

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

New Wilmington Municipal Authority

PWSID 6370035

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
(This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it 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 the New Wilmington Borough Office at 724-946-8167 or visit our office at 134 High Street between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Monday through 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 3rd Monday of each month at 7:00 pm in the New Wilmington Borough Office Conference Room.

SOURCE OF WATER:

We purchase our water from Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.(Aqua) Shenango Valley Division- PWSID#6430054. 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: <https://greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4490>. 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.

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

The New Wilmington Municipal Authority routinely monitors 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. Some of our data is from Aqua PA's sample data and some are New Wilmington Municipal Authority's sample data. It is noted in the table.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

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 - 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.

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.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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

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

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfection Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Lowest Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Aqua) 2025	0.20	0.91	0.91– 3.76	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide (Aqua) 2025	NA(a)	ND	ND-0.48	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium (Aqua)	2	2	0.15	N/A	(ppm)	2025	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Aqua)	2 *	2	0.72	N/A	(ppm)	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland
Nitrate	10	10	1.1	N/A	(ppm)	2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (New Wilmington-Distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.78 (April 2025)	0.63– 1.78	(ppm)	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (New Wilmington.)	80	n/a	47.10	43.80-47.10	(ppb)	2025	N	By-product of water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (New Wilmington.)	60	n/a	37.90	25.30-37.90	(ppb)	2025	N	By-product of water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (Aqua)	TT	n/a	35%-45% Removal Required	36.4% -52.9% % Removal Achieved	% Removed	2025 0 Quarters out of Compliance	N	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorite (Aqua) Entry point	1.0	0.80	0.88	0.06-0.88	ppm	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorite (Aqua) Distribution	1.0	0.80	0.46	ND-0.46	ppm	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (Aqua)	14	8	2.50	0.00-2.50	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities.

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

Lead and Copper 2025-New Wilmington								
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Range of Tap Sampling Results	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0.95	0.13-50.00	ppb	1 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.254	0.0591-0.3710	ppm	0 out of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

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. New Wilmington 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 the New Wilmington Borough Office at 724-946-8167. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The New Wilmington Municipal Authority prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting our office at 724-946-8167 or at <https://nwboro.com/municipal-authority>

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity (Aqua)	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	0	99.96-100.00%	2025	N	Soil runoff

Violations: N/A

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems.

The fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. The data collected under UCMR 5 improves understanding of the prevalence and amount of 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in the nation's drinking water systems. All systems are required to report their data to EPA. The analytical results from UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) for drinking water.

For a summary of the UCMR results, tips for querying NCOD, and health effects information (including reference concentrations), please refer to the UCMR Occurrence Data webpage at: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/occurrence-data-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule> Where can consumers find UCMR results? <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder#data-finder>

Both New Wilmington and Aqua conducted unregulated contaminant monitoring as required by the USEPA during 2024. Contaminants in USEPA's current unregulated contaminant monitoring list include 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium.

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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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).