An Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

2013

HOW NPWA IS PROTECTING THE WATER YOU DRINK

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 transplants, and persons with immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from contaminants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA’s 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.

Safe Quality Water

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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 lands where raw sewage is applied. These contaminants can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

• 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 and PA DEP prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and PA 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline

The Authority continues to work proactively to protect its water supply. In 2009, NPWA completed its Water Main Replacement Program, which was a shift from the traditional method of water replacement that took place on a regular basis. These projects are being completed when Penn DOT or our member municipalities are doing work on the roads to reduce inconvenience to the community.

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North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) is pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. The purpose of this brochure is to present an overview of the water source, how it is treated, and what it contains; and to provide the Authority with an opportunity to communicate its environmental goals and programs.

The Red Hill Treated Water System is physically separated from the NPWA main system. Water from the two systems does not ever mix.

The Red Hill System provides water to customers in the East Rockhill Satellite System and Center Township.

NPWA routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. The tables contain the most recent data used to assure compliance with Federal and State laws. All data is from 2013 unless otherwise indicated.

While NPWA tests for over 80 contaminants to ensure water quality, only detected values of contaminants are included in the table of this report. A list of contaminants that NPWA monitors for but were not detected is in a separate portion of this report. 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, though representative, are more than one year old.

It is important for our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you have any questions about this report or regarding your water utility, please contact Marianne Morgan, Community Relations Coordinator, at (215) 855-3617 or visit our website at www.northpennwater.org. If you want to learn more about NPWA, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings. Meetings are held on the fourth Tuesday of every month at the Authority’s operations center located near the intersection of Forty Foot and Allentown Roads in Towamencin Township. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

Below is a list of contaminants which NPWA monitored for in 2013 but DID NOT DETECT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
<th>Action Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>0.83 – 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>N/A 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>N/A 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we’ve provided the following definitions:

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant added to drinking water. There is evidence that the presence of a disinfectant residual is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb):** By-product of drinking water disinfection. The level of a drinking water disinfection by-product below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The EPA does not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination. A maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) of 80 (ppb) is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Violations:** A list of contaminants which NPWA monitored for in 2013 but did not detect.