



2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Lake Scranton

Public Water Supply ID# PA2359008



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



At Pennsylvania American Water, our customers are at the center of everything we do. That’s why we work 24 hours a day, seven days a week to protect our water supplies and provide our communities with safe, clean tap water that meets or surpasses drinking water standards. We care about protecting our precious water resources, and we invest millions of dollars in technology and equipment to test and monitor our drinking water supplies.

I am pleased to share with you another excellent report on the quality of your drinking water. As you read through this annual water quality information, you will see that we continue to supply high quality drinking water to keep your life flowing.

Last year, we invested \$366 million to upgrade our water and wastewater treatment and pipeline systems across the Commonwealth. That means we invested more than \$500 for every one of our water and wastewater customers in 2019 alone. These investments allowed us to improve water quality, water pressure and service reliability for our customers.

We take water quality so seriously that 33 of our water treatment plants have been nationally recognized with Directors Awards from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) Partnership for Safe Water program for surpassing federal and state drinking water standards. And, we remain committed to protecting our sources of drinking water. We utilize advanced technology and detection methods that are paving the way for source water protection across the country.

In the fall of 2019, we completed our lead and copper sampling program, which is required every three years by the EPA. This effort included collecting 1,300 water samples from homes across the Commonwealth – above and beyond the 15,000 water samples we collect across our systems throughout the year for other routine testing. I am proud to share that all of our systems meet state and federal regulations for lead and copper, which demonstrates that our corrosion control treatment continues to be effective in protecting our customers’ health.

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QUALITY. ONE MORE WAY WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

We hope our commitment to you and our passion for water shines through in this report detailing the source and quality of your drinking water in 2019. We will continue to work to keep your life flowing – today, tomorrow and for future generations.

Proud to be your local water service provider,



F. Michael Doran
Senior Vice President, Mid-Atlantic Division &
President, Pennsylvania American Water

Our Mark of Excellence

With a history dating back to 1886, American Water Works Company, Inc. (NYSE: AWK) is the largest and most geographically diverse U.S. publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 6,800 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 help keep their lives flowing. For more information, visit www.amwater.com and follow American Water on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn.

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

Your Drinking Water Supply

The raw drinking water supply is a combination of surface water and groundwater sources. The surface water sources are the surface waters Williams Bridge, Lake Scranton, Elmhurst, Curtis, Dunmore #1, Dunmore #3, Dunmore #4, Dunmore #7 and Hollister Reservoirs. Nine active groundwater wells supplement the intakes. They are located several miles northwest of the Lake Scranton treatment plant which is located in Roaring Brook Township. Learn more about local waterways at <https://watersgeo.epa.gov/mywaterway> and groundwater conditions at <https://water.usgs.gov/ogw>.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) completed a source water assessment for the Lake Scranton System in 2002 to meet Federal requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The study looked at the drainage area and ranked its vulnerability to contamination. The water supplies are considered vulnerable to roadway pollutants, storm water runoff from residential and industrial/commercial areas, and pipelines. DEP ranked the susceptibility high because the surface water supplies are above the ground and exposed. To get a copy of the assessment, contact DEP at (717) 705-4732 or visit: <http://www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/>

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) completed a source water assessment for the Abington Well System in 2003 to meet Federal requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The study looked at the drainage area and ranked its vulnerability to contamination. The water supplies are considered vulnerable to underground petroleum storage tanks, auto repair shops



and industrial and commercial activities. To get a copy of the assessment, contact DEP at (717) 705-4732 or visit: <http://www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/>

Protecting Your Drinking Water Supply

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect our shared water resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government agencies and organizations. Everyone who lives, works, and plays in the area has a role and stake in clean water supplies.

What Can You Do? Quality drinking water starts upstream. Everyone can help maintain and improve drinking water supplies through the following actions:

- Dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints at proper waste collection sites. Materials can impact water ways if poured down the drain, flushed down the toilet, or dumped on the ground. Contact your county waste authority to find out how to dispose of these materials properly.
- Check for leaks from automobiles and heating fuel tanks. Clean up any spills using an absorbent material like cat litter. Sweep up the material and put it in a sealed bag in the trash.
- Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.
- Look for local opportunities to take part in watershed activities.
- Report any spills, illegal dumping or suspicious activity to DEP here: <https://www.dep.pa.gov/About/ReportanIncident/Pages/default.aspx>

What Are We Doing? Our vision is *Clean Water for Life*. Our priority is to provide reliable, quality drinking water for our customers. The source of supply is an important part of that mission. We work to understand and reduce potential risks to your drinking water supply.

