# 2015 Consumer Confidence Report Data WRIGHTSTOWN WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 40504640

## Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Travis Coenen at (920) 532-0434.

Village of Wrightstown Fluoride Residual Notice This is a notice to alert you about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities; however, children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by the Village of Wrightstown Water Utility has a naturally occurring fluoride concentration of 2.3 mg/l. Dental fluorosis may result in a brown staining and / or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine years of age should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of permanent teeth. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. You may also want to contact your family dentist about the proper use by young children of fluoride containing products. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/l of fluoride (United States E.P.A. drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of the cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call Travis Coenen at the Village of Wrightstown Public Works & Utility Department at 532-0434. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from the drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units you can call NSF International at 1-877-8-673-4357, or visit WWW.NSF.ORG. Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

## Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality

If you want to learn more or have questions you are welcome to attend the Village of Wrightstown Board of Trustees meeting every first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00pm, at the Village Hall community room located at 352 High Street.

## Health 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 safe drinking water hotline (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 systems 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 Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

## Source(s) of Water

| Source ID | Source | Depth (in feet) | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Groundwater | 635 | Active |
| 4 | Groundwater | 665 | Active |

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Travis Coenen at (920) 532-0434.

## Educational Information

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 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

## Definitions

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| 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. |
| MFL | million fibers per liter |

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| MRDL | Maximum residual disinfectant level: 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. |
| MRDLG | Maximum residual disinfectant 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. |
| mrem/year | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units |
| pCi/l | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| ppm | parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) |
| ppb | parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter |
| TCR | Total Coliform Rule |
| TT | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

# Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

## Disinfection Byproducts

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2015) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAA5 (ppb) | D-5 | 60 | 60 | 5 | 5 | | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) | D-5 | 80 | 0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

## Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2015) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARIUM (ppm) | | 2 | 2 | 0.006 | 0.000 - 0.006 | 7/28/2014 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2015) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLUORIDE (ppm) | | 4 | 4 | 2.4 | 2.3 - 2.4 | 7/28/2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| SODIUM (ppm) | | n/a | n/a | 25.12 | 13.46 - 25.12 | 7/28/2014 | No | n/a |

| Contaminant (units) | Action Level | MCLG | 90th Percentile Level Found | # of Results | Sample Date (if prior to 2015) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COPPER (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.7350 | 0 of 10 results were above the action level. | 7/22/2014 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD (ppb) | AL=15 | 0 | 1.00 | 0 of 10 results were above the action level. | 7/22/2014 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

## Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2015) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. R & U (pCi/l) | | 15 | 0 | 10.3 | 5.7 - 10.3 | 7/28/2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l) | | 5 | 0 | 3.3 | 2.7 - 3.3 | 7/28/2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a) | | n/a | n/a | 10.3 | 5.7 - 10.3 | 7/28/2014 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

# Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule(UCMR 3) Data Report
# Assessment Monitoring

PWS 1D/Name **W14050464** **Wrightstown Waterworks**

Sample Event Code/Sample Schedule **SE1** **April, 2013**

Facility ID/Name **90001** **Well #2**

Sample Point ID/Type/Name **EP001** **EP W-2**

Disinfectant Type' **CLOF**

| Sample Kit ID | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101079P | EPA 200.8 | chromium | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 | |
| 101079P | EPA 200.8 | cobalt | 4/15/2013 | <1 | |
| 101079P | EPA 200.8 | germanium | 4/15/2013 | <1 | |
| 101079P | EPA 200:8 | manganese | 4/15/2013 | | =41.843 |
| 101079P | EPA 200.8 | molybdenum | 4/15/2013 | =4.42 | |
| 101079P | EPA 200.8 | strontium | 4/15/2013 | | =20949.04 |
| 101079P | EPA 200.8 | tellurium | 4/15/2013 | <1 | |
| 101079P | EPA 200.8 | vanadium | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 | |
| 101079P | EPA 218.7 | chromium-6 | 4/15/2013 | <0.03 | |
| 101079P | EPA 300.1 | chlorate | 4/15/2013 | <20 | |
| 101079P | EPA 522 | 1,4-dioxane | 4/15/2013 | <0.07 | |
| 101079P | EPA 524.3 | 1,1-dichloroethane | 4/15/2013 | <0.03 | |
| 101079P | EPA 524.3 | 1,2,3-trichloropropane | 4/15/2013 | <0.03 | |
| 101079P | EPA 524.3 | 1,3-butadiene | 4/15/2013 | <0.1 | |
| 101079P | EPA 524.3 | bromomethane | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 | |
| 101079P | EPA 524.3 | chloromethane | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 | |
| 101079P | EPA 524.3 | Halon 1011 | 4/15/2013 | <0.06 | |
| 101079P | EPA 524.3 | HCFC-22 | 4/15/2013 | <0.08 | |
| 101079P | EPA 524.3 | n-propylbenzene | 4/15/2013 | | |
| 101079P | EPA 524.3 | sec-butylbenzene | 4/15/2013 | 003 <0.04 | |
| 101079P | EPA 537 | PFBS | 4/15/2013 | <0.09 | |
| 101079P | EPA 537 | PFHpA | 4/15/2013 | | <0.01 |
| 101079P | EPA 537 | PFHxS | 4/15/2013 | | :ᵘ..0ᵘ2³ |
| 101079P | EPA 537 | PFNA | 4/15/2013 | ~ | |
| 101079P | EPA 537 | PFOA | 4/15/2013 | | <0.02 |
| 101079P | EPA 537 | PFOS | 4/15/2013 | | <0.04 |

