

# Perkiomen Crossing Water Quality Report – 2019

## Public Water Supplier ID Number 1460087

Upper Fredrick Township is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report to meet Consumer Confidence Reporting requirements mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The purpose of this report is to provide all system customers with important information regarding the quality of their drinking water.

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.)

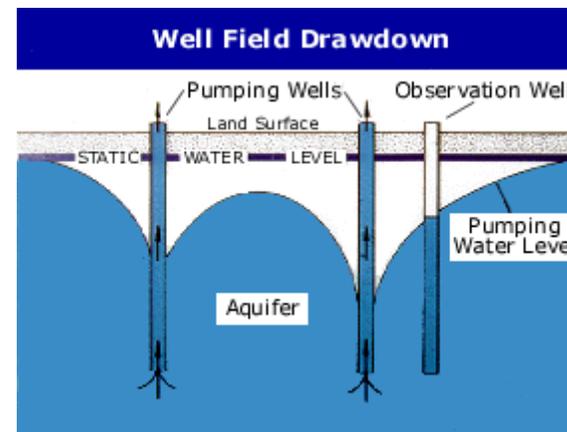
Upper Fredrick Township remains firmly committed to providing our customers with safe, high quality drinking water at all times. Miller Environmental, Inc. (MEI) is the firm hired to manage the water treatment system. Any questions regarding our operation may be directed to (610) 754 - 6436.



During the 2019 reporting year, MEI conducted samples to test for drinking water contaminants. We are pleased to report that there were no contaminants detected above mandated regulatory limits. In addition to results of laboratory testing, this report also includes details regarding the source of our drinking water, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. For more information about the drinking water, contact Jackie Tallon at the Township Offices (610) 754 - 6436 or (610) 754 - 6828 Fax.

The Board of Supervisors meets on the second (2<sup>nd</sup>) Thursday of each month in the Upper Fredrick Township Building, at 3205 Big Road, Obelisk, PA 19492. Please feel free to attend and participate in these meetings.

**Where Does Your Water Come From?** 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. However, the presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate 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 at (800) 426-4791.



The water sources for Perkiomen Crossing development service area are two groundwater wells, located in the development. The well and associated treatment have a capacity of 165 gallons per minute.

Under Section 1453 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act, states must evaluate all drinking water sources that serve public systems and provide a mechanism for development of local protection programs. In accordance with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program (SWAP), a source water assessment has been completed. The potential sources of contamination for this section of this surface water include both point and non-point sources of pollution. The Susquehanna River Basin Commission, USGS and USEPA are resources for information on levels of flow, water quality, and planning issues for the Susquehanna River and its basin. The complete assessment is available for public review at the regional DEP office. With proper credentials and purpose, anyone can request a file review of the report. Any questions regarding this program or assessment should be addressed DEP Central Office (717) 772-4014

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## Contaminants That May Be Present In Some Source Water Include:

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 productions, mining, or farming. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

## Special Consideration Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers and Others

Children may be more susceptible than adults to contaminants that may be present in drinking water due to lower body weight. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In cases of lead and nitrate concentrations, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

## **Special Warning**

***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 (800) 426-4791.***

## **Additional Health Information**

**Arsenic** - While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

**Lead** - 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. MEI 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 (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

**Definitions:**

<i>Action Level (AL)</i>	<i>The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</i>
<i>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</i>	<i>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.</i>
<i>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</i>	<i>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.</i>
<i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</i>	<i>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.</i>
<i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</i>	<i>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.</i>
<i>Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL)</i>	<i>The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.</i>
<i>Treatment Technique (TT)</i>	<i>A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</i>

**Units of Measurement:**

<b><i>Mrem/year</i></b> = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)	<b><i>ppm</i></b> = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
<b><i>pCi/L</i></b> = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	<b><i>ppq</i></b> = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
<b><i>ppb</i></b> = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	<b><i>ppt</i></b> = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

## Monitoring your Water

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the regulated contaminants detected in your drinking water. The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

<b>Chemical Contaminants</b>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4 (MRDL)	-	0.66	0.66 – 1.10	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Arsenic (IOC)	10	0	1	-	ppb	4/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Haloacetic Acids	60	n/a	2.96	-	ppb	7/16/19	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	80	n/a	19.3	-	ppb	7/16/19	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Combined Uranium	30	0	26	-	ug/L	2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</b>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.40	0.45	0.45 – 2.14	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0	ppb	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.094	ppm	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

**Other Violation:** On October 18, 2019 we failed to monitor and report the entry point disinfection residual and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water at that time. Consumers were previously notified of the violation via public notification.