



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Naval Support Activity (NSA), Mechanicsburg, PA 2017

The Navy receives its drinking water from SUEZ in North America (formerly United Water Company (UWC) and The Pennsylvania American Water Company (PAWC), and then distributes it throughout Naval Support Activity-Mechanicsburg. The Pennsylvania American Water Company (PAWC) supplies water at the East Gate along Sporting Hill Road and at a connection to a water line behind the Home Depot, along the north property line of the base. This connection supplies treated water obtained from the Conodoguinet Creek. SUEZ Water provides water at the South Gate along Trindle Road which is treated water obtained from the Yellow Breeches Creek.

Attached is a copy of both The Pennsylvania American Water and Suez Companies 2017 Water Quality Report with a summary of where their water comes from, how it is treated to make it safe and healthy, and the results of water quality monitoring performed on a daily basis. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all water utilities produce and distribute water quality reports on an annual basis. We encourage you to review this report.

In addition to SUEZ in North America Water and Pennsylvania American Water requirements, the Navy takes additional actions to ensure drinking water quality at NSA-Mechanicsburg:

(a). Bacteriological Water Testing: During the reporting year CY2017, Public Works personnel collected coliform bacteria samples each month in various locations throughout the installation with results under the reporting limit. Additionally, Preventative Medicine personnel periodically conduct coliform sampling for food service ice machines with no adverse results.

(b). Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rules (DBPR) Testing: Regulatory required sampling began in December 2015 for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids, which are by-products of drinking water chlorination and disinfection. Quarterly results have consistently come back well below regulatory limits set forth in the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those undergoing cancer chemotherapy, people 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).

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 EPA's 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated 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 and residential uses.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which are naturally occurring.
- *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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

The point of contact for drinking water at NSA-Mech is Catherine Mulhearn. She can be reached at (717) 605-2179.

To view an electronic version of the Pennsylvania American Water Department's 2017 Consumer Confidence Report, go to their web site at <https://amwater.com/paaw/water-quality/water-quality-reports/mechanicsburg>

To view an electronic version of SUEZ in North America (formerly United Water Pennsylvania) Mechanicsburg Operation's 2017 Consumer Confidence Report, go to their website at <https://www.mysuezwater.com/water-in-my-area/water-quality-reports/17050>



WATER QUALITY REPORT



Mechanicsburg

Public Water Supply ID# PA7210029

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que 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 if needed.)

A Message from the Pennsylvania American Water President

Dear Valued Customer:

On behalf of all Pennsylvania American Water employees, I am pleased to report very good news about the quality of your drinking water. This annual Water Quality Report provides the results of local water testing between January and December 2017, and as you will see, we continue to supply your community with water that meets or surpasses all regulatory standards.

Water service from Pennsylvania American Water is an exceptional value. To deliver quality water to your tap, we employ a great deal of science, expertise, technology and infrastructure to bring water from the source, treat it and ensure it is clean and safe. In addition, our plant operators, water quality experts, engineers and maintenance crews work around the clock to make sure reliable water service is always there when you need it.

Delivering high-quality water service also requires significant investment to replace and upgrade aging pipe, equipment and facilities. **In 2017 alone, we invested nearly \$300 million in system improvements across the Commonwealth.**

Water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development and our overall quality of life. Every Pennsylvania American Water employee takes this responsibility very seriously and works hard to keep water flowing not only today but for the next generation. Please take the time to read this report and learn more about the source and quality of your drinking water.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey L. McIntyre
President, Pennsylvania American Water



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QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

Our Mark of Excellence

With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,900 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to an estimated 15 million people in 46 states and Ontario, Canada. American Water provides safe, clean, affordable and reliable water services to our customers to make sure we keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit amwater.com and follow American Water on [Twitter](#), [Facebook](#) and [LinkedIn](#).

Pennsylvania American Water, a subsidiary of American Water, is the largest investor-owned water utility in the state, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 2.4 million people.

We are once again proud to present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January through December 2017. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets or surpasses all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods of delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As regulations and drinking water standards become more stringent, it is our commitment to you to ensure compliance with these standards in an expeditious and cost-effective manner, while maintaining our objective of providing quality drinking water at an affordable price. We are pleased to tell you that our compliance with all state and federal drinking water laws remains exemplary. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please feel free to call our Customer Service Department at 1-800-565-7292.

