

Kennett Square Municipal Water Works

PWSID # 1150108

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

Your tap water met all but one U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. The Borough of Kennett Square vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. If you have a specific concern or question regarding this report, water conservation or water quality, you may contact Joseph Scalise during normal business hours at 610-444-6020. If you would like to contact Chester Water Authority please call their customer service Department at 1-800-793-2323.

Where does my water come from?

The water you drink comes from three (3) sources. Groundwater from the Borough's wells produces approximately 60% of your water and surface water from an interconnection with Chester Water Authority (CWA) which supplements the remainder from their Octoraro Treatment Plant. This report represents the water quality of both water sources.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information about LEAD

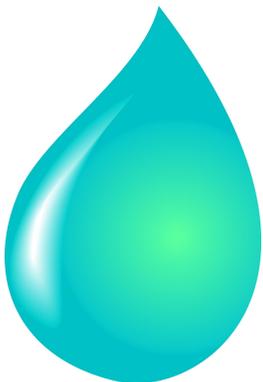
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Borough of Kennett Square is responsible for providing high quality 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>.

Is FLUORIDE in my water?

The Borough does not add fluoride to the potable water system however Chester Water Authority does add fluoride and there is a small amount of fluoride naturally contained in the water from our wells. Therefore, depending on where you are located in the distribution system, your water will have varying fluoride levels and the amount may vary depending on the day. Properties located in the southeast portion of the Borough will normally have the greatest levels of fluoride present in their water and properties in the north-east section of the Borough and along North Walnut Road in Kennett and East Marlborough Townships are expected to contain the lowest levels of fluoridated water.

Water Definitions and Abbreviations:

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
N/A: Not applicable
ND: Not detected
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
NTU (Nephelometric turbidity unit): a measure of water clarity.
ppm (parts per million): or one milligrams per liter (mg/L), or one in a million.
MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
ppb (parts per billion): or one micrograms per liter (µg/L), or one in a billion.
AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant in which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
TT: Treatment Technique



Drinking Water Quality

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the time frame indicated. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in this table represents results from the combination of water supplied by both Chester Water Authority and the Borough of Kennett Square except for the Entry Point Sample results. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

2015 Detected Results

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range of Results	Violation	Source of Substance
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	3.71	2.33 - 6.82	No	Source Water contaminant from fertilizer use
Nitrate in drinking water above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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 because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider						
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	average of 60	10.3	0 - 45	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	1.09	0.57-1.65	No	water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	average of 80	16.7	0 - 42.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM - Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.6	0 - 1.7	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM - Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	10.6	0 - 33.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM - Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.9	0 - 7.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM - Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.3	0.0 - 2.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	N/A	15	1.145	0 - 4.58	No	erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	N/A	30	0.852	0 - 1.36	No	erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 226 (pCi/L)	N/A	5	0.099	0 - 0.395	No	erosion of natural deposits
Radium - 228 (pCi/L)	N/A	5	0.103	0 - 0.41	No	erosion of natural deposits
Entry Point Contaminant (units)		Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Source of Substance
EP 101 Chlorine Residual (ppm)		0.75	0.51	0.51 - 1.68	No	water additive used to control microbes
EP 102 Chlorine Residual (ppm)		0.4	0	0 - 1.15	No	water additive used to control microbes

Most Recent Detected Results

Year - Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range of Results	Violation	Source of Substance
2014 - Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
2012 - Barium (ppb)	N/A	2	0.033	0.033	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2013 - Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.17	0.17	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth

Borough of Kennett Square Lead and Copper (2013) - Only required every 3 years

Substance	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile Value	Samples above AL	Violation	Source of Substance
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.127	0 of 20	No	Home Water Pipes
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0	0 of 20	No	Home Water Pipes

Drinking Water Quality

The table below shows the regulated substances that were detected in your drinking water in 2015. The CWA conducted more than 61,000 analyses in 2015 of the drinking water we supply and we are proud that the water we supplied complied with all EPA and PADEP contaminant limits. No MCLs or Treatment Techniques were exceeded. Please note that some data may be more than one year old because the PADEP allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration does not change frequently.

