

# WARWICK TOWNSHIP WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY



## 2023 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 2023, 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 significantly under the current advisory levels for the perfluorinated compound contamination that other local water supplies have identified and meet the proposed PA DEP and U.S. EPA limits for these parameters.

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. WTWSA also participates in sampling and testing for emerging contaminants as directed by the PA DEP.

This report shows the actual water quality monitoring results for the year 2022 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, Director of Operations, 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](http://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 Lauri Halderson 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 2023. 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	Major Sources in Drinking Water
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	
Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria, % positive samples each month - 2022	0%	0%	0%	0%	5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Lead and Copper	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Total # of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Ideal Goal	Federal/State Standard	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Compound				MCLG	Action Level	
Copper, ppm, 2022	0.133	35	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead, ppb, 2022	0	35	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

WTWSA Treated Water Disinfectants & Disinfection Byproducts	Concentration			Ideal Goal	Federal/State Standard	Major Sources in Drinking Water
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCLG	MCL	
Contaminants						
Chlorine, mg/L 2022	0.92	0.20	1.7	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic acids, ppb, 2022	23.9	14.8	33.1	NA	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb 2022	31.3	14.7	48.0	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  
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215-343-3584  
[wtwsa.org](http://wtwsa.org)



### 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	0.04	0.03-0.07	N/A	TT = 1 NTU For a Single Measurement

Data presented in the above table is from calendar year 2023 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 2023.

Raw water monitoring for *Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium* was performed in March, June and October 2023. *Giardia* was detected in 0 out of 3 samples. *Cryptosporidium* was detected in 0 out of 3 samples.

#### Likely Sources of Contamination:

Turbidity: Soil runoff.

*Giardia* and *Cryptosporidium*: Naturally present in the environment.



### Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL
Chlorine Residual (mg/L) Entry Points	No	1.63	1.27-1.88	4	4
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	21.80	13.70- 29.30	0	80
Constituents of TTHMs					
Bromodichloromethane	No	4.75	1.95-7.65	0	
Bromoform	No	ND	ND	0	
Chlorodibromomethane	No	2.90	1.70- 5.78	60	
Chloroform	No	16.75	0.743- 31.20	70	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No	16.30	14.10- 17.90	0	60
Constituents of HAAs					
Dibromoacetic Acid	No	0.307	0-1.23	N/A	
Dichloroacetic Acid	No	13.5	6.55-18.40	0	
Trichloroacetic Acid	No	7.19	2.78-9.82	20.0	
Monobromoacetic Acid	No	0	0	N/A	
Monochloroacetic Acid	No	0	0	70.0	
Bromate (ppb)	No	2.3	1.5-4.0	0	10

Data presented in the above table is from calendar year 2023 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	0.015	N/A	2	2
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	0.533	0.340- 0.781	10	10

Antimony (ppb)	No	0	N/A	6	6
Arsenic (ppb)	No	0	N/A	N/A	10
Asbestos (MFL) Million Fibers per Liter (12/2021)	No	0	N/A	7	7
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 (ppm)	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 <sup>th</sup> Percent Value	# Of Sites Above AL	MCLG	Violation Y/N
Copper (ppm) (9/2022)	1.3	0.242	0 out of 35	1.3	No
Lead (ppb) (9/2022)	15	3.0	0 out of 35	0	No

Unless otherwise noted, data presented in the above table is from calendar year 2023 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; leaking septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.



### **Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)**

<b>Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)</b>	<b>Violation Yes/No</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) ppt (ng/L)	No	2.2	0-4.1	8	14
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) ppt (ng/L)	No	1.1	0-2.8	14	18

Data presented in the above table is from monthly finished water monitoring at FPW.

**Sources of Contamination:**

Manmade chemicals used to manufacture items that are resistant to water, grease, or staining, such as cookware, carpets, clothing, and packaging. Also used in industrial processes and firefighting foams.





### **Radiological Contaminants**

<b>Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)</b>	<b>Violation Yes/No</b>	<b>Level Detected</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>
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 2023 monitoring performed 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 2023 monitoring performed in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.



### 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 2023 monitoring performed in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

\*\* MTBE is a non-regulated contaminant that is monitored routinely at Forest Park and the North Wales Water Authority.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2023 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.

**Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Main Division, PWSID # PA1460073**

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	100%	TT	NA	2023	N	Soil runoff
<p>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.</p>							
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Antimony, ppb	0.17	ND - 0.52	6	6	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic, ppb	1.3	1.2 - 1.5	10	0	2022	N	
Barium, ppm	0.06	0.04 - 0.08	2	2	2023	N	
Chromium, ppb	0.3	ND - 1.8	100	100	2023	N	
Cyanide, ppb	2.2	ND - 9.7	200	200	2021	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride, ppm	0.056	ND - 0.34	2	2	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.6	1.1 - 5.2 <sup>(a)</sup>	10	10	2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Radiological Contaminants</b>							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.19	ND - 1.15	5	0	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha, pCi/L	0.28	ND - 3.09	15	0	2023	N	
Gross beta particles, pCi/L	1.82	ND - 20.1	50 <sup>(b)</sup>	0	2023	N	
Combined Uranium, ug/L	0.79	ND - 2.4	30	0	2023	N	
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	0.04	ND - 0.5	200	200	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, ppb	0.033	ND - 0.5	70	70	2022	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	0.4	ND - 2.7	5	0	2023	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene, ppb	0.05	ND - 1.6	5	0	2023	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
<b>Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane, ppb <sup>(c)</sup>	0.002	ND - 0.035	NA	NA	2023	N	Used as a solvent and to produce other chemicals; found in pesticides

(a) 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 for advice from your health care provider.

