

WARWICK TOWNSHIP WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY



2019 Annual Water Quality Report

Warwick Township Water & Sewer Authority (WTWSA) is committed to providing our customers with the highest quality of water. We are pleased to provide you with our Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2019, which contains valuable information about your drinking water.

The attached reports are provided by our water suppliers (North Wales Water Authority and Aqua PA) and provide important information related to your water supply. Both Aqua PA and NWWA have multiple sources so all of the information provided in their reports may not be relevant to the Warwick Township Water & Sewer Authority system.

This report summarizes the water quality provided to you by WTWSA. We are pleased to report that our water had no violations and meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.

Our constant goal is to provide to you a safe, dependable supply of water.

Our water system is designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customer's plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers should properly operate and maintain internal plumbing systems. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

SOURCE OF WATER – PSWID #1090127

WTWSA water is surface water purchased from Aqua PA through multiple interconnections. In the summer of 2013, WTWSA completed an interconnection with the North Wales Water Authority (NWWA) to supply a cost effective and redundant supply of surface water to Warwick Township.

WTWSA has received many inquiries regarding the recent news articles on the contamination of several local water supplies. The contamination issues effect ground water sources (wells) in these municipalities and most have discontinued use of those sources in favor of the sources that WTWSA have used for years.

WTWSA does not use ground water sources for its water supply. 100% of our water is purchased from Aqua Pennsylvania and the North Wales Water Authority that primarily use surface water that are under the current advisory levels for the perfluorinated compound contamination that other local water supplies have identified.

If you have a private drinking water well and require additional information about the safety of your water you may call the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection at 484-250-5980.

STANDARDS AND TESTING

In order to ensure quality and potability of our treated water, WTWSA, NWWA and Aqua PA monitor for all regulated constituents as required by Federal and State laws, in addition to monitoring for unregulated substances, such as radon and microbial pathogens.

This report shows the actual water quality monitoring results for the year 2018 and is designed to inform our customers about the excellent water delivered to you over the past year. Although these results represent only the data of the detected substances, your water is tested for many other substances that were not detected and therefore not shown on this report.

QUESTIONS

We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you have any questions about your water quality or the information in this report, please contact Dan Ervin, Superintendent, at 215-343-3584 during normal business hours (Monday-Thursday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and Friday 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.). To learn more about WTWSA, attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings usually the fourth Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. in the WTWSA Meeting Room, 1733 Township Greene, Jamison PA. Check our website at www.wtwsa.org for a listing of current meeting dates and times.

THE FUTURE

The WTWSA thanks you for the opportunity of providing your family with quality water. The Authority is proud of the outstanding water and service it provides to its customers by our State licensed water works operators. Executive Director Michael Sullivan wishes to assure you that the Board of Directors has taken the necessary steps to guarantee a safe and plentiful water supply for you, well into the future. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Your drinking water is routinely monitored for constituents according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows detected contaminants tested by WTWSA during 2019. It shows the weighted average as well as minimum and maximum observed levels. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

WTWSA purchases 100% of your drinking water from Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. and NWWA. Aqua, NWWA and WTWSA regularly test for more than 80 contaminants that are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). To monitor and ensure water quality, we collectively test for at least another 80 parameters. WTWSA encourages actions by individuals to protect water quality, including the responsible use of lawn care chemicals and the proper disposal of household hazardous waste, unused pharmaceuticals and health care products.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS TESTED FOR BY WTWSA

WTWSA Treated Water	Concentration			Ideal Goal	Federal/State Standard	
Contaminants	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria, % positive samples each month - 2019	.77%	0%	1.0%	0%	5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment

Lead And Copper	90 th Percentile	Total # of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Ideal Goal	Federal/State Standard	
Compound				MCLG	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm, 2019	0.143	33	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead, ppb, 2019	0	33	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

WTWSA Treated Water Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Concentration			Ideal Goal	Federal/State Standard	
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine, mg/L 2019	1.0	0.20	2.18	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids, ppb, 2019	13.0	1.46	20.5	NA	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb 2019	29.3	16.8	45.3	NA	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

NOTES:

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

Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBP): Beginning in 2003 under the DBP rule, haloacetic acids were regulated for the first time at 60 ppb, and the standard for total trihalomethanes was lowered to 80 ppb. Compliance with the MCL is based on running annual averages.

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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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 contaminants.

ND: Not detected.

