

Kennett Square Municipal Water Works

PWSID # 1150108

2019 Consumer Confidence Report

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.)

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, Borough Manager, during normal business hours by phone at 610-444-6020. If you would like to contact Chester Water Authority please call their customer service Department at 1-800-793-2323.

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 1-800-426-4791.

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 northeast 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.

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.

Kennett Square Municipal Water Works uses orthophosphates in the drinking water treatment process for corrosion prevention and to address the elevated concentration of lead in the tap water caused by corrosion.

Violation

Kennett Square Municipal Water Works received a violation due to late reporting of the chlorine residual results for the month of June 2019.

Drinking water in the Borough of Kennett Square is also supplied by Chester Water Authority. Please go to <https://chesterwater.com/wp-content/uploads/2020-03/CCR2019.pdf> for an electronic copy of thier 2019 report. Chester Water Customer Service Department is available at 610-876-8181 or visit www.chesterwater.com.

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants 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.

2019 Detected Results

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Result (mg/L, ppm)	Range of Results	Violation	Source of Substance
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	7.30	5.53-8.98	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	16.06	<1.0-48	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDLG 4	MRDL 4	0.97	0.97 - 1.35	No	water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	average of 80	19.2	1.2-46.9	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM - Bromoform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.0	<0.50-<0.50	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM - Chloroform (ppb)	N/A	N/A	14.2	0-42.8	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM - Bromodichloro-methane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	2.5	<0.5-4.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM - Chlorodibromo-methane (ppb)	N/A	N/A	0.4	<.5-1.6	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Entry Point Contaminant (units)		Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Source of Substance
EP 101 Chlorine Residual (ppm)		0.75	0.76	0.76-2.01	No	water additive used to control microbes
EP 102 Chlorine Residual (ppm)		0.4	0.05	0.05-1.43	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
2014 - Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.17	0.17	No	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
2016-Gross Alpha[pCi/L]	N/A	15	1.145	0 - 4.58	No	erosion of natural deposits
2016-Combined Uranium[pCi/L]	N/A	30	0.852	0 - 1.36	No	erosion of natural deposits
2016-Radium 226[pCi/L]	N/A	5	0.099	0 - 0.395	No	erosion of natural deposits
2016-Radium 228[pCi/L]	N/A	5	0.103	0 - 0.41	No	erosion of natural deposits
2018 - Antimony (ppb)	6	6	5	5	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants;ceramics;electronics;solder
2018 - Nickel (ppb)	N/A	N/A	7	7	No	Corrosion from bronze and brass plumbing fixtures
2018 - Total Phosphorous (ppm)			0.16	0.16	No	

2019 Lead and Copper Sample Results *(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	0.365	0 of 20	No	Home Water Pipes
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0	0 of 20	No	Home Water Pipes

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 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.

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. Kennett Square Municipal Water Works 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>.

Water Definitions and Abbreviations

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant in which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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.

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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.

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.

ppb (parts per billion): or one micrograms per liter (µg/L), or one in a billion.

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.