

Notes From North Penn Water Authority:

There are some contaminants for which the EPA develops health advisories, but has not yet established regulatory limits for compliance by public water suppliers. The health advisories provided technical information on health effects. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) are included in those contaminants that have no regulatory limit but are associated with a health advisory. Currently, PFOA and PFOS have a combined health advisory level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt). These chemicals are among a family of manmade chemicals that have been used for decades as an ingredient to make products that resist heat, oil, stains, grease, and water, and are used in foam products for firefighting.

Due to recent health concerns in the region regarding PFOA and PFOS (PFCs), Forest Park Water (FPW) Treatment Plant voluntarily elected to monitor water at the plant for PFCs.

Giardia and Cryptosporidium are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of our source water (before treatment) at FPW indicated the presence of Giardia in 5 out of 9 samples collected. Cryptosporidium was detected in 3 out of 9 samples collected. FPW treatment processes are designed to remove or inactivate Giardia and Cryptosporidium cysts with a high level of certainty. Current available test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. NPWA encourages immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Giardia and Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

A Closer Look at Water Quality... And Your Water Supply:

The Telford Borough Authority (TBA) provides water service to Telford Borough and portions of the townships of Franconia, Hilltown, and West Rockhill. The sources of water for this area include six active deep wells and water delivered through the NPWA. The six groundwater wells all draw from the Brunswick formation aquifer, which in turn is recharged by an average of two million gallons per day it receives in precipitation. These six wells have sufficient capacity to serve the needs of the TBA's service area. Water is received by TBA's distribution system from NPWA to supply other portions of their service territory including the Sellersville Borough system. In 2017, approximately 88% of the water that NPWA delivered to its customers was treated surface water from the FPW Treatment Plant located in Chalfont. The remaining 12% of water came from 13 groundwater supply wells that NPWA operates. These wells are located throughout our service territory in Bucks and Montgomery Counties. The water from these wells is chlorinated before it is delivered to our customers' homes. The source of water that is treated at FPW, which is jointly owned by North Penn and North Wales Water Authorities, is the North Branch Neshaminy Creek. The North Branch Neshaminy Creek originates as a small stream near Route 413 in Central Bucks County. The creek then flows into Lake Galena, which is the reservoir for FPW. Water released from

Undetected Contaminants Tested for by the Telford Borough Authority and the North Penn Water Authority (NPWA)

Microbiological Contaminants

Fecal Coliform or E. Coli (2017) (NPWA 2017)

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (2012) (NPWA 2016)
Asbestos (2013) (NPWA 2013)
Beryllium (2012) (NPWA 2017)
Cadmium (2012) (NPWA 2017)
Chloride (2000)
Cyanide (2012) (NPWA 2017)
Iron (2000)
Mercury (2012) (NPWA 2017)
Nickel (2012) (NPWA 2016)
Nitrite (2017) (NPWA 2017)
Perflurobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (NPWA 2017)
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (NPWA 2017)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (NPWA 2017)
Perfluorooxononanoic Acid (PFNA) (NPWA 2017)
Selenium (2012) (NPWA 2017)
Thallium (2012) (NPWA 2017)

Organic Contaminants

1,1,2-Trichloroethane (2017) (NPWA 2017)
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (1999)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (2017) (NPWA 2017)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (1999)
1,1-Dichloroethane (1999)
1,1-Dichloroethylene (NPWA 2017)
1,1-Dichloropropene (1999)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1999) (NPWA 2015)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (2013) (NPWA 2017)
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (2011) (NPWA 2017)
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) (2007)
1,2-Dibromomethane (1998)
1,2-Dichloroethane (2017) (NPWA 2017)
1,2-Dichloropropane (2017) (NPWA 2017)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (1998)
1,3-Dichloropropane (1999)

Organic Contaminants (Continued)

1,3-Dichloropropene (1998)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (1999) (NPWA 2014)
2,2-Dichloropropene (1999)
2,4,5-TP (1998) (NPWA 2017)
2,4-D (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Alachlor (2011) (NPWA 2016)
Aldrin (1998)
Atrazine (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Benzene (2017) (NPWA 2017)
Benzo(A)pyrene (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Bromochloromethane (1999)
Bromomethane (1999) (NPWA 2015)
Carbofuran (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Carbon Tetrachloride (2017) (NPWA 2017)
Chlordane (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Chlorobenzene (2017) (NPWA 2017)
Chloroethane (1999)
Chromethane (1999) (NPWA 2015)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (2017) (NPWA 2017)
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene (1999)
Dalapon (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Dibromochloromethane (1998)
Dibromomethane (2013) (NPWA 2015)
Dicamba (1998)
Dichlorodifluoromethane (1999)
Dichlorofluoromethane (1998)
Dichloromethane (2017) (NPWA 2017)
Dieldrin (1998)
Dinoseb (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Dioxin [2,3,7,8,TCDD] (NPWA 2017)
Diquat (2012) (NPWA 2017)
Endothall (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Endrin (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Ethylbenzene (2017) (NPWA 2017)
Ethylene dibromide (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Freon 22 (1998)
Glyphosphate (NPWA 2017)