	MCLG	MCL	Result	Range of Results	Violation	Source of Substance	
Turbidity Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0.09	0.02 - 0.09	No	Soil Runoff	
Turbidity (NTU)	NA	TT = at least 95% of monthly samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	100%	NA	No	Soil Runoff	
Microbiological	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result		Violation	Source of Substance	
Total Coliforms	0	no more than 5% of monthly samples can be positive	0.8		No	Naturally present in the environment	
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	1		No*	Human and animal fecal waste	
*All follow up samples were negative for <i>E. coli</i> and therefore there was no violation.							
Inorganic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Source of Substance	
Barium ppm	2	2	0.02	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride ppm	2	2	0.92	ND - 0.92	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth	
Nickel ppb	NE	NE	1.6	NA	No	Corrosion from bronze and brass plumbing fixtures	
Nitrate ppm	10	10	8.2	1.2 - 8.2	No	Source water contaminant from fertilizer use	
Lead and Copper	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Samples > AL	Violation	Source of Substance	
Copper ppm (2014)	1.3	1.3	0.25	0	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing	
Lead ppb (2014)	0	15	12	5	No	Corrosion of Household Plumbing	
Entry Point Disinfection Residuals		Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Source of Substance	
Chloramine ppm		0.2	1.9	1.9 - 3.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Distribution Disinfection Residuals	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Source of Substance	
Chloramine ppm	4	4	2.5	1.6 - 2.5	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
Disinfection Byproducts	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Source of Substance	
Total Trihalomethanes ppb	NA	80	50	26 - 63	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Haloacetic Acids ppb	NA	60	40	12 - 73	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	MCLG	MCL	% Removal Required	% Removal Achieved	# Quarters Out of Compliance	Violation	Source of Substance
TOC ppm	NA	TT	25 - 45	37 - 60	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Synthetic Organic Chemicals	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Violation	Source of Substance	
Atrazine ppb	3	3	0.25	ND - 0.25	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	

CHESTER WATER AUTHORITY

Other 2015 Water Quality Data

This data is for all water pumped from the Chester Water Authority Octoraro Treatment Plant during 2015.



Substance	CWA Average	Unit
Alkalinity	56	ppm
Aluminum	24	ppb
Ammonia	0.6	ppm
Chloride	41	ppm
Conductivity	352	µmhos/cm @ 25 °C
Hardness	7.3	gpg
Iron	ND	ppb
Manganese	ND	ppb
pH	7.9	pH units
Phosphorus	28	ppb
Silica	4.7	ppm
Sodium	13	ppm
Total Solids	237	ppm
Sulfate	33	ppm

Educational Information:

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 (800-426-4791). 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. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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 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, 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 prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

WATER SAVING TIPS

1. Limit showers to 5 minutes.
2. Run only full loads of laundry.
3. Teach your children to turn off faucets tightly after each use.
4. Sweep, never hose a driveway.
5. Scrape dinner plates instead of rinsing.
6. Turn water off while brushing teeth.
7. Water the landscaping not the driveway and sidewalks.
8. Use dishwasher instead of sink.
9. Use shower warm up water for watering plants.
10. Check for leaks & make repairs.

10 TIPS TO PREVENT STORMWATER RUNOFF POLLUTION

1. Never dump anything down a storm drain
2. Keep your car tuned up
3. Pick up your pet's waste
4. Recycle used oil
5. Don't wash your car in the driveway
6. Avoid using pesticides
7. Compost your waste
8. Don't overwater your yard
9. Sweep your driveway (don't use a hose)
10. Be aware of your surroundings

If you witness any pollution, please call

Hydrant Flushing

The Borough will conduct hydrant flushing May 22nd through May 27th from 10:00 p.m. to 3:00 a.m. The high velocity of the water exiting the hydrants scours the pipes and may cause some fine particles or color in your water. This is normal, however you should run the water until it becomes clear again.

Hydrant flushing is necessary to assure that water stays fresh throughout the system, as well as cleans the pipes, exercises the water valves and hydrants, and allows us to find out if there are valves and hydrants which are not functioning properly.

