**April 1, 2026** **PWSID#7670088**

# 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

# SHREWSBURY MUNICIPAL WATER COMPANY

*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.)

## WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

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 Brian Sweitzer at (717)235-1427. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The meetings are held at 7:00PM on the second Wednesday of each month at the Shrewsbury Borough Building located at 35 West Railroad Avenue.

## SOURCES OF WATER:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pumphouse | Groundwater | East Forrest Avenue |
| PW-1 | Groundwater | East Forrest Avenue |
| PW-2 | Groundwater | East Forrest Avenue |
| Thompson Well | Groundwater | Cloverdale Avenue |
| Smith Well | Groundwater | Strassburg Circle |
| Blouse Well | Groundwater | Shetland Drive |
| Home Well | Groundwater | Shrewsbury Spirit Trust |
| Meadow Well | Groundwater | Brookmeadow Circle |
| Village Well | Groundwater | Shrewsbury Spirit Trust |
| Woodlyn Well | Groundwater | Woodland Drive |

**A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to accidental spills. Overall, our sources have moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection Web* page at**

**(http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm).**

**Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP.**

**Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717)705-4732.**

**MCLs are set at stringent levels. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

## MONITORING YOUR WATER:

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, 2025 to December 31, 2025**. The State 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.

## DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

***Non-Detects (ND)*** - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

***Parts per million*** *(ppm) or* ***Milligrams per liter*** *(mg/l)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

***Parts per billion*** *(ppb) or* ***Micrograms per liter*** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

***Parts per trillion (ppt) or nanograms per liter (ng/l)***

***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) -*** Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

***Action Level*** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

***Maximum Contaminant Level*** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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*** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

***Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)***-Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL of 14 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including developmental effects (neurobehavioral and skeletal effects).

***Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)***- Drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL of 18ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including decreased immune response.

## TEST RESULTS

**Lead and Copper – Sample period from 06/01/2025 to 09/30/2025 – 20 samples collected**

| Contaminant | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90th Percentile Value | Units | Range | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead (2025) | 15 | 0 | 2.0 | ppb | 0-4.0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper (2025) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.665 | ppm | 0.071-0.672 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |

**Microbiological Contaminants**

| Contaminant (Unit of Measurement) | MCL | MCLG | Highest # Positive Samples | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria (2025) | More than 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |

**Chemical Analyses**

| Contaminant (Unit of Measurement) | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | MCL | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Combined Radium (pCi/l) (2023) | N | 2.93 | ----- | 5 | 0 | Erosion of Natural Deposits |

**Chemical Analyses**

| Contaminant (Unit of measurement) | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | MCL | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate (ppm) (2025) | N | 7.47 | 3.39-7.47 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) (2023) | N | 0.063 | 0.018-0.063 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nickel (ppb) (2023) | N | 7.0 | 1.0-7.0 | N/A | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium (ppb) (2023) | N | 1.00 | 0.0-1.00 | 20 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (PPT)(2025) | N | 4.8 (EP101) 6/18/25 | 0.0-4.8 | 14 | 8 | Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (PPT) (2025) | N | 7.9 (EP 101) 9/8/25 | 0.0-7.9 | 18 | 14 | Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (PPT) (2025) | N | 54.0 (EP 101) 12/1/25 | 0.0-54.0 | Unregulated, no MCL or MCLG established yet by EPA or DEP. | | Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonis Acid (PFHxS) (PPT) (2025) | N | 3.7 (EP 107) 9/8/25 | 0.0-3.7 | Unregulated, no MCL or MCLG established yet by EPA or DEP. | | Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities |

**Distribution Disinfection Residual**

| Contaminant (Unit of measurement) | Violation Y/N | Month of Highest Avg. | Range | MCL | | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) (2025) | N | 0.82 (May) | 0..39-0.82 | MRDL = 4 | | Water additive used to control Microbes. |

**Disinfection Byproducts-TTHM/HAA Analyses**

| Chemical Contaminant | Violation Yes/No | Level Detected | Range | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) (August 2025) | N | 5.13 | ------ | 80 | N/A | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppm) (August 2025) | N | 0 | ------ | 60 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

**Entry Point Disinfection Residuals - Minimum chlorine residual allowed = 0.4 ppm** 

| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range Of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine (2025) | 0.40 | 0.40 (7/26/25, 9/18/25) | 0.40-2.04 | ppm | 2025 | N | Water additive used to control Microbes. |

**LEAD STATEMENT:**

- Shrewsbury Borough prepared a Service Line inventory (SLI) that includes the type of material contained in each customer's service line within our distribution system. This inventory was submitted to PADEP and can be accessed by contacting our office at 717-235-4371.

**VIOLATION NOTIFICATIONS:** None for 2025.

**WATER FACTS**:

- Shrewsbury Municipal Water Company does not add fluoride to our source water. Fluoride sometimes is added to drinking water for dental health benefits in certain communities. The Water Company does not support Fluoride Water Treatment due to certain potential health risks with ingestion. The Water Company encourages fluoride supplements from your dentist if necessary.
- Unregulated contaminants (PFAS) are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. Shrewsbury Municipal Water Company meets all Pennsylvania regulations with regards to PFAS.

**SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT FOR 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.

**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 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.



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. Shrewsbury Municipal 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 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.

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

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).

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at the Shrewsbury Municipal Water Company work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.