Organic Contaminants (Continued)

Heptachlor (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Heptachlor Epoxide (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Hexachlorobenzene (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (2011) (NPWA 2016)
Lindane (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Methoxychlor (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Methylene chloride (1998)
Methyl-Tert-Butyl-Ether (2011)
Naphthalene (2001)
o-Dichlorobenzene (2017) (NPWA 2016)
Oxamyl (Vydate) (2011) (NPWA 2017)
para - Dichlorobenzene (2013) (NPWA 2017)
Pentachlorophenol (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Picloram (2007) (NPWA 2017)
Simazine (2011) (NPWA 2017)
Styrene (2017) (NPWA 2017)
Surfactants (1998)
Tetrachloroethane (1998)
Tetrachloroethylene (2016) (NPWA 2017)
Toluene (2013) (NPWA 2017)
Toxaphene (2011) (NPWA 2017)
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (2017) (NPWA 2017)
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (1999)
Trichloroethylene (2017) (NPWA 2017)
Trichlorofluoromethane (1999)
Vinyl chloride (2017) (NPWA 2017)
Xylenes (Total) (2017) (NPWA 2017)

Note: Not all items are required to be sampled every year according to PA DEP regulations. Items are shown with the most recent year of sampling by the TBA and the 2017 sampling by the NPWA.

Lake Galena flows down the Neshaminy Creek to where it is drawn into the FPW Treatment Plant in Chalfont, Pennsylvania. In the summer months and times of low flow, water is pumped from the Delaware River at Point Pleasant and diverted into the North Branch Neshaminy Creek near Gardenville, Pennsylvania. This diversion controls the level of Lake Galena for recreational purposes, ensures a sufficient drinking water supply, and maintains baseflow in the stream. Two storage tanks totaling two million gallons of reserve capacity, with emergency connections to the Hilltown Township Water and Sewer Authority and the NPWA, comprise the remainder of your water supply system. The NPWA and TBA water sources are most susceptible to pollution from nearby transportation corridors, railroads, auto repair shops, and from residential and agricultural activity. Source water assessments have been completed by the PA DEP for water supply sources in both systems, and are available on line at the following link: <http://www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4499>.

In 2017, TBA distributed 215 million gallons of water to its customers for an average daily consumption of 590,000 gpd. Your water bill is

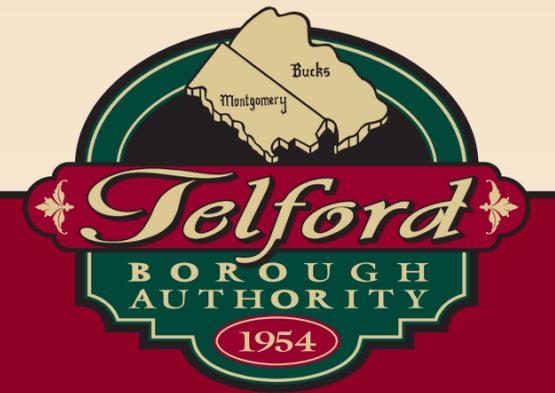
calculated at the rate of \$3.90 per 1,000 gallons, plus a \$27.75 quarterly service charge. These funds are used to maintain and replace the water system's equipment and over 44 miles of water mains.

Monitoring Your Drinking Water:

The U.S. Safe Drinking Water Act requires that we routinely monitor for a variety of possible contaminants. The frequency of contaminant testing varies depending on the contaminant and specific conditions presented by the local area and industry. The results reported here are the most up-to-date information available. In addition, the TBA monitors numerous possible contaminants beyond what is required to help ensure the water you drink is as safe and pure as possible.

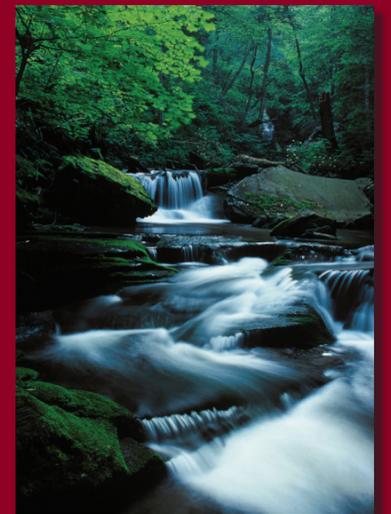
An independent, State-certified laboratory analyzed all samples. The testing results are reported to the Authority and to all required State regulatory agencies by the laboratory in compliance with State requirements. All water that reaches you has gone through a rigorous variety of treatment and contaminant removal processes, including air stripping, to reach the desired level of purity and safety for your water.