NA: Not applicable

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule: During 2004, monitoring was conducted for a series of unregulated compounds. This is a federal program and results were reported to USEPA. None of these compounds were detected.

The following information is mandated by the EPA for inclusion in this report:

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminations that may be present in source water include:

- (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial process and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- (E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste, or smell. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water. Compared to radon entering a home through soil, radon entering a home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminations 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 some 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).

Warwick Township Water & Sewer Authority
1733 Township Greene: P.O. Box 315
Jamison, PA 18929
215-343-3584
wtwsa.org



2019 Water Quality Report Main System, PWSID#: PA1460073

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About Your Drinking Water- Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2019 Consumer Confidence Report for the Main System (public water supply ID PA1460073). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2019 – including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2019. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply -- Water for the Main System comes from eight surface water sources and a number of groundwater sites (wells). Source water assessments were completed in 2002 and 2003 for the Chester, Ridley, Crum, Pickering, Perkiomen, and Neshaminy creeks, the Schuylkill River, and wells in the Main System. The sources, overall, have a moderate risk of significant contamination. A status report of source water assessments is available on the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

The sources of drinking water (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 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 storm 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts 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. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can not see, taste, or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground - not from the water supply. Radon can dissolve in water and can be released into air from tap water, but this is generally a small source of radon in indoor air.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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 at 800.426.4791.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2019 in your water system. The table provides the average for the sources used to supply the Main System, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	99.9% - 100%	TT	NA	2019	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	ND	ND – 1.3	10	0	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.07	0.005 – 0.38	2	2	2018, 2019	N	
Chromium, ppb	4.8	1.9 – 8.0	100	100	2018, 2019	N	
Fluoride, ppm	ND	ND – 0.6	2	2	2018, 2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.3	1.5 – 4.7	10	10	2019	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Gross alpha, pCi/L	1.5	ND – 8.14	15	0	2013-2015, 2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.5	0.2 – 1.0	5	0	2013, 2015	N	
Uranium, ppb	2.9	ND – 8.7	30	0	2013, 2017	N	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1- Trichloroethane, ppb	ND	ND – 0.5	200	200	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 3	5	0	2019	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 2	5	0	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane, ppb	0.1 (a)	0.06 – 0.1	NA	NA	2019	N	Used as a solvent and to produce other chemicals; found in pesticides

a) Samples were collected from one location (entry point 115).

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual - Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chloramines, ppm	2.1	1.6 - 2.6	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average of quarterly test results, not a single sample result.							
Chlorite, ppm	0.27	ND - 0.75	1	0.8	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids, ppb	22	ND - 64	60	NA	2019	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	32	0.9 - 80	80	NA	2019	N	

Most of the Main System is supplied from surface water sources; however, radon is more prevalent in groundwater supplies. In 2016, the average concentration of radon in groundwater sources was 350 pCi/L. The highest level observed was 1,530 pCi/L in a groundwater supply. There is no federal or state standard for radon in drinking water.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), 334 samples were collected in 2016 and 2017. The average concentration of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts was not detected. The range of samples collected during the monitoring period was ND – 0.2 oocysts per liter. As a frame of reference, the lowest category of risk has been set by EPA as an average concentration of less than 0.075 per liter. Results from 2016 and 2017 support the low risk category.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Chloramines, ppm	112, 115, 116, 117, 136, 138	0.2	0.35	0.35 - 3.12	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine, ppm	107, 111, 125, 132, 137	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 3.05	2019	N	
	114	0.45	0.01*	0.01 – 2.22	2019	N	
	126	0.51	0.01	0.01 – 2.97	2019	N	
	135	0.54	0.51	0.51 – 3.13	2019	N	
	105, 110	0.7	0.01	0.01 – 3.14	2019	N	
	106	0.8	0.11	0.11 – 2.6	2019	N	
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	138	0.2	ND**	ND - 0.12	2019	N	

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

**Chlorine Dioxide is used to supplement disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Contaminant	Plant ID	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Sample Date	Violation* Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	313	25 - 35	24 - 62	0	2019	N	Naturally present in the environment
	314	25 - 45	12 - 97	0	2019	N	
	315	25 - 45	21 - 55	0	2019	N	
	335	25 - 50	23 - 68	0	2019	N	
	339	25 - 45	29 - 71	0	2019	N	

*Compliance is determined by a running annual average, computed quarterly

Lead and Copper Results								
Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.29	57	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.9	57	1	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you might 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 at 800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water.