We have developed a Source Water Protection Plan under the Pennsylvania Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program (SWPTAP). This is a voluntary program to identify and address potential threats to drinking water supplies. Stakeholder involvement is an important part of the program. We partner with DEP to host annual meetings to review progress on the plan with stakeholders. We also welcome input on the plan or local water supplies through our online feedback [form](#).

Here are a few of the efforts underway to protect our shared water resources:

- **Community Involvement:** We have a proactive public outreach program to help spread the word and get people involved. This includes school education, contests, and other community activities. For more information, visit: <https://amwater.com/paaw/news-community/community-involvement>
- **Environmental Grant Program:** Each year, we fund projects that improve water resources in our local communities. In 2019, organizations received grant funds totaling around \$40,000 for local watershed projects. For more information on the program, visit: <https://amwater.com/paaw/news-community/environmental-grant-program>.
- **Pharmaceutical Collection:** We sponsor drop box locations across the Commonwealth for residents to safely dispose of unwanted drugs for free. This helps keep pharmaceutical



products from entering water supplies. For drop box locations near you, visit: <https://amwater.com/paaw/water-quality/pharmaceuticals-and-drinking-water>.

To learn more about your water supply and local activities, please contact the regional Source Water Protection Lead, Kristi English at 717-550-1508.

Partnership for Safe Drinking Water Program

In 2000, the Lake Scranton water treatment facility was awarded the prestigious Director's Award under the Partnership for Safe Water program. The program is administered by the EPA, the DEP, and other water related organizations. The award honors water utilities for achieving operational excellence, by voluntarily optimizing their treatment facility operations and adopting more stringent performance goals than those required by federal and state drinking water standards. We are proud to report that our employees have maintained those standards every year through 2019.



How to Contact Us

Additional copies of this report can be printed directly from this site at www.amwater.com/ccr/scranton.pdf.

Additional information can be gathered by calling our Customer Service Department at 1-800-565-7292 or by viewing the following information on the Internet:

[Pennsylvania American Water Web Page](#)

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

[United States Environmental Protection Agency Web Page](#)

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

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

[American Water Works Association Web Page](#)

Other Water Quality Parameters of Interest

Does your water contain nitrates?

PAW's normal range of nitrate levels is well below the MCL of 10 ppm. Nitrates enter the water supply from fertilizers used on farms and natural erosion of deposits in the watershed.

Levels above 10 ppm are a health risk for infants under six months of age and can cause blue baby syndrome. Check with your physician if you have questions.

Is there lead in your water?

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 at [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Web Page on Lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead). For additional information, please review our Lead and Drinking Water Fact Sheet at <https://amwater.com/paaw/water-quality/lead-and-drinking-water>.

Pennsylvania American Water is currently updating our customer records to identify homes with lead service lines and homes with copper pipes and lead solder installed between 1983 and 1988. If your home meets these criteria or you're not sure, please contact Emery Yurko at 570-457-1550 Ext. 4 or email at emery.yurko@amwater.com to schedule a free evaluation of the plumbing material. You may qualify for free lead and copper testing of your 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 from the Lake Scranton Area Water Purification Plant range from 20 ppm to 46 ppm, or 1.2 to 2.7 grains per gallon of water. Hardness levels from the Abington Area wells range from 118 ppm to 496 ppm, or 7 to 29 grains per gallon of water.

How much sodium is in your water?

The sodium level is approximately 13 ppm from the Lake Scranton Area Water Purification Plant and ranges from 16 ppm to 189 ppm from the Abington Area wells. (Refer to the sodium language on page 6).

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

Water in the distribution system averages 7.2 pH units. A pH of 7.0 is considered neutral, neither acidic nor basic.

Is there fluoride in your water?

PAW does not add fluoride to your water supply.

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 below any health concern and the processes are controlled to provide 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 EPA'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 and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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.

The source of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes 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, 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 may also, 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.

Sodium

Although the amount of sodium in drinking water is insignificant compared to the sodium normally consumed in the average diet, it does become a concern to people on low sodium diets recommending less than 20 ppm intake from drinking water. High levels of salt intake may be associated with hypertension in some individuals. To reduce the risks of adverse health effects due to sodium, consult a physician or registered dietitian to plan a healthy diet that reduces the sodium content in your total food intake.

Cryptosporidium

From April of 2015 through March of 2017, monthly cryptosporidium monitoring was conducted on the raw source water for the Lake Scranton Water Treatment Plant as part of the Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2ESWTR). There were no cryptosporidium detections in the Lake Scranton Reservoir. As a result of this monitoring, no additional treatment is required for the Lake Scranton Water Treatment Plant.



Cryptosporidium must be ingested for it to cause disease, and may be transmitted through means other than drinking water. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. These symptoms can also be the result of different food related organisms, flu or ingesting untreated water such as while swimming in lakes or reservoirs. Most healthy individuals are able to overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people living with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk. These people should seek advice 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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 (also beta particles).

