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NPWA water meets or exceeds all State and Federal
Safe Drinking Water Act standards.

2017

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report is being mailed to you as a requirement
of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

PWSID#1460034

*"A dedicated, professional workforce committed to providing the
community with a safe, reliable, and economical water supply."*

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 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 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)**.

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

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. 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 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**.

INFORMATION ABOUT ARSENIC

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.

EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

INFORMATION ABOUT 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 advice from your health care provider.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of our source water (before treatment) at Forest Park Water (FPW) indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in 6 out of 12 samples collected. Giardia was detected in 7 out of 12 samples collected. FPW treatment processes are designed to remove or inactivate Cryptosporidium and Giardia cysts with a high level of certainty. Current available test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of

infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. NPWA encourages immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium and Giardia must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Below is a list of parameters which NPWA monitored for in 2016 but DID NOT DETECT:

| Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs) | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------|----------|
| Beryllium | Cyanide | Nickel | Selenium |
| Cadmium | Mercury | Nitrite | Thallium |
| Coliform Bacteria | | | |
| E. Coli | Total Coliform Bacteria | | |

| Perfluorinated Compounds (PFCs) | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | | | |
| Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) | | | |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) | | | |
| Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) | | | |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) | | | |


| Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | | 1,2-Dichloroethane | Chlorobenzene | Toluene |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | | 1,2-Dichloropropane | cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | | o-Dichlorobenzene | Dichloromethane | Trichloroethylene |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | | Benzene | Ethylbenzene | Vinyl Chloride |
| p-Dichlorobenzene | | Carbon tetrachloride | Styrene | Xylenes, total |

| Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane | Dalapon | Ethylene dibromide | Oxamyl [Vydate] |
| 2,4-D | Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate | Glyphosphate | Pentachlorophenol |
| 2,4,5-TP [Silvex] | Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | Heptachlor | Picloram |
| Alachlor | Dinoseb | Heptachlor epoxide | PCBs [Polychlorinated biphenyls] |
| Atrazine | Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] | Hexachlorobenzene | Simazine |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | Diquat | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | Toxaphene |
| Carbofuran | Endothall | Lindane | |
| Chlordane | Endrin | Methoxychlor | |

HOW NPWA IS PROTECTING THE WATER YOU DRINK

To enhance water quality, NPWA performs an annual hydrant 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. NPWA 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 can affect water quality and restrict flow, are replaced on a regular basis. These projects are scheduled when Penn DOT or our member municipalities are doing work on the roads to reduce inconvenience to the community.

In 2011, NPWA became the first water utility in Pennsylvania to join American Water Works Association’s (AWWA) Distribution System Optimization Program. This program is part of AWWA’s Partnership for Safe Water whose objective is to identify opportunities for improvement in system operations and to empower system operators with knowledge to recognize and apply procedures that result in water quality and







Water Main Replacement Program in progress.

system reliability improvements. NPWA’s participation in this voluntary program demonstrates our commitment to providing the best quality water to our customers.

In 2009, NPWA’s Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program was approved by the PA DEP. The Authority’s WHP Program meets the requirements for a local WHP Program in accordance with the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Regulations. The WHP Program provides valuable information to the Authority such as: identifying the protection zone around each well, identifying potential sources of contamination for each well, identifying the land areas around our wells, and the underground geologic layers, that are within the pumping zones of influence. This information will greatly assist the Authority in dealing with emergency response in case of a hazardous spill event that could threaten the well, so that remedial measures could be put in place. Also, implementation of contingency planning could involve revisions to local land use practices, if necessary, to protect the integrity of the groundwater supply.

FOREST PARK WATER

Forest Park is a state of the art water treatment facility that combines conventional treatment processes with advanced techniques, which include ozone disinfection and membrane filtration. Membrane filtration is a leading-edge technology capable of consistently producing very high quality water and ensures the plant can safely meet the more stringent federal and state water quality regulations that will be required in the near future. This combination of traditional and innovative water treatment allows Forest Park to produce the safest, highest quality water possible. In 2016, for the 9th consecutive year, Forest Park Water received the prestigious Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) Award presented by the PA DEP. The award recognizes outstanding efforts toward optimizing turbidity removal performance. AWOP is a national filter plant optimization effort among 22 states, the EPA, and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators. The AWOP Award and Forest Park Water’s on-going participation in the “Partnership for Safe Water”, a voluntary program administered by the American Water Works Association, demonstrate Forest Park Water’s continuing commitment to operational excellence.