Violations: In 2019, we received a late reporting violation for failing to report entry point chlorite in May 2019 within the required timeframe. We have since updated our administrative records and procedures to prevent these types of violations from happening again.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Raw Samples (untreated)			
Bromide, ppb	77.5	30- 290	NA
Total Organic Carbon, ppb	2908	ND - 6500	NA
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	2.1	ND - 32	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic Acid, ppb	3.26	0.34 - 7.49	NA
Bromodichloroacetic Acid, ppb	3.80	0.51 - 8.79	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid	0.64	ND - 2.92	NA
Dibromoacetic Acid, ppb	0.57	ND - 3.15	NA
Dichloroacetic Acid, ppb	10.30	0.40 - 23.9	NA
Monobromoacetic Acid, ppb	0.07	ND - 0.87	NA
Monochloroacetic Acid, ppb	0.17	ND - 3.88	NA
Trichloroacetic Acid, ppb	13.9	0.62- 27.1	NA

As a part of Aqua's commitment to ensuring the ongoing health and safety of our customers, we are proactively conducting regular testing of our water sources in areas of eastern Montgomery County impacted by groundwater contamination from perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).

Aqua has updated its findings for PFOA and PFOS and shared them on WaterFacts.com so customers can stay informed. In addition, Aqua is collecting samples from a broader geographic area to evaluate regional impacts and possible next steps. In the interim, please be assured that the water Aqua provides tests below the EPA's health advisory levels for PFOA/PFOS.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Main System receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies, but some areas receive fluoridated water. Operational testing in the distribution system indicates that some customers in the Main System receive water with fluoride up to 0.7 ppm. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 877.987.2782 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com. This information might be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

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 contaminants.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

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.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chloramines, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce, or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.



Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL
Chlorine Residual (mg/L) Entry Points	No	1.50	1.01-1.70	4	4
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	8.35	4.36-20.7	0	80
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No	6.20	5.51-7.77	0	60
Bromate (ppb)	No	2.8	2.0-3.6	0	10

Data presented in the above table is from calendar year 2019 monitoring performed in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

*Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG).

** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL).

Likely Sources of Contamination

Bromate:

By-product of drinking water disinfection

Chlorine:

Water additive used for disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM):

By-products of drinking water disinfection.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5):

By-products of drinking water disinfection.



Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL
Barium (ppm)	No	0.014	N/A	2	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	0.425	0-0.982	10	10

Antimony (ppb)	No	0	N/A	6	6
Arsenic (ppb)	No	0	N/A	N/A	10
Beryllium (ppb)	No	0	N/A	4	4
Cadmium (ppb)	No	0	N/A	5	5
Chromium (ppb)	No	0	N/A	100	100
Cyanide (ppb)	No	0	N/A	200	200
Fluoride (ppb)	No	0	N/A	2	2
Mercury (inorganic) (ppb)	No	0	N/A	2	2
Nickel (ppb)	No	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	0	N/A	1	1
Selenium (ppb)	No	0	N/A	50	50
Thallium (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0.5	2

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Action Level	90 th Percent Value	# Of Sites Above AL	MCLG	Violation Y/N
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.387	0 out of 54	1.3	No
Lead (ppb)	15	3.0	0 out of 54	0	No

Unless otherwise noted, data presented in the above table is from calendar year 2019 monitoring performed in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

Likely Source of Contamination

Barium: Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal foundries, erosion of natural deposits.
 Copper: Corrosion of household plumbing
 Lead: Corrosion of household plumbing
 Nitrate (as Nitrogen): Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.



Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL
Total Coliform Bacteria (Finished Water)	No	0	N/A	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples
Fecal Coliform and <i>E.coli</i> Bacteria (Finished Water)	No	0	N/A	0	a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive
Turbidity (NTU) (Finished Water)	No	0.05	0.03-0.07	N/A	TT = 1 NTU For a Single Measurement

Data presented in the above table is from calendar year 2019 monitoring performed in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. Coliform bacteria, disinfection residual and turbidity are monitored on a continuous basis and reported monthly.

100% of all Turbidity samples were below 0.1 NTU. As a member of the Partnership for Safe Drinking Water, our goal is to maintain turbidity levels below 0.1 NTU. This was achieved throughout 2018.

Raw water monitoring for Giardia and Cryptosporidium was performed quarterly throughout 2019. Giardia was detected in 1 out of 4 samples. Cryptosporidium was detected in 3 out of 4 samples.

Likely Sources of Contamination

Turbidity: Soil runoff.