Facility 1D/Name **90002** **Well #4**

Sample Point ID/Type/Name **EP002** **EP** **W-4**

Disinfectant Type' **CLOF**

| Sample Kit ID | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 101080P | EPA 200.8 | chromium | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 |
| 101080P | EPA 200.8 | cobalt | 4/15/2013 | <1 |
| 101080P | EPA 200.8 | germanium | 4/15/2013 | <1 |
| 101080P | EPA 200.8 | manganese | 4/15/2013 | =31.722 |
| 101080P | EPA 200.8 | molybdenum | 4/15/2013 | =2.36 |
| 101080P | EPA 200.8 | strontium | 4/15/2013 | =20639.96 |
| 101080P | EPA 200.8 | tellurium | 4/15/2013 | <1 |
| 101080P | EPA 200.8 | vanadium | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 |
| 101080P | EPA 218.7 | chromium-6 | 4/15/2013 | <0.03 |
| 101080P | EPA 300.1 | chlorate | 4/15/2013 | <20 |
| 101080P | EPA 522 | 1,4-dioxane | 4/15/2013 | <0.07 |
| 101080P | EPA 524.3 | 1,1-dichloroethane | 4/15/2013 | <0.03 |
| 101080P | EPA 524.3 | 1,2,3-trichloropropane | 4/15/2013 | <0.03 |
| 101080P | EPA 524.3 | 1,3-butadiene | 4/15/2013 | <0.1 |
| 101080P | EPA 524.3 | bromomethane | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 |
| 101080P | EPA 524.3 | chloromethane | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 |
| 101080P | EPA 524.3 | HaIon 1011 | 4/15/2013 | <0.06 |
| 101080P | EPA 524.3 | HCFC-22 | 4/15/2013 | <0.08 |
| 101080P | EPA 524.3 | n-propylbenzene | 4/15/2013 | <0.03 |
| 101080P | EPA 524.3 | sec-butylbenzene | 4/15/2013 | <0.04 |
| 101080P | EPA 537 | PFBS | 4/15/2013 | <0.09 |
| 101080P | EPA 537 | PFHpA | 4/15/2013 | <0.01 |
| 101080P | EPA 537 | PFHxS | 4/15/2013 | <0.03 |
| 101080P | EPA 537 | PFNA | $^{4}/_{1}$5/2013 | <0.02 |
| 101080P | EPA 537 | PFOA | 4/15/2013 | <0.02 |
| 101080P | EPA 537 | PFOS | 4/15/2013 | <0.04 |

Facility ID/Name **99001** **Distribution Syster**

Sample Point ID/Type/Name **MR001** **MR** **600 High St. (D-2)**

Disinfectant Type' **CLOF**

| Sample Kit ID | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 301011P | EPA 200.8 | chromium | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 |
| 301011.P | EPA 200.8 | cobalt | 4/15/2013 | <1 |
| 301011P | EPA 200.8 | germanium | 4/15/2013 | <1 |
| 30101J.P | EPA 200.8 | manganese | 4/15/2013 | =2.948 |
| 301011P | EPA 200.8 | molybdenum | 4/15/2013 | =2.35 |
| 301011P | EPA 200.8 | strontium | 4/15/2013 | =19711.76 |
| 301011P | EPA 200.8 | tellurium | 4/15/2013 | <1 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 301011P | EPA 200.8 | vanadium | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 |
| 301011P | EPA 218.7 | chromium-6 | 4/15/2013 | <0.03 |
| 301011P | EPA 300.1 | chlorate | 4/15/2013 | =90.759 |

