### DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS PWS ID # 1090141

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Unit of Measure)</th>
<th>Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>Average Detected</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>0 – 2.0</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 – 2.0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4 – 0.9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Removal of natural nitrate see, leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radionuclides</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.1 – 3.3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (g/L)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>0.3 – 0.6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No (ppb):** Not Available

### DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS – Tested Throughout the Distribution System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Unit of Measure)</th>
<th>Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>Average Detected</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>0.91 – 1.42</td>
<td>MRDLG = 4</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halo (Radionuclides) (ppb)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.2 – 2.3</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THM (Total haloaluminate) (ppb)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.6 – 16.6</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Byproduct of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No (ppb):** Not Available

### BACTERIA IN Tap Water – Tested Throughout the Distribution System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Unit of Measure)</th>
<th>Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>Average Detected</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 – 1.0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No (ppb):** Not Available

### LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at Consumer Sites – Most recent test results were done in 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant (Unit of Measure)</th>
<th>Violation Yes/No</th>
<th>Average Detected</th>
<th>Range Detected</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.332</td>
<td>0.1 – 1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0 – 0.15</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No (ppb):** Not Available

### Additional Considerations

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which must be met and followed.
- **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 water which, if exceeded, is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of a drinking water disinfectant to control microbial contamination.
- **Disinfectant Residuals and Disinfection By-Products:** By-products of drinking water disinfection. Thems are recommended because of their high levels as contaminants. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water is therefore continuing evidence that additional of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Below is a list of contaminants which NPWA monitored for in 2012 but did NOT DETECT:

**Regulated Volatile Organic Compounds**

- 1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (p,p-Dichlorobenzene)
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,1-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloroethylene
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- Benzene

**Inorganic Compounds**

- Antimony
- Cadmium
- Nickel
- Arsenic
- Chromium
- Iron
- Barium
- Cyanide
- Molybdenum
- Beryllium
- Mercury
- Manganese

**Microbiological Contaminants**

- E. coli

[North Penn Water Authority, 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report]
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
EAST ROCKHILL
2012
This report is being mailed to you as a requirement of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplant surgery, and persons 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

HEALTH EFFECTS INFORMATION

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily results from corrosion of lead or lead-based service lines and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. North Penn Water Authority 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 at least 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 your exposure is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Radon was tested in our wells in 2008. There is no federally- enforced drinking water standard for radon. Radon is a radioactive gas that you can’t see, taste, or smell, but it is a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause an increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. Fix your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that aren’t too costly. For additional information, contact EPA’s Radon Hotline at 1-800-767-7226 or visit their website at www.epa.gov/radon.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and underground sources such as aquifers. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, human-made chemicals. Water that is collected from wells, and the underground geologic layers, that are within the pumping zones of influent. This information will greatly assist the Authority in dealing with any possible build-up of mineral deposits from the inside of any possible build-up of mineral deposits from the inside of water distribution pipes. NWPA also has an aggressive water main replacement program to improve the quality of water that we deliver to our customers. Old unlined cast iron mains, that have been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for at least 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 your exposure is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

HOW NPWA IS PROTECTING THE WATER YOU DRINK

To enhance water quality, NPWA performs an annual hydraulic flushing program which takes place in the spring of each year. This flushing program helps improve water quality by removing any possible build-up of mineral deposits from the inside of water distribution pipes. NWPA also has an aggressive water main replacement program to improve the quality of water that we deliver to our customers. Old unlined cast iron mains, that have been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for at least 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 your exposure is available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

For additional information, contact EPA’s Radon Hotline at 1-800-767-7226 or visit their website at www.epa.gov/radon.

This report is also available online at www.northpennwater.org.

Phone: 215-855-3677 • www.northpennwater.org

An annual water quality report is required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The SDWA was amended in 1986 to extend protections for drinking water to non-community systems, including North Penn Water Authority (NPWA). The SDWA is an outgrowth of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

The Authority continues to work proactively to protect its drinking water. NPWA joined the North Americanobjs Water Protection (WHP) Program was approved by the PA DEP. The WHP Program meets the requirements for a local WHP Program in accordance with the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act. The WHP Program includes two key regulatory programs that Authority such as: identifying the protection zone around each well, identifying the land areas around wells, and the underground geologic layers, that are within the pumping zones of influence. This information will greatly assist the Authority in dealing with an emergency response in case of a hazardous spill event that could threaten the river. This report is being mailed to you as a requirement of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.