Source Water Information

The Yellow Breeches and Conodoguinet Creeks are the sources of supply for the Greater Mechanicsburg service area. Pennsylvania American Water maintains one treatment facility utilizing the Yellow Breeches Creek and one treatment facility utilizing the Conodoguinet Creek. Combined, these treatment facilities are capable of producing a maximum of 20 million gallons of water per day (MGD).

The water supply is distributed for residential, commercial, and industrial use.

Protecting Your Water Source

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and Pennsylvania American Water completed an assessment for the drinking water sources for the Greater Mechanicsburg System in 2011. The water sources are considered most vulnerable to developed lands and agricultural activities. Storm water runoff contributes significantly to sediment, nutrients and chemical contaminants. Annual meetings are scheduled with stakeholders sharing our watershed with the focus on protecting our natural water supplies.

A copy of the completed Source Water Assessments may be obtained by following the link below or by calling Pennsylvania DEP at (717) 705-4732. Pennsylvania American Water encourages you to take an active part in protecting your water supply by participating in activities as they occur in your local area. If you are interested in learning more about Source Water Protection for your area, please contact the Water Quality Supervisor, Cody Cutler, at 717-774-2420 x2226

[Silver Spring Plant Source Water Assessment Link](#)

[West Shore \(Yellow Breeches Creek\) Assessment Link](#)

Other Water Quality Parameters of Interest

Is there lead in your water?

Although we regularly test lead levels in your drinking water, it is possible that lead and/or copper levels at your home are higher because of materials used in your plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated levels, run your faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using your water; use cold water for cooking, drinking, or making baby formula; use low lead containing faucets; and when replacing or working on pipes, use lead-free solder. Lead-based solders are illegal in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania American Water remains in full compliance with all of the requirements dealing with lead in drinking water.



How hard is your water?

Hardness is a measure of the concentration of two minerals naturally present in water – calcium and magnesium. High hardness levels cause soap not to foam as easily as it would at lower levels. Hardness levels range from 66 ppm to 190 ppm, or 4 to 11 grains per gallon of water.

How much sodium is in your water?

The sodium level is approximately 29 ppm.

What is the pH (acidity) range of your water?

Water in the distribution system averages 7.3 pH units. A pH of 7.0 is considered neutral, neither acidic nor basic.

Is there fluoride in your water?

Pennsylvania American Water adds fluoride to a level of approximately 0.7 ppm to assist in the prevention of dental cavities.

Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Program



In 2012, the Mechanicsburg system's West Shore Regional Water Treatment Plant, along with the Silver Spring Water Treatment Plant in 2000, were awarded the prestigious Director's Award – Treatment under the Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Program. The program is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, and other water related organizations. The award honors utilities for achieving operational excellence by voluntarily optimizing their treatment facility operations and adopting more stringent performance goals that those required by federal and state drinking water standards. We are proud to report that the Mechanicsburg System has met the voluntary goals of the program for 16 continuous years.

How to Contact Us

Additional copies of this report can be printed directly from this site (www.amwater.com/ccr/mechanicsburg.pdf) Questions can be presented to our Customer Service Department at 1-800-565-7292. Added information can be gathered by viewing the following links on the Internet:

[Pennsylvania American Water Web Page](#)

[Pa. Department of Environmental Protection Web Page](#)

[U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Web Page](#)

[Center for Disease Control and Prevention Web Page](#)

[American Water Works Association Web Page](#)

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Pennsylvania American Water's treatment processes are designed to reduce any such substances to levels well below any health concern and the processes are controlled to provide maximum protection against microbial and viral pathogens which could be naturally present in surface and groundwater. 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 call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

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 may 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.



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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 may result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 for advice from your health care provider.

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. Pennsylvania American Water 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 by following the link below:

[U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Web Page on Lead](#)

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the US. Although *Cryptosporidium* can be removed through commonly-used filtration methods, U.S. EPA issued a rule in 2006 that requires water systems with higher *Cryptosporidium* levels in their source water to provide additional treatment and to periodically sample the source water to ascertain current *Cryptosporidium* levels.

The Greater Mechanicsburg System monitored for *Cryptosporidium* in its source water in 2007 and sample results did not show a need to provide additional treatment at our plant. A second round of *Cryptosporidium* sampling began in 2015 and was completed in 2017.