NORTH PENN WATER AUTHORITY

2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

North Penn Water Authority – PWSID # 1460034

**Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable.
Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.**

Owners of multiple family dwellings, commercial businesses, public housing, or similar situations, are encouraged to post and/or distribute this report. Additional copies are available and can be obtained at North Penn Water Authority's operations center or by calling (215) 855-3617.

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

NPWA water meets or exceeds all State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards.

Water System Information

safe

quality

tested

economical

North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. The Authority's staff of professionals is dedicated to ensuring that our customers

receive a safe, economical, and continuous supply of water.

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 Lindsay Hughes, Community Relations Coordinator, at **(215) 855-3617** or visit our website at **www.npwa.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 at 300 Forty Foot Road, near the intersection of Forty Foot and Allentown Roads in Towamencin Township. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.**

Sources of Water

In 2016, approximately 85% of the water that NPWA delivered to its customers was treated surface water from the Forest Park Water (FPW) Treatment Plant located in Chalfont. The source of water that is treated at Forest Park Water is the North Branch Neshaminy Creek. The North Branch Neshaminy Creek originates as a small stream near Route 413 in Central Bucks County. The creek then flows into Lake Galena, which is the reservoir for Forest Park Water. Water released from Lake Galena flows down the Neshaminy Creek to where it is then drawn into the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant, in Chalfont, Pennsylvania. At times throughout the year, water is pumped from the Delaware River at Point Pleasant and diverted into the North Branch Neshaminy Creek near Gardenville, Pennsylvania. This diversion controls the level of Lake Galena for recreational purposes, ensures a sufficient drinking water supply, and maintains baseflow in the stream.

The remaining 15% of water came from 17 groundwater supply wells that NPWA operates. These wells are located throughout our service territory, in Bucks and Montgomery Counties. The water from these wells is chlorinated before it is delivered to our customers' homes.



SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

In 2003, a Source Water Assessment of the North Branch Neshaminy Creek Intake, which supplies water to the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant, was completed and prepared by Spotts, Steven & McCoy, Inc. for the PA DEP. The Assessment found that the North Branch Neshaminy Creek Intake is potentially most susceptible to point sources of pollution from auto repair shops, wastewater treatment plants, boating, quarries, on-lot septic systems and gas stations. Non-point sources of potential contamination include major transportation corridors and runoff from areas of urban development, livestock farming, and industrial parks. The most serious potential sources are related to accidental release of a variety of materials along transportation corridors and high nutrients from Lake Galena. The Forest Park Water Treatment Plant has the capability to treat a wide array of contaminants and minimize any negative impacts from such sources. Regular and frequent monitoring of the water supply allows us to identify any concerns and remediate any problems in a timely manner. Contingency plans and emergency response plans are in place to deal with any release of contaminants or accidental occurrences that could compromise the integrity of your drinking water quality.

A Source Water Assessment of our groundwater sources was completed in 2005 by the PA DEP. Most of the land that surrounds NPWA wells is highly developed commercial and residential areas, with a small amount of forested or agricultural/undeveloped land. The Assessment has found that our groundwater sources are potentially most susceptible to transportation corridors, residential and agricultural activities, railroad transportation, auto repair shops, machine/metal working businesses, National Priorities List (NPL) sites, industrial wastewater disposal, golf courses, a recycling center and a print shop. Summary reports of the Assessments are available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: **<http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045>**. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete reports are available for review at the PA DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at **(484)250-5910**.

North Penn Water Authority serves over 34,000 customers in the following municipalities:

Hatfield Borough
Lansdale Borough
Sellersville Borough
Souderton Borough
Franconia Township
Hatfield Township
Lower Salford Township
Skippack Township
Towamencin Township

and portions of:
East Rockhill Township
Hilltown Township
Montgomery Township
New Britain Borough
New Britain Township
Salford Township
Upper Gwynedd Township
Upper Salford Township
West Rockhill Township
Worcester Township

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4791)**.

MONITORING YOUR WATER

NPWA routinely monitors 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 to December 31, 2016. 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

In the following 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 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.

