

2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
REYNOLDS WATER COMPANY
724-646-1144
PWS ID #6430057

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 or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

This report shows the quality of the water supplied to you. If you have any questions about this report or concerning Reynolds Water Company, please contact **Bradley R. Gosser, Executive Director/Vice President at the Business Office at 724-646-1144 or email bgosser@greenvillereynolds.com.**

OUR WATER SOURCE

Water supplied to you is drawn from BIG RUN, a tributary of the Shenango River. (During extreme dry conditions, we may draw water directly from the Shenango River.) Water is subsequently treated, filtered, and disinfected before entering the distribution system.

A Source Water Assessment of our water sources was completed by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in 2003. The Assessment determined that our water sources are potentially susceptible to contamination by various sources – road de-icing; potential spills along transportation corridors; railroads; bridges; accidental releases/spills of petroleum products from boating activities on the Pymatuning Reservoir; accidental spill or disposal of products/byproducts from auto repair shops; runoff from agricultural fields, golf courses, lawn care, and residential areas; and regulated discharges and overflow from packaging plants and wastewater treatment plants. Overall, our sources have little to moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report is available on the *Source Water Assessment* web page at: <http://www.dep.state.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those 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 1-800-426-4791.

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, 2024**. The State allows us to monitor 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 Water Drinking Act**.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and DEP prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 EPA's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

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.

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

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (Mg/L)

SS – Single Sample

CDC – Center for Disease Control

CCR – Consumer Confidence Reports

DEP – Department of Environmental Protection

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

LEAD AND COPPER (Test were conducted in 2022)								
Contaminant	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Range of sampling results	Units	# of Sites above AL of Total sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2022)	0.015	N/A	0.001	0.0004-0.0021	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of Household Plumbing
Copper (2022)	1.3	1.3	0.107	0.0054-0.1550	ppb	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of Household Plumbing

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially in pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with water service lines and home plumbing. Reynolds Water Company 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your 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>. **Testing at the tap is the only way to measure the lead levels in your home or workplace.** If you choose to have your tap water tested, be sure to use a properly certified laboratory. Testing usually costs between \$20 and \$200. To locate a certified laboratory, call the EPA at 717-346-7200 or write to them at Bureau of Laboratories, 2575 Interstate Drive, Harrisburg PA 17110-9332.

TURBIDITY						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y / N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT = 2.0 for a single measurement	N/A	1.78	04/03/2024	N	Soil Run-Off
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	2024	N	

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indication of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y / N	Sources of contamination
Barium	2	N/A	0.0167	SS	ppb	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	4	4	2.64	1.23-2.64	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5	60	N/A	81.4	15.7-81.4	ppb	N	A by-product when chlorine is added to drinking water
Nitrate	10	10	0.40	SS	ppm	N	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs	80	N/A	93.9	29.3-93.9	ppb	N	A by-product when chlorine is added to drinking water

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Numbers of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y / N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	15% - 50%	16.5%-75.6%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.20	0.94	0.94-3.5	ppm	06/24/2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes

NOTES ABOUT THE TABLES:

All data are from tests conducted in 2024.

VIOLATIONS

Reynolds Water System received a late reporting violation on Total Chlorine for the period beginning 02/04/2024 through 02/10/2024. Additionally, a late reporting violation was received on Turbidity for March 2024. Reynolds Water System has achieved compliance for both late reportings. No action by consumers was needed and no alternative water supply was required.

Educational Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, streams, lakes, 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 the urban 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 run-off, and residential uses
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, could come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities
- Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the U. S. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent 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 can cause 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 are at 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 be spread through means other than drinking water.

REYNOLDS WATER COMPANY

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