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

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

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

2014

PWSID#1460034

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Below is a list of parameters which NPWA monitored for in 2014 but DID NOT DETECT:

**Microbiological Parameters**

- E. Coli
- Total Coliform Bacteria

**Cryptosporidium** monitored in source water at Forest Park Water

**Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)**

- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- Benzene
- Chlorobenzene
- Carbon tetrachloride

**Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)**

- Arsenic
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Cyanide
- Mercury
- Nickel
- Selenium

**Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)**

- 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
- Alachlor
- Atrazine
- Benzo [a] Pyrene
- Carbaryl
- Chloride
- Dalapon
- Dioctyl adipate
- Dioctyl phthalate
- Dioxy (2,3,7,8-TCDD)
- Endothall
- Ethylene dibromide
- Glyphosate
- Heptachlor
- Heptachlor epoxide
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- Lindane
- Methoxychlor

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

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

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.

**GIARDIA AND CRYPTOSPORIDIUM**

Giardia and Cryptosporidium are intestinal parasites found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of our source water (Forest Treatment at Forest Park Water) indicated the presence of Giardia in 2 out of 12 samples collected. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of the 12 samples collected. PPF treatment processes are designed to remove or inactivate Giardia and Cryptosporidium 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 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. Giardia and Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

**INORGANIC CHEMICALS (IOC)**

- Antimony
- Arsenic
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Cyanide
- Mercury
- Nickel
- Selenium

**SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS (SOC)**

- 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
- Atrazine
- Benzo [a] Pyrene
- Chloroform
- Endothall
- Ethylene dibromide
- Glyphosate
- Heptachlor
- Heptachlor epoxide
- Hexachlorobenzene
- Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
- Lindane
- Methoxychlor

NPWA meets or exceeds all State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards.
**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not yet established drinking-water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In 2014, unregulated contaminant monitoring began at the Forest Park Water (FPW) Treatment Plant. Monitoring at ONPA wells and distribution system began in January 2015 and is continuing through October 2015. The results that NPWA has received as of March 2015 are presented below. If you would like to obtain copies of the remaining results (April 2015 - October 2015), prior to the mailing of our 2015 Annual Water Quality Report, please contact Lindsay Hughes, Community Relations Coordinator, at (215) 855-3617.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Average Level Detected</th>
<th>Range of Results</th>
<th>Sample Location</th>
<th>Use or Environmental Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorate</td>
<td>115 ppb</td>
<td>33 - 175 ppb</td>
<td>FPW and Sellersville Well 6</td>
<td>Agricultural defoliant or desiccant, disinfection byproduct, and used in production of chlorine dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>22 ppb</td>
<td>0 - 0.3 ppb</td>
<td>Distribution System</td>
<td>Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium-6</td>
<td>0 ppb</td>
<td>0 - 0.05 ppb</td>
<td>FPW and Sellersville Well 6</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys; chromate/3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,1-Dichloroethane</td>
<td>0 ppb</td>
<td>0 - 0.05 ppb</td>
<td>FPW and Sellersville Well 6</td>
<td>Hologenated aldehyde; used as a solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Dioxane</td>
<td>0 ppb</td>
<td>0 - 0.23 ppb</td>
<td>FPW and Sellersville Well 6</td>
<td>Used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer in manufacture and processing of paper, cotton, textile products, automotive coolant, and cosmetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>1.8 ppb</td>
<td>0 - 6.3 ppb</td>
<td>FPW and Sellersville Well 6</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring element found in ore and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical reagent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strontium</td>
<td>661 ppb</td>
<td>105 - 3300 ppb</td>
<td>FPW and Sellersville Well 6</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisons to block x-ray emissions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanadium</td>
<td>0 ppb</td>
<td>0 - 0.8 ppb</td>
<td>FPW and Sellersville Well 6</td>
<td>Naturally-occurring metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOREST PARK WATER**

The source of water that is treated at Forest Park Water, which is jointly owned by North Penn and North Wales Water Authorities, 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 North Branch Neshaminy Creek to where it is drawn into the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant, in Chalfont, Pennsylvania. As needed, water is pumped from the Delaware River at Point Pleasant and diverted into the North Branch Neshaminy Creek near Glenside, Pennsylvania. The diversion controls the level of Lake Galena for recreational purposes, provides water for the production of chlorine dioxide and used in production of chlorine dioxide and ensures a sufficient drinking water supply, and maintains balance in the streams.

Forest Park is a state-of-the-art water treatment facility that combines conventional treatment processes with advanced technology. In addition to coagulation and membrane filtration, membrane technology capable of consistently producing very high-quality water and ensures the plant can satisfy 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 2014, Forest Park Water received the prestigious AWWA Water Quality Optimization Program (AWOP) Award presented by the PA DEP. The award recognizes outstanding efforts toward optimizing turbidity removal performance. AWOP is a national pilot plant optimization effort among 22 states, the US, and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators. The AWOP Award was presented to Forest Park Water’s ongoing participation in the “Partnership for Safe Water”, a voluntary program administered by the American Water Works Association, demonstrating Forest Park Water’s continuing commitment to operational excellence.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS - February 2014 - March 2015 Test Results**

**NORTH PENN WATER AUTHORITY**

**2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT**

**PHONE: 215-855-3617 • WWW.NPWA.ORG**

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In 2014, the sources of water that NPWA delivered to its customers' homes included water from: 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

HOW NPWA IS PROTECTING THE WATER YOU DRINK

• Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring in surface water as a result of weathering or from water that travels through the ground and, in some cases, is added to water by human activities.

• Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

• Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which pose a higher risk to human health than inorganic contaminants. This report is also available online at www.npwa.org. If you want to learn more about NPWA, please email 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 200 Forty Foot Road, near the intersection of Forty Foot and Atlantic roads in Towamencin Township. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

North Penn Water Authority serves over 33,500 customers in the following municipalities:

Hatfield Borough

and portions of:

Lansdale Borough

East Rockhill Township

Sellersville Borough

Hilltown Township

Souderton Borough

Montgomery Township

Francisville Borough

New Britain Township

Lower Salford Township

Skippack Township

Upper Gwynedd Township

Towamencin Township

Upper Salford Township

Waxhaw Township

Horsham Township

Newtown Township

Luzerne, Streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, wells and streams. Water travels over the surface of land or through the ground. It dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, adds minerals. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals and/or human activity. NPWA needs to protect the quality water we deliver to our customers. The Authority’s staff is dedicated to ensuring that our customers receive a safe, economical, and continuous supply of water.

The North Branch Watershed Association (NBWA) provides educational speakers at civic meetings, performs riparian buffer plantings, stream cleanups and supports township}

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• Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is margin of safety.

• Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not affect the taste or odor of the water.

• 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.

• Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

While your drinking water results EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. 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.

DETECTIVE SAMPLE RESULTS
PWSID # 1460034

• N/A: Not Applicable
• ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
• ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (/uni03BCg/L)
• pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity in water)
• NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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:

Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs) - Tested at FPW, Sellersville Well 6, Hilltown Township Wells (H) and Telford Borough Wells (T)

RadioNuclides - Tested at FPW, Sellersville Well 6, Hilltown Township Wells (H) and Telford Borough Wells (T)

• Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfecting agent below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not affect the taste or odor of the water.
• Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to achieve the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the

Disinfectant Residuals - Tested at FPW, Sellersville Well 6, Hilltown Township Wells (H) and Telford Borough Wells (T)

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