- **Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL):** The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.
- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.
- **N/A:** Not Applicable
- **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 (µg/L)
- **ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

North Penn Water Authority – PWSID # 1460034

| CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------|------------------|--|
| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Yes/No | Sources of Contamination |
| Bromate | 10 | 0 | 3.8 | 1.8 – 3.8 | ppb | 2016 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Chlorine (In distribution system) | MRDL=4 | MRDLG=4 | 1.00 | 0.63 – 1.00 | ppm | 2016 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Arsenic | 10 | 0 | 6 | 0 – 6 | ppb | 2015 and 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.448 | 0.020 – 0.448 | ppm | 2015 and 2016 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 100 | 100 | 3 | 0 – 3 | ppb | 2015 and 2016 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2 | 2 | 0.124 | 0 – 0.124 | ppm | 2015 and 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Antimony | 6 | 6 | 0.7 | 0 – 0.7 | ppb | 2015 and 2016 | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 4.34 | 0.259 – 4.34 | ppm | 2016 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 5 | 0 | 0.830 | 0 – 0.830 | ppb | 2016 | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) | 60 | N/A | 7.80* | 2.49 – 14.1 | ppb | 2016 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | 80 | N/A | 28.5* | 6.93 – 50.4 | ppb | 2016 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Alpha Emitters | 15 | 0 | 4.37 | 0 – 4.37 | pCi/L | 2014 and 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium | 5 | 0 | 1.12 | 0 – 1.12 | pCi/L | 2014 and 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium | 30 | 0 | 4.84 | 0 – 4.84 | µg/L | 2014 and 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

*Since compliance is based on a running annual average, this value represents the highest running annual average result.

| ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|------------------|---|
| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Yes/No | Sources of Contamination |
| Chlorine – Wells | 0.4 | 0* | 0 – 1.39 | ppm | 2016 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Chlorine – FPW Treatment Plant | 0.2 | 1.00 | 1.00 – 1.65 | ppm | 2016 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

*Chlorine levels did not drop below the minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours.

| TURBIDITY AT FOREST PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Violation Yes/No | Sources of Contamination |
| Turbidity | TT=1 NTU for a single measurement | N/A | 0.04 | 0.01 – 0.04 | 2016 | No | Soil runoff |
| | TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU | N/A | 100% | N/A | 2016 | No | |

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. As a member of the Partnership for Safe Drinking Water, our goal is to achieve <0.1 NTU. In 2016, we accomplished this. 100% of all samples were <0.1 NTU.

| LEAD AND COPPER | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------|-----------------------|-------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90th Percentile Value | Units | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Sample Date | Violation Yes/No | Sources of Contamination |
| Lead | 15 | 0 | 1.9 | ppb | 0 out of 31 | 2016 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.951 | ppm | 0 out of 31 | 2016 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing |

Perfluorinated Compounds (PFCs):
There are some contaminants for which the EPA develops health advisories, but has not yet established regulatory limits for compliance by public water suppliers. The health advisories provide technical information on health effects. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are included in those contaminants that have no regulatory limit but are associated with a health advisory. Currently, PFOA and PFOS have a combined health advisory level (HAL) of 70 ppt. These chemicals are among a family of manmade chemicals that have been used for decades as an ingredient to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease and water, and are used in foam products for firefighting.

Due to recent health concerns in the region regarding PFOA and PFOS (PFCs), Forest Park Water Treatment Plant voluntarily elected to monitor water at the plant for PFCs. Testing of Well NP26 for PFOA and PFOS was done as a safety precaution as this well was not active during the federal Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3) testing done in 2015 in which all of the wells in NPWA’s main system were monitored for and reported.

| FOREST PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|
| Contaminant | Average Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | 0 | 0 | ppt | 2016 |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | 0.55 | 0 – 2.2 | ppt | 2016 |
| PFOS + PFOA* | 0.55 | 0 – 2.2 | ppt | 2016 |

***PFOS + PFOA have a combined HAL (Health Advisory Level) of 70 ppt**

| WELL NP26 RESULTS | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------|
| Contaminant | Level Detected | Units | Sample Date |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | 0 | ppt | Aug. 2016 |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | 3.0 | ppt | Aug. 2016 |
| PFOS + PFOA* | 3.0 | ppt | Aug. 2016 |

***PFOS + PFOA have a combined HAL (Health Advisory Level) of 70 ppt**