Sample Point ID/Type/Name **MR002** **MR 107 Norman Ln. (D-17)**

Disinfectant Type' **CLOF**

**Sample Kit ID**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 301012P | EPA 200.8 | chromium | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 |
| 301012P | EPA 200.8 | cobalt | 4/15/2013 | <1 |
| 301012P | EPA 200.8 | germanium | 4/15/2013 | <1 |
| 301012P | EPA 200.8 | manganese | 4/15/2013 | =3.862 |
| 301012P | EPA 200.8 | molybdenum | 4/15/2013 | =2.428 |
| 301012P | EPA 200.8 | strontium | 4/15/2013 | =20372.89 |
| 301012P | EPA 200.8 | tellurium | 4/15/2013 | <1 |
| 301012P | EPA 200.8 | vanadium | 4/15/2013 | <0.2 |
| 301012P | EPA 218.7 | chromium-6 | 4/15/2013 | <0.03 |
| 301012P | EPA 300.1 | chlorate | 4/15/2013 | =86.677 |

Sample Event Code/Sample Schedule **2** **October, 2013**

Facility ID/Name **90001** **Well #2**

Sample Point ID/Type/Name **EP001** **EP W-2**

Disinfectant Type' **CLOF**

**Sample Kit ID**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102563P | EPA 200.8 | chromium | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 | |
| 102563P | EPA 200.8 | cobalt | 10/28/2013 | | <1 |
| 102563P | EPA 200.8 | germanium | 10/28/2013 | | <1 |
| 102563P | EPA 200.8 | manganese | 10/28/2013 | | =5.445 |
| 102563P | EPA 200.8 | molybdenum | 10/28/2013 | | =2.598 |
| 102563P | EPA 200.8 | strontium | 10/28/2013 | | =19561.5 |
| 102563P | EPA 200.8 | tellurium | 10/28/2013 | | <1 |
| 102563P | EPA 200.8 | vanadium | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 | |
| 102563P | EPA 218.7 | chromium-6 | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 | |
| 102563P | EPA 300.1 | chlorate | 10/28/2013 | | =244.07 |
| 102563P | EPA 522 | 1,4-dioxane | 10/28/2013 | <0.07 | |
| 102563P | EPA 524.3 | 1,1-dichloroethane | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 | |
| 102563P | EPA 524.3 | 1,2,3-trickloropropane | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 | |
| 102563P | EPA 524.3 | 1,3-butadiene | 10/28/2013 | <0.1 | |
| 102563P | EPA 524.3 | bromomethane | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 | |
| 102563P | EPA 524.3 | chloromethane | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 | |
| 102563P | EPA 524.3 | Halon 1011 | 10/28/2013 | <0.06 | |
| 102563P | EPA 524.3 | HCFC-22 | 10/28/2013 | <0.08 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102563P | EPA 524.3 | n-propylbenzene | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 |
| 102563P | EPA 524.3 | sec-butylbenzene | 10/28/2013 | <0.04 |
| 102563P | EPA 537 | PFBS | 10/28/2013 | <0.09 |
| 102563P | EPA 537 | PFHpA | 10/28/2013 | <0.01 |
| 102563P | EPA 537 | PFHxS | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 |
| 102563P | EPA 537 | PFNA | 10/28/2013 | <0.02 |
| 102563P | EPA 537 | PFOA | 10/28/2013 | <0.02 |
| 102563P | EPA 537 | PFOS | 10/28/2013 | <0.04 |

Facility 1D/Name **90002 Well #4**

Sample Point ID/Type/Name **EP002**

Disinfectant Type' **CLOF EP W-4**

| Sample Kit ID | Method ID | Analyte Name | Collection Date | Reported Value[3](R/L)[4] |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 102564P | EPA 200.8 | chromium | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 |
| 102564P | EPA 200.8 | cobalt | 10/28/2013 | <1 |
| 102564P | EPA 200.8 | germanium | 10/28/2013 | <1 |
| 102564P | EPA 200.8 | manganese | 10/28/2013 | =27.539 |
| 102564P | EPA 200.8 | molybdenum | 10/28/2013 | =2.174 |
| 102564P | EPA 200.8 | strontium | 10/28/2013 | =21029.85 |
| 102564P | EPA 200.8 | tellurium | 10/28/2013 | <1 |
| 102564P | EPA 200.8 | vanadium | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 |
| 102564P | EPA 218.7 | chromium-6 | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 |
| 102564P | EPA 300.1 | chlorate | 10/28/2013 | =156.703 |
| 102564P | EPA 522 | 1,4-dioxane | 10/28/2013 | <0.07 |
| 102564P | EPA 524.3 | 1,1-dichloroethane | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 |
| 102564P | EPA 524.3 | 1,2,3-trichloropropane | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 |
| 102564P | EPA 524.3 | 1,3-butadiene | 10/28/2013 | <0.1 |
| 102564P | EPA 524.3 | bromomethane | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 |
| 102564P | EPA 524.3 | chloromethane | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 |
| 102564P | EPA 524.3 | Halon 1011 | 10/28/2013 | <0.06 |
| 102564P | EPA 524.3 | HCFC-22 | 10/28/2013 | <0.08 |
| 102564P | EPA 524.3 | n-propylbenzene | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 |
| 102564P | EPA 524.3 | sec-butylbenzene | 10/28/2013 | <0.04 |
| 102564P | EPA 537 | PFBS | 10/28/2013 | <0.09 |
| 102564P | EPA 537 | PFHpA | 10/28/2013 | <0.01 |
| 102564P | EPA 537 | PFHxS | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 |
| 102564P | EPA 537 | PFNA | 10/28/2013 | <0.02 |
| 102564P | EPA 537 | PFOA | 10/28/2013 | <0.02 |
| 102564P | EPA 537 | PFOS | 10/28/2013 | <0.04 |