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.

>: means greater than.

<: means less than.

≤: means less than or equal to.

≥: means greater than or equal to.



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 level (AL) to determine whether an AL has been exceeded.

How to Read This Table

Starting with a **Substance**, read across. **Year Sampled** is usually in 2019 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). **Highest Amount Detected** represents the measured amount (less is better). **Range** tells the highest and lowest amounts measured. A **Yes** under **Compliance Achieved** means the amount of the substance met government requirements. **Typical Source** tells where the substance usually originates.

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

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 the results of the testing of your drinking water during 2019. The 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.

Water Quality Results

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

| Plant | Substance (units) | Year Sampled | MCLG | MCL | Highest Single Measurement or Lowest Monthly % of Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
|---------------|------------------------------|--------------|------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Lake Scranton | Turbidity (NTU) ¹ | 2019 | NA | TT= 1 NTU for a single measurement | 0.11 | Yes | Soil runoff |
| | | | | TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU | 100% | Yes | |

¹ Turbidity serves as an indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration process

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) – A measure of the removal of TOC at the Lake Scranton Plant

| Substance (units) | Year Sampled | MCL | MCLG | Range of Removal Required (%) | Range of Removal Achieved (%) | Number of Quarters Out of Compliance | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| TOC Removal Efficiency (%) | 2019 | TT | NA | ≥ 35 | 41 - 57 | 0 | Yes | Naturally present in the environment |



Chlorine – Measured on the Water Leaving the Lake Scranton Plant

| Substance (units) | Year Sampled | Minimum Disinfectant Residual Level | Lowest Amount Detected | Range Low - High | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Chlorine Residual (ppm) ² | 2019 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 – 3.0 | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |

² All chlorine readings were above the treatment technique requirement of not less than 0.2 ppm for more than 4 hours on water supplied to the distribution system.

Ground Water Disinfectant Residuals - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

| Entry Point | Year Sampled | Units | DEP Approved Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Range of Results | Below Required Minimum Residual More Than 4-Hours | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
|-------------|--------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 104 | 2019 | ppm | 0.30 | 0.55 – 2.0 | No | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 106 | 2019 | ppm | 0.70 | 1.00 – 1.95 | No | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 107 | 2019 | ppm | 0.70 | 0.85 – 2.30 | No | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 108 | 2019 | ppm | 0.20 | 0.70 – 2.04 | No | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 109 | 2019 | ppm | 0.75 | 0.87 – 1.80 | No | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 110 | 2019 | ppm | 0.40 | 0.80 – 2.00 | No | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 112 | 2019 | ppm | 0.40 | 0.77 – 1.72 | No | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| 113 | 2019 | ppm | 0.80 | 0.92 – 2.04 | No | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |

Disinfectant Residual - Measured in the Distribution System

| Substance (units) | Year Sampled | MRDL | MRDLG | Highest Amount Detected ⁴ | Range Low - High | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------|-------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Chlorine (ppm) ³ | 2019 | 4 | 4 | 2.12 | 1.23 – 2.12 | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |

³ MRDL (maximum residual disinfectant level) applies. Routine samples were collected monthly with the results from all locations averaged each month.

⁴ Highest monthly average for individual sample points



Regulated Substances - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

| Substance (units) | Year Sampled | MCLG | MCL | Highest Amount Detected | Range Low - High | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|-----|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Barium (ppm) | 2018 | 2 | 2 | 0.9 | ND – 0.9 | Yes | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm) | 2019 | 10 | 10 | 2.75 | 0.22 - 2.75 | Yes | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Tetrachloroethylene (ppb) | 2019 | 0 | 5 | 1.4 | ND – 1.4 | Yes | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Trichloroethylene (ppb) | 2019 | 0 | 5 | 3.8 | ND – 3.8 | Yes | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories |
| Uranium (ppb) | 2017 | 0 | 30 | 3 | 1 – 3 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2018 | 2 | 2 | 0.11 | ND – 0.11 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth, discharges from aluminum and fertilizer factories |

Other Contaminants measured on water leaving the treatment facilities

| Substance | Year Sampled | MCLG | MCL | Highest Amount Detected | Range | Typical Source |
|--------------|--------------|------|-----|-------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nickel (ppm) | 2018 | NA | NA | 0.065 | ND – 0.065 | Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of bronze plumbing fixtures |

Regulated Compounds (Measured in the Distribution Systems)

| Substance (units) | Year Sampled | MCLG | MCL | Results | Range Low - High | Compliance Achieved | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|------|-----|---------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) ⁵ | 2019 | NA | 80 | 74 | 21 - 112 | Yes | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) ⁵ | 2019 | NA | 60 | 46 | 13 - 59 | Yes | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

⁵ Stage 2 Disinfection By-Product Rule: The Range represents the sampling results of all distribution system locations in 2019. The results are the highest quarterly running annual average of the individual sample locations which are used to determine compliance with the MCL.



