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."

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

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/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.

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/lead.

Below is a list of parameters which NPWA monitored for in 2015 but did NOT DETECT:

Microbiological Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Concentration (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E. Coli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidum - monitored in source water at Forest Park Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardia - monitored in source water at Forest Park Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Concentration (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Concentration (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atrazine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentachlorophenol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Concentration (if applicable)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,1,1-Trichloroethane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,1,2-Trichloroethene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,1-Dichloroethylene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2,4-Trichlobenzene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-Dichlorobenzene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dichloroethane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethybenzene

Styrene

Toluene

trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene

Vinyl Chloride

Xylenes, total

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

SELLERSVILLE

PWSID#1460034

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. 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/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.
**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS 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 2015, unregulated contaminant monitoring was conducted at the Forest Park Water (FPW) Treatment Plant, NPWA.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – Monitoring Conducted January – October 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</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>66</td>
<td>22 – 110</td>
<td>Distribution System</td>
<td>Agricultural desiccant or disinfectant; byproduct of production of chlorine and other disinfectants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium-6</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0 – 0.07</td>
<td>Distribution System</td>
<td>Naturally occurring; used in making steel and other alloys; chrome or chrome-free alloys are used for chrome plating, paints, and pigments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0 – 1.4</td>
<td>Distribution System</td>
<td>Naturally occurring; found in soil and plants; can be used as a chemical reagent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strontium</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0 – 0.6</td>
<td>Distribution System</td>
<td>Naturally occurring; used as a corrosion inhibitor in materials and as a catalyst.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOREST PARK WATER**

Forest Park Water, a leading-edge technology capable of consistently producing very high quality water and ensuring the plants can safely meet the most stringent federal and state water quality regulations, 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 2015, for the 8th consecutive year, Forest Park Water received the prestigious American Water Works Association (AWWA) Water Quality Association, demonstrate Forest Park Water’s continuing commitment to operational excellence.

**NORTH PENN WATER AUTHORITY**

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**PHONES:** 215-855-3617 • www.npwa.org
North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) is pleased to present to you this year’s Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report fulfills our responsibility to inform you of the quality of the water that we deliver to your tap. The North Branch Neshaminy Creek Intake is potentially most susceptible to point sources of contamination from transportation corridors, agricultural activities, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

In March 2003 by the PA DEP. The area around the well is primarily forested and agricultural/urban land use. It is located in a high threat area for the North Branch Neshaminy Creek Intake was potentially very susceptible to point sources of pollution from auto repair shops, waste management treatment plants, housing, airports, unconfined systems and gas stations. Nonpoint source pollutants can include: tractor-trailer cinders and runoff from urban areas of development, dredging, fishing, and industrial parks. The only source of pollutants that are not considered from rainwater runoff or release of a variety of sediments dredging from bottom and high nutrients from lakes. The forest waste treatment plant is capable of treating up to 70% of its capacity.

In 2003, a Source Water Assessment of the North Branch Neshaminy Creek Intake, which supplies water to the Forest Park Waste Treatment Plant, was completed and performed by Quinn, Steven, K. and McCay, Inc. for the PA DEP. The Assessment found that the North Branch Neshaminy Creek Intake is potentially very susceptible to point sources of pollution from auto repair shops, waste management treatment plants, housing, airports, unconfined systems and gas stations. Nonpoint source pollutants can include: tractor-trailer cinders and runoff from urban areas of development, dredging, fishing, and industrial parks. The only source of pollutants that are not considered from rainwater runoff or release of a variety of sediments dredging from bottom and high nutrients from lakes. The forest waste treatment plant is capable of treating up to 70% of its capacity.

In 2003, a Source Water Assessment of Solomon’s Run groundwater source was completed in compliance with the PA DEP. The assessment found that the groundwater from wells located within Hilltown Township and Telford Borough came from Well 6, the well located in West Rockhill Township, and treated surface water from the Forest Park Waste Treatment Plant. NPWA is the only water utility in Pennsylvania to join American Water Works Association’s (AWWA) Disinfection Systems Demonstration Program. NPWA monitors for constituents in your drinking water, the table in this report summarizes the monitoring results for parameters that fall within the level. It is important for us to inform your customers about their water quality. If you have any questions about the report, please contact NPWA at 215-855-3617 or visit our website at www.npwa.org. You can also find out more about NPWA by attending 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 Road and Skippack Pike in Towamencin Township. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.
### 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
- The level of a drinking water contaminant deemed to be protective of human health.

### Action Level (AL)
- The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers enforcement or corrective action.

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#### Tetrachloroethylene

- **No ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 0 – 0.94
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Discharge from factories and dry cleaners

#### Halogenated Acids (HAsA)

- **No ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 7.55 – 16.32
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

#### Total Trihalomethanes (THM)

- **ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 27.0 – 61.3
- **Use or Environmental Source:** By-product of drinking water disinfection

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### LEAD AND COPPER - Tested at Customers' Taps - Most recent tests were done in 2013

- **Detectable Sites:** 100%
- **Average:** 0.02 – 0.04
- **NTU:** 0 – 0.02

#### Copper

- **ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 0.50 – 3.40
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

#### Lead

- **ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 0.09 – 0.33
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes

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#### RADIOLUCIDES - Tested at FPW, Sellersville Well 6, Hilltown Township Wells (H) and Telford Borough Wells (T) - Most recent tests were done in 2011-2014

- **Detectable Sites:** 100%
- **Average:** 0.15 – 10
- **NTU:** 0 – 0.15

#### Turbidity

- **ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 0.02 – 0.04
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Soil runoff

#### Alpha Emitters

- **pCi/L**
- **Range of Results:** 1.25 – 4.60
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Low

#### Combined Radioactivity

- **ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 0.01 – 0.02
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Low

#### Uranium

- **ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 0.06 – 0.09
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Low

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#### VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS (VOCs) - Tested at FPW, Sellersville Well 6, Hilltown Township Wells (H) and Telford Borough Wells (T)

- **Detectable Sites:** 100%
- **Average:** 0.06 – 10
- **NTU:** 0 – 0.06

#### Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC)

- **ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 0.10 – 0.50
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

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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:

- **ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/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.

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#### Additional Definitions

- **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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a drinking water contaminant deemed to be protective of human health.

- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers enforcement or corrective action.

---

### Turbidity

- **ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 0.02 – 0.04
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Soil runoff

- **ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 1.25 – 4.60
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Low

- **ppb**
- **Range of Results:** 0.06 – 0.09
- **Use or Environmental Source:** Low