

LOGAN SQUARE SHOPPING CENTER WATER SYSTEM – PWSID # 1091091

2023 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 2023 marked the 28th 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 Logan Square Shopping Center relies on groundwater sources located in your development. The wells are known as Well-1 and Well-2. Water from the wells is treated by an arsenic removal system. 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, 2023. 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
Logan Square Shopping Center – PWSID 1091091

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	7.0	N/A	ppb	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate	10	10	2.19	N/A	ppm	2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	0.786	N/A	ppm	2021	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	1.0	N/A	ppb	2021	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2*	2	0.192	N/A	ppm	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health. NWWA does not add fluoride to the water during treatment.

Distribution Disinfectant Residual								
Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Monthly Average	Range of Monthly Average Results	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4.0	4.0	1.77	0.78 – 1.77	ppm	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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	0.50	0.50 – 2.55	ppm	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)—2023							
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Range of Detections	Amount Detected	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60.0	N/A	N/A	5.08	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.

Constituents of Disinfection Byproducts: Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)

Contaminant	MCLG	Range of Detections	Amount Detected	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Dibromoacetic acid	N/A	N/A	2.85	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic acid	70.0	N/A	2.23			

We had no detection of Trichloroacetic Acid, Monobromoacetic Acid, or Monochloroacetic Acid.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)—2023							
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Range of Detections	Amount Detected	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80.0	N/A	N/A	32.4	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.

Constituents of Disinfection Byproducts: Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

Contaminant	MCLG	Range of Detections	Amount Detected	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane	0	N/A	9.22	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform	0	N/A	6.17			
Chlorodibromomethane	60.0	N/A	12			
Chloroform	70.0	N/A	4.97			

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead 6/2022	15	0	8.0	ppb	1 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper 6/2022	1.3	1.3	0.195	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

The next lead and copper monitoring period will occur in 2025.

Below is a list of parameters which NWWA monitored for but did not detect during the 2023 sample year:

<i>Volatile Organic Chemicals</i>		
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	1,1,2-trichloroethane	1,1-dichloroethylene
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	Tetrachloroethylene	Trans-1,2-dichloroethene
Xylenes - total	Chlorobenzene	1,2-dichloroethane
Dichloromethane	Benzene	1,1,1-trichloroethane
O-dichlorobenzene	Toluene	Carbon tetrachloride
P-dichlorobenzene	Ethylbenzene	1,2-dichloropropane
Vinyl chloride	Styrene	Trichloroethylene
1,1-dichloroethylene	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	1,1,2-trichloroethane
Trans-1,2-dichloroethene	Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	Tetrachloroethylene
1,2-dichloroethane	Xylenes - total	Chlorobenzene
1,1,1-trichloroethane	Dichloromethane	Benzene
Carbon tetrachloride	O-dichlorobenzene	Toluene
1,2-dichloropropane	P-dichlorobenzene	Ethylbenzene
Trichloroethylene	Vinyl chloride	Styrene

Special note – Health Effects Language:

Lead: Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper: Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT FOR ARSENIC:

Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. 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. NWWA replaced the ion exchange filter media at Logan Square to eliminate the arsenic level.

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).