(b) EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

(c) Samples were collected from one location (entry point 112) in the Main system.

**Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Main Division, PWSID # PA1460073 (cont'd)**

**Disinfection Byproducts** - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly test results, not a single sample result. Values below reflect monitoring in the distribution system.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorite, ppm	0.21	ND - 0.33	1	0.8	2023	N	Water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic acids, ppb	22	ND - 89	60	NA	2023	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	33	1 - 79	80	NA	2023	N	

**Disinfectant Residual** - Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites. Disinfection is accomplished using chloramination and residual disinfectant is measured as total chlorine.

Contaminants	Highest Monthly Average	Lowest Average Result	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	1.13	0.9	4.0	4.0	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes

**Entry Point Disinfectant Residual**

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	112, 115, 116, 117, 136, 138	0.2	0.62	0.62 - 3.17	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Free Chlorine, ppm	103, 107, 111, 123, 125, 132, 137	0.4	0.01 (d)	0.01 - 2.99	2023	N	
	114	0.45	0.01 (d)	0.01 - 2.43	2023	N	
	126	0.51	0.01 (d)	0.01 - 2.87	2023	N	
	135	0.54	0.05 (d)	0.05 - 2.85	2023	N	
	105, 110	0.7	0.01 (d)	0.01 - 3.03	2023	N	
	106	0.8	0.01 (d)	0.01 - 2.59	2023	N	
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	116, 117, 138	NA (e)	0	0 - 0.44	2023	N	
Chlorite, ppm	116	NA (f)	0.06	0.06 - 0.63	2023	N	
	117	NA (f)	0.02	0.02 - 0.66	2023	N	
	138	NA (f)	0.04	0.04 - 0.62	2023	N	

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

(e) Chlorine Dioxide is used to supplement disinfection.

(f) Chlorite does not have a minimum disinfectant residual; however, the maximum limit is 1.0 mg/L.

**Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Main Division, PWSID # PA1460073 (cont'd)**

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) during 2023 - For Total Organic Carbon removal, compliance is based on a running annual average of monthly results, not a single result.							
Contaminant	Plant ID	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Sample Date	Violation (g) Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	313	25 - 50	33 - 100	0	2023	N	Naturally present in the environment
	314	25 - 45	24 - 60	0	2023	N	
	315	25 - 45	14 - 55	0	2023	N	
	335	25 - 50	36 - 67	0	2023	N	
	339	35 - 50	35 - 100	0	2023	N	

(g) Compliance is determined by a running annual average, computed quarterly.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

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	0.197	53	0	1.3	1.3	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.4	53	0	15	0	2022	N	

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. 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 tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling from 2022 - 2023		
Name	Chemical Name	Range of Detections (ppt)
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND-11
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	ND-13
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and Perfluorobutane sulfonate	ND-8.6
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND-7.5
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND-11

**Notes:** For additional information, please refer to our website: [AquaWater.com/pfas](http://AquaWater.com/pfas)  
This data represents entry points that were sampled during calendar years 2022 or 2023.  
Treatment has been installed at 3 locations.  
ND = Not Detected

**Violations:** In January 2023, we received violations for incorrectly reporting the number of operating hours and turbidity measurements taken at the Upper Merion Reservoir water treatment plant. We submitted corrections to DEP for the reports. There are no health effects associated with this violation.

During the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2023, we did not monitor for alpha emitters at one of our well stations. Alpha emitters were sampled during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024. There are no health effects associated with this violation.

In December 14, 2023, Aqua issued a boil water advisory for 5 customers in Radnor Township after losing positive pressure in the distribution system from a water main break. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites, which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.* After the main was repaired, two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system and tested for total coliform bacteria. Satisfactory bacteriological results were received on December 16, 2023, and the boil water advisory was lifted.



## Public Notice\*

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

#### Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Main System

Our water system missed a monitoring requirement in 2023. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the fourth quarter of 2023, we failed to monitor for alpha emitters and cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

#### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action samples will be taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Alpha Emitters	Quarterly	0	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2023	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter 2024

#### What happened? What was done?

Aqua Pennsylvania (Aqua) is required to sample alpha emitters at the entry point every quarter. However, Aqua did not collect the required alpha emitters sample in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2023, which resulted in a monitoring violation. Alpha emitters were sampled during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2024. There are no health effects associated with this monitoring violation.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

For more information, please contact:

<b>Responsible Person</b> David Rustay	<b>System Name</b> Aqua Pennsylvania Main System	<b>Address (Street)</b> 762 West Lancaster Ave
<b>Phone Number</b> 610.645.4248	<b>System PWSID#</b> PA1460073	<b>Address (City, State, Zip)</b> Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA1460073

Date distributed: April 2024

\* This notice contains regulatorily required or recommended language, and nothing herein is, is intended as, nor should be construed as, a promise of or contract for payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred for any action you take on account of this notice.