NORTH PENN WATER AUTHORITY

300 Forty Foot Road • Lansdale, PA 19446
Ph: 215-855-3617
This report is also available online at npwa.org

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

2026 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 the 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 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 the 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).***

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 2025, the American Water Works Association's Partnership for Safe Water Program awarded Forest Park Water Treatment Plant with the President's Award for the 13th straight year. The President's Award recognizes the achievement of very stringent performance goals, signifying the outstanding operations and maintenance practices at this high-performing water treatment plant. Forest Park Water has been involved in the Partnership for Safe Water since 1995 and has been a Directors Award recipient since 2002.

In 2025, for the 18th consecutive year, Forest Park received the prestigious Area-Wide Optimization Award (AWOP) presented by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The award recognizes outstanding efforts toward optimizing water treatment performance. AWOP is a national filter plant optimization effort among numerous states, the US EPA, and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA).

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INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

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 and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact North Penn Water Authority at **215-855-3617**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

As part of our continued compliance with EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), North Penn Water Authority prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed online at **https://npwa.org/service-line-inventory** or by contacting our office at **215-855-3617.**

A service line is the piping that connects your household or building plumbing to the water main in the street. Ownership varies by water system but is typically split between the water system and the customer. North Penn Water Authority owns the section of the service line from the water main to the curb stop located near the curb or street line, while the section from the curb stop to inside the premises, including all internal plumbing is owned by the customer. NPWA seeks your assistance in identifying the material of the service line entering your home or business. Accurate information about the service line material will enable NPWA to have a comprehensive inventory, as mandated by EPA's LCRR. To complete a form identifying the water service line material in your home or business go to **https://npwa.org/service-line-inventory** or contact our office at **215-855-3617.**

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM AND GIARDIA

Cryptosporidium and *Giardia* are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the United States. In 2025, Forest Park Water monitored the North Branch Neshaminy Creek source water (before treatment) for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia*. Four rounds of sampling were conducted. *Cryptosporidium* was **not detected** in any of the 4 samples collected. *Giardia* was detected in 2 out of 4 samples collected. Although Forest Park Water treatment process includes filtration to remove *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia,* the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease.

Ingestion of *Cryptosporidium* and/or *Giardia* may cause abdominal infections called cryptosporidiosis or giardiasis. 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 a 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 they may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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HOW NPWA IS PROTECTING THE WATER YOU DRINK

Lead in drinking water typically comes from the corrosion of drinking water service lines and household plumbing materials. Lead is typically not present in drinking water sources like rivers and groundwater. NPWA and FPW add orthophosphate to the water during the treatment process. Orthophosphate acts as a corrosion inhibitor by forming a protective film on the interior of pipes. This film protects the pipe material from the corrosive effects of water, which reduces/eliminates the potential for lead leaching into the water. The typical phosphate levels found in a liter of drinking water are about one hundred times lower than the phosphate levels found in the average American diet. For example, a person would have to drink ten to fifteen liters of water to equal the amount of phosphates in just one can of soda. People concerned about their health and phosphates added as a corrosion inhibitor to the drinking water, should contact their medical care provider.

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 the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (Penn DOT) or our member municipalities are doing work on the roads to reduce inconvenience to the community.

NPWA's Wellhead Protection (WHP) Program, approved by the PA DEP, 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.

Since 2011, NPWA has voluntarily participated in the American Water Works Association's (AWWA) Distribution System Optimization Program (DSOP). This program is part of AWWA's Partnership for Safe Water whose objective is to implement preventative programs that focus on optimizing treatment performance and distribution system operations. In 2022, NPWA was honored with the 5-year Director's Award for its efforts with the DSOP. NPWA received the award for successfully completing a comprehensive self-assessment of water distribution system operations for the last five years. The assessment involves an evaluation of distribution system operations and performance, including factors such as chlorine residuals, pressure levels and frequency of water main breaks, which on average, are much lower than the national average and the DSOP requirements. NPWA became the first public water utility in Pennsylvania and among the first in North America to receive the Director's Award in 2017. NPWA works hard to go above and beyond the required regulatory standards for drinking water and is proud to provide our customers with reliable, high-quality water 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

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

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.