The average level of *Cryptosporidium* found in the source water for the Greater Mechanicsburg System was 0.122 oocysts, indicating a slight change in the characteristics of the source water since 2007. However, results between 0.075 oocysts/L and 1.0 oocysts/L require plants to increase the level of treatment for *Cryptosporidium*. PAWC will be making upgrades to the disinfection system at our West Shore and Silver Spring treatment plants to address the increase in *Cryptosporidium* in our source water and to meet regulatory requirements.



How to Read This Table

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in **2017** or year prior. **MCL** shows the highest level of substance (contaminant) allowed. **MCLG** is the goal level for that substance (goal may be set lower than what is allowed). **Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** shows the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. **Typical Source** shows where the substance usually originates.

Unregulated substances are measured, but maximum allowed contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

Definitions of Terms Used in This Report

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- **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.
- **Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level:** The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.
- **MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** The level of 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 contamination.
- **NA:** Not applicable
- **ND:** Not detected
- **NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of the water.
- **pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** Measurement of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water.
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts water, or milligrams per liter.
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water, or micrograms per liter.
- **SS:** Single sample
- **TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **%:** means percent
- **90th Percentile:** The highest concentration of lead or copper in tap water that is exceeded by 10 percent of the sites sampled during a monitoring period. This value is compared to the lead and copper action levels (AL) to determine whether an AL has been exceeded.

Water Quality Statement

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements. For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2017. The Pennsylvania DEP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) set by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Pennsylvania DEP, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of each substance was present in the water.



Water Quality Results

Turbidity – A Measure of Clarity of the Water at the Treatment Facilities

Plant	Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measurement	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Silver Spring	Turbidity (NTU) ¹	2017	TT	NA	0.14	Yes	Soil runoff
West Shore Regional	Turbidity (NTU) ¹	2017	TT	NA	0.24	Yes	Soil runoff

¹ All turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples taken for compliance on a monthly basis.

Regulated Substances - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Nitrate (ppm)	2017	10	10	4.5	1.9 – 4.5	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	2.0	2.0	0.71	0.69 – 0.71	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Entry Point Disinfection Residual - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Plant	Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Minimum Disinfectant Residual Level Required	Lowest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Silver Spring	Total Chlorine (ppm)	2017	0.2	.71	.71 – 2.88	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
West Shore Regional	Total Chlorine (ppm)	2017	0.2	1.5	1.5 – 3.71	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Total Organic Carbon Removal - Measured within the Water Treatment Facilities

Plant	Substance (units)	Year Sampled	TT	Percent Removal Required	Percent Removal Achieved	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Silver Spring	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (% removal) ²	2017	Meet EPA Removal Requirements	0-35	45-57	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
West Shore Regional	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (% removal) ²	2017	Meet EPA Removal Requirements	0-35	42-51	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

² Adequate removal of TOC may be necessary to control the unwanted formation of chlorinated by-products. Naturally occurring organic matter present in the source water can react with the disinfectants used at the treatment facility to form these by-products.



Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0	32	2	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	1.3	32	0.24	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Other Compounds - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest LRAA	Range ⁴ Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) ³	2017	80	NA	91	14 – 91	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) ³	2017	60	NA	39	9 – 39	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection

³ Highest localized running annual average for individual sample points

⁴ Range represents sampling at individual sample points

Disinfectant Residual - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Result	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2017	4	4	2.0	1.5 – 2.0	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes



Unregulated Substances – Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL / MCLG	Sample Location	Average Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Use or Environmental Source
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	Not Regulated	Treatment Facility	31	26 – 35	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide
			Distribution System	35	31 – 38	
Chromium 6 or Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	2014	Not Regulated	Treatment Facility	0.16	0.11 – 0.2	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation
			Distribution System	0.17	0.16 – 0.18	
Strontium (ppb)	2014	Not Regulated	Treatment Facility	111	95 – 127	Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions
			Distribution System	160	154 – 166	



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Substances expected in drinking water

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- 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.
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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. SUEZ 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>.