Facility ID/Name **99001** **Distribution System**

Sample Point ID/Type/Name **MR001** **MR 600 High St. (D-2)**

Disinfectant Type' **CLOF**

| Sample Kit ID | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 302496P | EPA 200.8 | chromium | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 |
| 302496P | EPA 200.8 | cobalt | 10/28/2013 | <1 |
| 302496P | EPA 200.8 | germanium | 10/28/2013 | <1 |
| 302496P | EPA 200.8 | manganese | 10/28/2013 | =20.684 |
| 302496P | EPA 200.8 | molybdenum | 10/28/2013 | =2.595 |
| 302496P | EPA 200.8 | strontium | 10/28/2013 | =20424.7 |
| 302496P | EPA 200.8 | tellurium | 10/28/2013 | <1 |
| 302496P | EPA 200.8 | vanadium | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 |
| 302496P | EPA 218.7 | chromium-6 | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 |
| 302496P | EPA 300.1 | chlorate | 10/28/2013 | =189.331 |

Sample Point ID/Type/Name **MR002** **MR 107 Norman Ln. (D-17)**

Disinfectant Type' **CLOF**

| Sample Kit ID | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 302495P | EPA 200.8 | chromium | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 |
| 302495P | EPA 200.8 | cobalt | 10/28/2013 | <1 |
| 302495P | EPA 200.8 | germanium | 10/28/2013 | <1 |
| 302495P | EPA 200.8 | manganese | 10/28/2013 | =10.751 |
| 302495P | EPA 200.8 | molybdenum | 10/28/2013 | =3.969 |
| 302495P | EPA 200.8 | strontium | 10/28/2013 | =20252,66 |
| 302495P | EPA 200.8 | tellurium | 10/28/2013 | <1 |
| 302495P | EPA 200.8 | vanadium | 10/28/2013 | <0.2 |
| 302495P | EPA 218.7 | chromium-6 | 10/28/2013 | <0.03 |
| 302495P | EPA 300.1 | chlorate | 10/28/2013 | =319.863 |

'Disinfectant types were collected for EPA Method 300.1: Gaseous Chlorine (CLGA), Offsite Generated Hypochlorite (CLOF), Onsite Generated Hypochlorite (CLON), Chloramine-formed from gaseous chlorine (CAGC), Chloramine-formed from offsite hypochlorite (CAOF), Chloramine-formed from onsite hypochlorite (CAON), Chlorine Dioxide (CLDO), Ozone (OZON), Ultraviolet Light (ULVL), Other (OTHD), No Disinfectant Used (NODU).

²1n addition to reporting occurrence data for UCMR 3 target analytes, EPA tasked its small-system contract-support laboratories with reporting results for sec-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, tellurium, germanium, and manganese. These additional unregulated analytes are within the scope of the methods already being performed for the UCMR analytes. The CCR reporting requirement does not apply to these additional analytes.

'Results less than the minimum reporting level (MRL) are displayed with a less than sign (<) and the MRL. Reported values equal to or greater than the MRL are displayed with an equal sign (=) and the reported value from the laboratory. No data reportable **(NDR)** indicates that EPA could not obtain valid data for this contaminant during the scheduled sampling event.

`A detection of a UCMR 3 analyte above the MRL does not represent cause for concern, in itself. The implications of the detection should be judged considering health effects information, which is often still under development or being refined for unregulated contaminants. For more information on occurrence data consult "UCMR 3 Data Considerations, Definitions, Reference Concentrations and Summary PDF" at http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/data.cfm#ucmr2013.

### Additional Health Information

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. Wrightstown Waterworks 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

### Important Information About the Fluoride level

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under 9 years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/l) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth known as dental fluorosis. The drinking water provided by your community water system Wrightstown Waterworks has a fluoride concentration of 2.40 mg/l. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under 9 should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard, can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/l of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/l because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call Travis Coenen of Wrightstown Waterworks at (920) 532-0434. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

## Information on Monitoring for Cryptosporidium and Radon

Our water system did not monitor our water for cryptosporidium or radon during 2015. We are not required by State or Federal drinking water regulations to do so.