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 npwa.org.

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

Water System Information

North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report summarizes the quality of water NPWA provided in 2025. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (US 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 Shana Constanzer, Communications Coordinator, at (215) 855-3617 or visit our website at **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 7:00 p.m.**

Sources of Water

In 2025, 100% of the water that NPWA delivered to its customers was treated surface water from the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FPW) located in Chalfont. NPWA continues to maintain several groundwater supply wells throughout our service territory. The water treated at FPW comes from the North Branch Neshaminy Creek, which originates as a small stream near Route 413 in Central Bucks County and flows into Lake Galena, the reservoir for FPW.

Water released from Lake Galena continues downstream to the treatment plant, in Chalfont, Pennsylvania. Additional 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, maintains base flow in the stream, and ensures a sufficient drinking water supply.

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. United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) / Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the ***Safe Drinking Water Hotline*** **(800-426-4791).**

MONITORING YOUR WATER

NPWA regularly tests your drinking water for contaminants, as required by federal and state regulations. We monitor all regulated parameters listed below to ensure your water meets drinking water standards.

Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts

Bromate
Chlorine
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) – Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, Chlorodibromomethane, and Chloroform
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) - Dibromoacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Monobromoacetic acid, Monochloroacetic acid, and Trichloroacetic acid

Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)

Antimony	Barium	Chromium	Fluoride	Nickel	Selenium
Arsenic	Beryllium	Copper	Lead	Nitrate	Thallium
Asbestos	Cadmium	Cyanide	Mercury	Nitrite	

Microbiological Contaminants

E. Coli
Total Coliform Bacteria

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

PFOA
PFOS

Radiological Contaminants

Gross Alpha (Alpha Emitters)
Radium 226
Radium 228
Uranium

Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs)

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

Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)

1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethane	Chlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethylene	Xylenes, total
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1,2-Dichloropropane	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Toluene	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	o-Dichlorobenzene	Dichloromethane	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	Trichloroethylene	
p-Dichlorobenzene	Carbon tetrachloride	Styrene	Vinyl Chloride	

The following tables list all contaminants detected during monitoring conducted between **January 1 and December 31, 2025**. As shown in these tables, NPWA water meets or exceeds all primary state and federal standards established under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The US EPA and PA DEP allow us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. In accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, some of the data reported in these tables may be from prior years. The sample dates are noted in the results tables.

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SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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. FPW 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.

Copies of the complete reports are available by contacting PA DEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water Central Office Right-to-Know request phone number at **(717) 787-7397** or you can view online at **greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetDocument?docId=7193&DocName=PENN - NORTH WALES WATER AUTHORITY.PDF S1460048028**

North Penn Water Authority serves over 36,000 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:
Hilltown Township
Montgomery Township
New Britain Borough
New Britain Township
Salford Township
Upper Gwynedd Township
Upper Salford Township
West Rockhill Township
Worcester Township

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) – 1 ppm corresponds to 1 second in 11.5 days
- ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) – 1 ppb corresponds to 1 second in 32 years
- ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) – 1 ppt corresponds to 1 second in 32,000 years