To learn more about lead, please visit <http://www.mysuezwater.com> or <http://www.epa.gov/lead>

Information about Nitrate

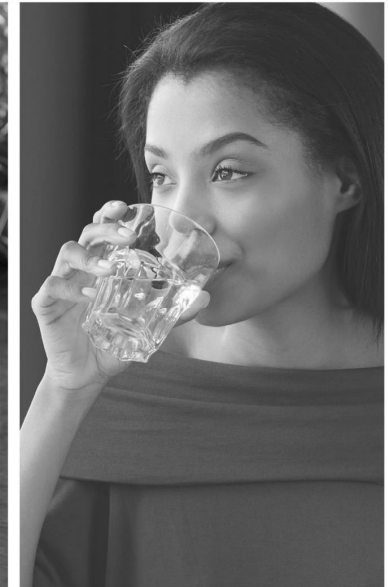
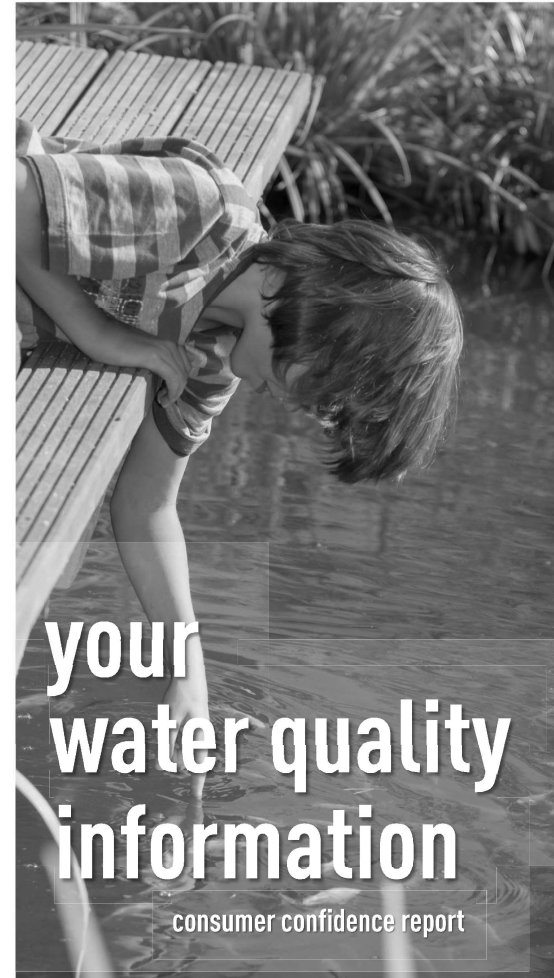
Nitrate in drinking water at levels about 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health provider.

Information about Haloacetic Acid

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Information about Sodium

The EPA guidance level for sodium is 20 mg/L for public drinking water systems. Though not regulated, the guidance level was developed for those individuals restricted to total sodium intake of 500 mg/day. Although it does not apply to the entire population, this sodium level is a health concern for certain individuals. SUEZ analyzes for sodium monthly at our Market Street Water Treatment Plant. Sodium has been detected at a range of 25 mg/L to 57 mg/L.



SUEZ | Mechanicsburg Operations

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.)

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 our Customer Service Department at 888-299-8972. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

This system is reporting under PWSID # 7210028

SUEZ

4211 East Park Circle
P.O. Box 4151
Harrisburg, PA 17111

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE

REPORT

PWSID # 7210028
2017 ANNUAL DRINKING
WATER QUALITY REPORT

issued june 2018
SUEZ | Mechanicsburg Operations



our commitment to you



Dear Customer,

At SUEZ, our goal is to provide you with water that meets or surpasses standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). Suez regularly tests your water to assure compliance with these standards and the results are on file with PADEP. We work 365 days a year to provide customers with high quality water and dependable customer service.

Thank you for taking the time to review your 2017 Consumer Confidence Report and the important information it contains regarding the quality of your water. If you have any questions about this report, please contact our Customer Service Department at 888-299-8972 or 717-564-3662.

Sincerely,

John Hollenbach
General Manager and Vice President
Pennsylvania Operations

Who are we?

SUEZ serves a population of over 166,000 people in portions of eight Pennsylvania counties and provides drinking water, wastewater and waste collection service to over 7 million people in North America on a daily basis. In addition to owning and operating regulated utilities, Suez operates municipal systems through public-private partnerships and contract agreements.

Where does your water come from?