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) | 2019 | 15 | 0 | 51 | 2 | 2 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2019 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 51 | 0.271 | 0 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER NOTICE OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING (UCMR3)

Our water system conducted monitoring for several unregulated contaminants in 2014 and 2015. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should be regulated. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in discussing the results please contact Emery Yurko at 570-457-1550 x 4.

Unregulated Compounds (UCMR3) (Measured on the water leaving the treatment facilities and in the distribution system) ⁶

| Substance (units) | Year Sampled | Average | Range Low - High | Typical Source |
|--------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Strontium (ppb) | 2014 & 2015 | 32 (Lake Scranton) | 26 – 34 | Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions |
| | | 1,267 (Abington Well System) | 280 – 4,351 | |
| Chlorate (ppb) | 2014 | ND (Lake Scranton) | ND | Agricultural defoliant or desiccant; disinfection by-product; and used in production of chlorine dioxide |
| | | 182 (Abington Well System) | ND - 570 | |
| Bromomethane (ppb) | 2014 | 0.03 | ND – 0.3 | Halogenated alkane; occurs as a gas, and used as a fumigant on soil before planting, on crops after harvest, on vehicles and buildings, and for other specialized purposes |



| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Total Chromium (ppb) ⁷ | 2014 & 2015 | 0.2 | ND – 1.2 | Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or chromium -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation |
| Chromium 6 or Hexavalent Chromium (ppb) | 2014 | 0.06 | ND – 0.13 | Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium -3 or chromium -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation |
| 1,4 dioxane (ppb) ⁸ | 2014 | 0.01 | ND – 0.12 | Cyclic aliphatic ether; used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, cosmetics and shampoos |
| Vanadium (ppb) ⁸ | 2014 | 0.02 | ND – 0.4 | Naturally-occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst |
| Cobalt (ppb) ⁸ | 2014 | 0.05 | ND – 1.3 | Naturally-occurring element found in the earth's crust and at low concentrations in seawater, and in some surface and groundwater; cobaltous chloride was formerly used in medicine and as a germicide |
| 4-androstene-3,17-dione (ppb) ⁸ | 2014 | 0.00005 | ND – 0.001 | Steroidal hormone naturally produced in the human body; and used as an anabolic steroid and a dietary supplement |

⁶ Substances were monitored under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3). MCLs and MCLGs are not established for these compounds.

⁷ Total Chromium, a regulated contaminant, was detected in 2014 & 2015 during sampling for the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3). UCMR3 required sampling of both the water leaving the treatment facilities and in the distribution system.

⁸ The average result of all samples analyzed for this substance is less than the analytical method's minimum reporting level for an individual sample result. This is due to the high number of samples in which the substance was not detected.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER NOTICE OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING (UCMR4)

In the fourth quarter 2019 our Scranton Area water system conducted the EPA UCMR4 AM1 and AM2 monitoring for several unregulated contaminants. The Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should be regulated. Quarterly monitoring of these contaminants will continue through the third quarter of 2020. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. The contaminants detected are summarized below. If you are interested in discussing the results, please contact Emery Yurko at 570-457-1550 x4.

Unregulated Compounds - (Measured on Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities and in the Distribution System)

| Substance (units) ⁹ | Year Sampled | Average | Range Low - High | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------|------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Total HAA5 ¹⁰ (Haloacetic acids) (ppb) | 2019 | 28.6 | 19 - 34 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |



| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Total HAA6Br ¹⁰ (Brominated Haloacetic acids) (ppb) | 2019 | 7.8 | 6.3 – 9.9 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total HAA9 ¹⁰ (Combined Total HAA5 and Total HAA6Br) (ppb) | 2019 | 35.9 | 26 – 42 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Germanium (ppb) | 2019 | <0.30 | ND – 0.32 | Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; a byproduct of zinc ore processing; used in infrared optics, fiber-optic systems, electronics and solar applications. |
| 2-Propen-1-ol (ppb) | 2019 | <0.50 | ND – 0.51 | Used in the production of flavorings, perfumes and other chemicals. |
| Manganese (ppb) | 2019 | 36.2 | 1.2 - 110 | Naturally-occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient |

⁹ Substances were monitored under the Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4); Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLG) are not currently established for these substances. Total HAA5 is currently regulated but was also monitored under the UCMR4 as required. The compliance results for Total HAA5 are summarized in the Regulated Substances table on Page 10.

¹⁰ Range and average results are from samples collected at Stage 2 Disinfection-By-Product Rule sample locations in the distribution system.

