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 and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. You are being provided a copy of this report in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Landlords, businesses, schools and 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 215-699-4836.

**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 2014 marked the 19th consecutive year the Authority exceeded all state and federal Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

We work hard to deliver the highest quality water to your home or business. Our annual system flushing program is one way we enhance water quality. Flushing improves water quality by removing any naturally-occurring mineral build up in the water distribution pipes.

We also work hard to protect the source of your drinking water. We are a partner with the North Branch Watershed Association, which is committed to the protection of the North Branch of the Neshaminy Creek. This creek provides 93% of NWWA’s source water, delivering the water to our Forest Park Water treatment plant from the Delaware River. To learn more about the Association and to get involved, visit their website at www.northbranchwatershed.org.

It is important to us that you are informed about your drinking water quality. If you would like to learn more about your water, how it is treated and our monitoring process, please visit our website at www.nwwater.com.

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 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Authority office at 200 W. Walnut St., in North Wales.

**YOUR WATER SOURCE**

Currently, 93% of our water comes from the Delaware River and 7% comes from groundwater sources. The water coming from the Delaware River is treated at Forest Park Water, a water treatment facility that is jointly owned by North Wales and North Penn Water Authorities. Forest Park Water consists of a 96 million gallon per day raw water pumping station on the Delaware River at Paint Pleasant and transmission mains which discharge the Delaware River water into the North Branch of the Neshaminy Creek. Once discharged, the water flows down the Neshaminy Creek through Lake Galena. The water released from Lake Galena flows downstream to the Forest Park Water treatment plant located in Chalfont, Pennsylvania. From the treatment plant, the North Wales and North Penn Water Authorities individually take their share of the treated supply for distribution within their respective service areas.

**OUR WATER QUALITY**

Since the Authority operates its own distribution system, as well as being joint owner of the Forest Park Water (FPW) facilities, sampling under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is conducted independently by both utilities in accordance with appropriate requirements. This ensures that the Authority takes all distribution samples for which it is responsible and Forest Park Water takes all samples related to a surface water treatment facility. To some extent this arrangement results in duplication of testing, but ensures an added measure of quality control. Forest Park Water is among the finest “state-of-the-art” facilities in the United States. In 2007 FPW became one of the first and largest water treatments plants to complete a complex conversion from traditional media filters to technologically advanced membrane filtration. Membranes provide a more effective barrier against the passage of potentially harmful pathogens, such as giardia and cryptosporidium. The aesthetic quality of the water is enhanced by ozonation followed by flow through Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) media. As a result naturally occurring organic compounds are destroyed by ozone oxidation and removed by carbon adsorption. This treatment process ensures that our customers are receiving the finest quality drinking water available today from any surface water treatment plant in the United States.

**MONITORING YOUR WATER**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants that may be in water provided by public water systems. Food & Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The North Wales Water Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state laws. The tables in this report show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It’s important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Every year the Authority receives a new set of monitoring requirements from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) based on our previous results. Individual and groups of contaminants may be required to be monitored continually, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually, etc. Currently, the Authority monitors for over 100 contaminants at ten entry points and throughout the distribution system. For a complete listing of all the contaminants that we test for, please visit our website at www.nwwater.com.

**WHAT’S INSIDE...**

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

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

This report contains information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you.

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### TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

NWWA PWS ID# 1460048 (Unless otherwise noted, all monitoring was conducted in 2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulated Contaminants</th>
<th>Violations</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Major Sources in Drinking Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microbial Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecal Coliform &amp; E. coli Bacteria</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>a routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive Human and animal fecal waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radioactive Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha (adjusted) (pCi/L)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.576</td>
<td>0-2.67</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranium (as Nitrogen) (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>0-4.07</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine residual (mg/L)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0-0.7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regulated Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (ppm) 6/2013</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.5419</td>
<td>0.0336-0.5841</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL = 1.3</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (ppb) 6/2013</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-0.0106</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL = 15</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (NO₃-N) (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0-0.67</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium (ppm)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0-0.17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal foundries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic Chemical Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Microbial Contaminants</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>Regulated Contaminants</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</strong> – the 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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MCLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</strong> – the level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)</strong> – a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)</strong> – a measure of the radioactivity in water.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Picograms per liter (pg/L)</strong> – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000,000.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Definitions**

Our water quality table contains terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. The following definitions may help you better understand the data presented in the table:

**AL - Action Level** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level** – 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.

**MCLG – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal** – the level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/L)** – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

**Picograms per liter (pg/L)** – one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

**Should I Take Special Precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population, 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, who may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 1-800-426-4791 or visit the EPA web site: www.epa.gov/safewater/wat/index.html.

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.

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*CUSTOMERS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS*

The North Wales Water Authority maintains a list of customers who have an essential need for an uninterrupted supply of water (such as in dialysis treatments). If you have health conditions that require a continual supply of water in your home, please contact our Water Quality Department at 215-699-4836.

*How can I learn more about my drinking water?*

More information may be obtained from the following:

- [Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791](www.epa.gov/safewater/wat/index.html)
- [Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Water Standards and Facility Regulations: 717-772-4018](www.depweb.state.pa.us)
- [American Water Works Association: 1-800-926-7337](www.awwa.org)

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**FAQ:**

- Why is turbidity important?
- How is turbidity measured?
- What is the difference between turbidity and chlorine?
- How do I get rid of turbidity in my water?
- Is turbidity dangerous?
- How do I know if I have turbidity issues?
- How do I test for turbidity?
- How do I treat my water for turbidity?
- What are the health effects of turbidity?
- How do I fix my water if it has turbidity?
- Is turbidity related to other water issues?
- How do I prevent turbidity in my water?