SUEZ owns and operates two water treatment plants in the Mechanicsburg area. The Richard C. Rabold Water Treatment Plant draws source water from the Yellow Breeches Creek, a surface supply with a 200-square-mile watershed. Source groundwater, drawn from a 115-foot well in the Borough of Mechanicsburg, provides the supply for our Market Street Water Treatment Plant. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) completed a Source Water Assessment for SUEZ' Mechanicsburg well in 2003. The assessment pertains to the groundwater basin that provides water to the Mechanicsburg well. The Source Water Assessment for Mechanicsburg's well indicated that the source sensitivity to contamination of the well is high because volatile organic compounds have been detected in the groundwater in this area. The water source is most vulnerable to potential contamination from the following: auto repair shops, construction, furniture refinishing, gas stations and manufacturing. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment & Protection web page at <http://www.e-library.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045>. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at PADEP Southcentral Regional Office, at 717-705-4732.

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 disinfectant to control microbial contamination.

ppb (parts per billion or ug/L) – The equivalent of one second in 32 years.

ppm (parts per million or mg/L) – The equivalent of one second in 12 days.

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

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit Y – Yes N – No NA - not applicable ≤ - This means "less than or equal to"

Monitoring your water

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to USEPA and PADEP regulations. The following tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017. PADEP 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.

2017 Water Quality Results

TURBIDITY	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
EP 101 Turbidity ≤ 1 NTU ¹	TT	NA	0.29	0.01 – 0.29	NTU	N	Soil Runoff
EP 101 Turbidity ≤ 0.3 NTU ²	TT	NA	100	NA	%	N	Soil Runoff
EP 102 Turbidity ≤ 1 NTU ¹	TT	NA	0.10	0.01 – 0.10	NTU	N	Soil Runoff
EP 102 Turbidity ≤ 0.3 NTU ²	TT	NA	100	NA	%	N	Soil Runoff

¹TT requires no single measurement greater than 1 NTU; highest measurement reported.

²TT requires at least 95% of monthly samples to be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU; lowest monthly percentage reported. *Turbidity is a measure of the clarity or cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.*

INORGANIC CHEMICALS Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Barium (2015 EP 102)	2	2	0.08	0.04 - 0.08	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (EP101)	2	2	1.6	0.2 – 1.6	ppm	N	Treatment Process
Fluoride (EP102)	2	2	1.7	0.3 – 1.7	ppm	N	Treatment Process
Nitrate*	10	10	5.3	1.5 – 5.3	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
Selenium (2015, 2017)	50	50	6.8	ND – 6.8	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits

*See Nitrate section on the back of this report for additional information

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	Samples > AL	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Copper (2016)	1.3	1.3	0.2	ppm	0 out of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (2016)	15	0	2	ppb	1 out of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS	MCLG	MCL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Tetrachloroethylene	0	5	1.3	ND – 1.3	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum factories and dry cleaners

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene EP 101	50	50	0.3	0 – 0.3	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.

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DISTRIBUTION DISINFECTION RESIDUAL							
	MRDLG	MRDL	Highest Result	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Chlorine	4	4	1.3	0.9 – 1.3	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTION RESIDUAL						
	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Chlorine EP 101	0.2	0.6	0.6 – 2.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine EP 102	0.2	0.7	0.7 – 3.1	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS							
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Average Result	Range of Results	Units	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
Total Trihalomethanes	80	NA	60	12 – 102	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids*	60	NA	63	19 – 121	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination

*See Haloacetic acid section on the back of this report for additional information

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)							
Contaminant	MCL	MCL G	% Removal Required	% Removal Achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Likely Source
TOC*	TT	NA	0 - 25	28 - 39	0	N	Naturally Present in the Environment

*Source water TOC < 2.0 ppm; therefore, no removal required. Alternative compliance criteria (ACC) used to determine ratio.

SOURCE WATER ANALYSIS						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Source	Range of Detects	Units	Likely Source
Cryptosporidium*	TT	0	Yellow Breeches Creek	ND - 0.1	Oocysts	Naturally present in the environment

Cryptosporidium

The U.S. EPA issued a rule that requires public water systems to monitor their source waters for the presence of Cryptosporidium. Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the U.S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immune compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at a greater risk of developing life threatening illness. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may spread through means other than drinking water. Systems with higher levels of Cryptosporidium in the source waters will need to provide additional treatment. Monitoring of the Yellow Breeches Creek and the Market Street Well in 2016 and 2017 indicated that the organism was present in low levels. We will continue to monitor the source waters for the presence of Cryptosporidium in 2018 and will provide additional treatment if required by regulation.