Giardia and Cryptosporidium: Naturally present in the environment.



Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	No	0	0	0	15
Uranium (ug/L)	No	0	0	0	30
Combined Radium (226 + 228) (pCi/L)	No	0	0	0	5

Data presented in the above table is from monitoring performed during 2014 in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.



**Synthetic Organic Contaminants including
Pesticides & Herbicides**

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	2
2,4-D (ppb)	No	0	N/A	70	70
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	No	0	N/A	50	50
Alachlor (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	2
Atrazine (ppb)	No	0	N/A	3	3
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH) (nanograms/L)	No	0	N/A	0	200
Carbofuran (ppb)	No	0	N/A	40	40
Chlordane (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	2
Dalapon (ppb)	No	0	N/A	200	200
Dicamba (ppb)	No	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb)	No	0	N/A	400	400
Di(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	6
Dinoseb (ppb)	No	0	N/A	7	7
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD] (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	0.03
Diquat (ppb)	No	0	N/A	2	2
Endothall (ppb)	No	0	N/A	100	100
Endrin (ppb)	No	0	N/A	2	2
Ethylene Dibromide (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	0.5
Glyphosphate (ppb)	No	0	N/A	70	70
Heptachlor (nanograms/L)	No	0	N/A	0	400
Heptachlor epoxide (nanograms/L)	No	0	N/A	0	200
Hexachlorobenzene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	1
Hexachlorocyclo- pentadiene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	50	50
Lindane (nanograms/L)	No	0	N/A	200	200
Methoxychlor (ppb)	No	0	N/A	40	40

**Synthetic Organic Contaminants including
Pesticides & Herbicides (Continued)**

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL
Oxamyl [Vidate] (ppb)	No	0	N/A	200	200
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	1
Picloram (ppb)	No	0	N/A	500	500
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	0.5
Simazine (ppb)	No	0	N/A	4	4
Toxaphene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	3

Data presented in the above table is from calendar year 2019 monitoring performed in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.



Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR4)

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Level Detected	Range
Manganese (ug/L)	3.0	N/A

Health Reference Level (HRL) = 300 ug/L

Environmental Source: Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemicals; essential nutrient.

EPA 525.3 - Pesticides (ug/L) (Finished)

Alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane	0	N/A
Chlorpyrifos	0	N/A
Dimethipin	0	N/A
Ethoprop	0	N/A
Oxyfluorfen	0	N/A
Peofenofos	0	N/A
Tebuconazole	0	N/A
Permethrin, cis & trans	0	N/A
Tribufos	0	N/A

EPA 530 - Semivolatiles (ug/L) (Finished)

Butylated hydroxyanisole	0	N/A
o-Toluidine	0	N/A
Quinoline	0	N/A

EPA 541 - Alcohols (ug/L) (Finished)

1-Butanol	0	N/A
2-Methoxyethanol	0	N/A
2-Propen-1-ol	0	N/A

EPA 200.8 - Metals (ug/L) (Finished)

Germanium	0	N/A
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EPA 300.0 (ug/L) (Raw)

Bromide	22.2	N/A
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EPA 5310C (ug/L) (Raw)

Total Organic Carbon	3940	N/A
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UCMR4 Monitoring was performed at Forest Park in February 2019.



Unregulated Contaminants-Perfluorinated Compounds

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Level Detected	Range
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	1.2	0-2.5
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	3.1	2.1-4.2

The US-EPA Health Advisory Limit (HAL) is 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for individual or combined PFOA and PFOS. Data presented in the above table is from monthly monitoring of finished drinking water performed at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant during 2019.

Environmental Sources of Contamination

Perfluorinated Compounds: Manmade chemicals used in fire-fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films.



Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL
Benzene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	5
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	5
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	100	100
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	600	600
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	75	75
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	5
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	7	7
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	70	70
trans 1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	100	100
Dichloromethane (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	5
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	5
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	600	600
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	75	75
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	700	700
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE**) (ppb)	**	0	**	**	**
Methyl Chloride (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	5
Styrene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	100	100
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	5
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	70	70
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	No	0	N/A	200	200
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	No	0	N/A	3	5
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	5
Toluene (ppm)	No	0	N/A	1	1
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	No	0	N/A	0	2
Total Xylenes (ppm)	No	0	N/A	10	10

Data presented in the above table is from calendar year 2019 monitoring performed in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

** MTBE is a non-regulated contaminant that is monitored routinely by the Authority.