



PINE RUN COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM – PWSID # 1090098

2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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.)

This report includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares with the standards mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US-EPA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). You are being provided a copy of this report in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Landlords, businesses, other property owners are strongly encouraged to share this water quality report with their tenants and employees.

For free additional copies or more information about your water and this report, call the North Wales Water Authority at 267-482-6940.

OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

The North Wales Water Authority takes great pride in delivering water of the highest quality to our customers. We are proud to report that 2022 marked the 27th consecutive year the Authority exceeded all state and federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

We are also available to talk to your group. You may request a visit by calling our office at 267-482-6940 or filling out a form on our website.

If you'd like to learn more about NWWA, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings. The Board meets on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Authority office at 200 W. Walnut St., in North Wales.

SOURCES OF WATER:

The public water supply in the Pine Run Community relies on groundwater sources located in your facility. The wells are known as Well-1 and Well-2. We are pleased to inform you that your water meets or exceeds all US-EPA and PA DEP drinking water standards.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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 contaminants.

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.

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L = picorcuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Pine Run Community – PWSID 1090098

| Chemical Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| Contaminant | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Chlorine (in distribution system) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.80 | 1.53-2.10 | ppm | 2022 | No | Water additive used for disinfection. |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | 10 | 10 | 1.53 | N/A | ppm | 2022 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Arsenic | 10 | 0 | 2.0 | N/A | ppb | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.383 | N/A | ppm | 2021 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal foundries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | N/A | ppb | 2021 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Combined Uranium | 30 | 0 | 2.67 | N/A | ppb | 2021 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

***We had no detections of Asbestos, Synthetic Organic Compounds, or Volatile Organic Compounds in the 2022 sample year. Disinfection By-Products for 2022: we had no detection of the following Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) – Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Chlorodibromomethane. We had no detection of the following Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) – Monochloroacetic Acid, Dichloroacetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, and Dibromoacetic Acid. These contaminants are a by-product of drinking water disinfection.

| Entry Point Disinfectant Residual | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Chlorine | 0.40 | 1.57 | 1.57-1.96 | ppm | 2022 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---|--------------|---|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90th Percentile Value | Units | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Lead 6/2022 | 15 | 0 | 4.0 | ppb | 0 out of 10 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper 6/2022 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.408 | ppm | 0 out of 10 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing. |

Special note – Public Notification Monitoring Violation for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM):

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 your drinking water meets health standards. In August 2021, we were required to monitor for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) which we completed before the end of August 2021. However, there was a quality control failure of the samples collected and processed at the contracted laboratory. The TTHM sample results were due by the end of August 2021 but due to the quality control failure, we were unable to resample the TTHMs in time. Resampling took place in September 2021. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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 from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, 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 run-off, 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 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).

INFORMATION ABOUT 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. North Wales Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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).