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

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The following tables show monitoring results for the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FPW), which supplied 100% of NPWA's drinking water in 2025. NPWA wells were last used in 2024. Regulations require that we report the most recent results from the past five years in which a water source was used. Although the wells were monitored in 2025, those results are included in a separate table in this report.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Sources of Contamination
Bromate (monitored at FPW only)	10	0	4.5	0 – 4.5	ppb	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Arsenic	10	0	0 (FPW)	0 (FPW)	ppb	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
			3 (Wells)	0 – 3 (Wells)		2024		
Barium	2	2	0.017 (FPW)	0.017 (FPW)	ppm	2025	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
			0.261 (Wells)	0.071 – 0.261 (Wells)		2024		
Fluoride	2	2	0 (FPW)	0 (FPW)	ppm	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
			0.105 (Wells)	0 – 0.105 (Wells)		2024		
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0 (FPW)	0 (FPW)	ppb	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits; By-product of various industrial processes
			1 (Wells)	0 – 1 (Wells)		2024		
	While water suppliers continue to monitor nickel levels in water, there is currently no EPA maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nickel in drinking water. EPA is reconsidering the limit on nickel.							
Nitrate	10	10	1.11 (FPW)	0.386 – 1.11 (FPW)	ppm	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
			3.23 (Wells)	0.160 – 3.23 (Wells)		2024		
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14	8	1.9[a] (FPW)	0 – 2.8 (FPW)	ppt	2025	No	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
			4.87[a] (Wells)	3.11 – 6.16 (Wells)		2024		
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	18	14	0[a] (FPW)	0 (FPW)	ppt	2025	No	
			3.63[a] (Wells)	2.69 – 4.13 (Wells)		2024		
Alpha Emitters	15	0	0 (FPW)	0 (FPW)	pCi/L	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
			8.26 (Wells)	8.26 (Wells)				
Combined Uranium	30	0	0 (FPW)	0 (FPW)	µg/L	2023	No	
			5.13 (Wells)	2.32 – 5.13 (Wells)				

[a] Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results. This value represents the highest running annual average result, not a single sample result.

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (MONITORED IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	60	N/A	24.4[a]	9.04 – 29.8	ppb	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	N/A	42.9[a]	12.1 – 59.4	ppb	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

[a] Compliance is based on a locational running annual average of quarterly results. This value represents the highest locational running annual average result, not a single sample result.

DISTRIBUTION DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Monthly Average	Monthly Average Range	Units	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4	4	1.40	1.13 - 1.40	ppm	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes

As a member of the Partnership for Safe Water's Distribution System Optimization Program (DSOP), our goal is to achieve distribution chlorine residual levels ≥ 0.20 mg/L and ≤ 4.0 mg/L. In 2025, we accomplished this. 100% of all samples met this goal.

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DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

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ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (FPW)	0.20	1.34	1.34 – 1.81	ppm	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes

TURBIDITY AT FOREST PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT (FPW)

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	0.07	0.02 – 0.07	2025	No	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	N/A	2025	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 2025, we accomplished this. 100% of all samples were <0.1 NTU.

LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at Customers' Taps from 6/1/2025 – 9/30/2025

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Range of Sampling Results	Units	# of Samples Above AL	Violation Yes/No	Sources of Contamination
Lead	90% of homes must test less than 15 ppb	0	0.5	0 –15	ppb	0 out of 35	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	90% of homes must test less than 1.3 ppm	1.3	0.283	0 – 0.389	ppm	0 out of 35	No	

2025 NPWA Well Information:

NPWA maintains four groundwater wells that are routinely monitored. Monitoring was conducted on these wells in 2025, and the detected analytical results are presented in the table below.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS – NPWA WELLS

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	2.97	0 – 2.97	ppm	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14	8	5.57[a]	3.48 – 5.36	ppt	2025	No	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	18	14	3.57[a]	2.47 – 3.70	ppt	2025	No	

[a] Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results. This value represents the highest running annual average result, not a single sample result.

A Source Water Assessment of our groundwater sources was completed by 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 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. Copies of the complete reports are available by contacting PA DEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water Central Office Right-to-Know request phone number at (717)787-7397 or you can view online at: **greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetDocument?docId=7192&DocName=PENN WATER AUTHORITY.PDF W1460034003**

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DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

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EPA UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING (UCMR)

Unregulated contaminants are substances for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring these contaminants helps the EPA determine how frequently they occur in drinking water and whether future regulation is necessary. The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) specifies monitoring for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. From April 2024 through February 2025, UCMR 5 sampling was conducted at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FPW), and at NPWA wells. These results were reported in last year's CCR. In May 2025, the final round of UCMR 5 sampling was completed at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FPW). All results from this sampling event were non-detect, meaning none of the monitored contaminants were found above laboratory reporting limits. For more information concerning Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring, visit these websites: **https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr or https://drinktap.org/Water-Info/Whats-in-My-Water/Unregulated-Contaminant-Monitoring-Rule-UCMR**