430054.pdf>
- Online through our website at AquaWater.com. Hover over *All About Water* and click on *Water Quality*. Under Water Quality Reports, click on *Search for Reports In Your Area*. Search by your zip code to see your report.
- Customers who still wish to have a hardcopy of their CCR mailed to them may call our Customer Service Department at 877.987.2782.

The delivery method chosen for your CCR does not impact the delivery method of your water bill.



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