TELFORD BOROUGH AUTHORITY
122 Penn Avenue
Telford, PA 18969



2017 Annual CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Issued in 2018 by
Telford Borough Authority



Our Commitment to You:
Reliable Drinking Water

A Message from the Borough/Authority Manager:

Telford Borough Authority is committed to ensuring each of our customers safe, high-quality drinking water that is also compliant with all government standards. We are proud to serve each of our customers and inform you about the quality and safety of your drinking water.

The Consumer Confidence Report summarizes the quality of water Telford Borough Authority provided in 2017, including details about our water sources and volume, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by our regulating agencies. We are pleased to report that TBA was in complete compliance with all water quality criteria in 2017.

We want our customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. We appreciate the opportunity to continue providing your family with clean, quality drinking water.

Mark D. Fournier, Borough/Authority Manager

Need More Information?

If you have any questions about this report or concerns about your water/sewer utility, please contact:

Mark D. Fournier, Manager – Telford Borough Authority
122 Penn Avenue, Telford, PA 18969

Phone: (215) 723-5000 • Email: telfordboro@comcast.net

The Telford Borough Authority’s Public Water Supply Identification Number (PWSID) is 1460050.

Opportunities For Public Participation:

The Telford Borough Authority has several opportunities for public participation. The Authority holds meetings on the 3rd Thursday of every month at 6:00 p.m. at the Borough Public Works Building. A workshop meeting is also held at the Borough Public Works Building on the 1st Thursday of every month at 6:00 p.m.

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

Times of Testing:

TBA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table to the right shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017, except as noted. These tests are performed to help ensure that you are receiving safe drinking water right from the tap.

Test Results Chart - What Does It Mean?

As you can see by the table at the right, our system had no violations of drinking water contaminant limits during 2017. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Definitions:

In the table at the right, you may find some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

Undetected Contaminants or Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter – picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – the “Maximum Allowed” is 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 Contaminant Level Goal – the “Goal” is 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – 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 contamination.

TT: Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit – A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Know the Health Effects:

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a **one-in-a-million chance** of having the described health effect. 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, and 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 ways to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 microbes, organic and inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials.

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

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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.

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.

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. TBA 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 two 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://epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Contaminants Detected by the Telford Borough Authority (TBA) in Our Drinking Water Notes: 1 - Items which were not sampled in 2017 are shown with the most recent year of sampling by the TBA. Not all contaminants are required to be sampled for each year, according to PA DEP Regulations.

Contaminants Detected by the North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) in Our Drinking Water Notes: 1 - While many water suppliers continue to monitor nickel levels in water, there are currently no EPA maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nickel in Drinking water. EPA is reconsidering the limit on nickel. 2 - **Compliance is based on a running annual average. This value represents the highest running annual average. 3 - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. NPWA monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system. As a member of the Partnership for Safe Drinking water, their goal is to achieve <0.1 NTU. In 2016 this was accomplished. 100% of all samples were <0.1 NTU. 4 - Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not yet established drinking water standards. ** PFOS + PFOA have a combined HAL (Health Advisory Level) of 70 ppt.

Contaminants Detected by the Telford Borough Authority (TBA) in Our Drinking Water							
Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	TBA Average Level Detected	TBA Range of Detected Values		EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	Likely source of substance	Violation YES/NO
Inorganic Contaminants (See Note 1)							
Arsenic	10 ppb	6.03 ppb	3.0 - 7.0	ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial production waste	NO
Barium (2015)	2 ppm	0.21 ppm	0.07 - 0.33	ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling wastes, metals refineries	NO
Chromium (2015)	100 ppb	2 ppb	2	ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride (2015)	2 ppm	0.148 ppm	ND - 0.148	ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits,water additive,aluminum/fertilizer factories	NO
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	1.98 ppm	1.13 - 3.12	ppm	10 ppm	Geology, farmland runoff, sewage	NO
Volatile Organic Chemicals (None Detected 2017)							
Radioactive Contaminants (See Note 1)							
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) (2016)	15 pCi/L	7.97 pCi/L	5.96 - 11.07	pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Uranium (ppb)	30 ppb	5.08 ppb	2.89 - 5.41	ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Radium-226 (2016)	5 pCi/L	0.361 pCi/L	0.361	pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Radium-228 (2016)	5 pCi/L	0.0388 pCi/L	0.0388	pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection By-products (See Note 1)							
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	60 ppb	8.4 ppb	1.3 - 15.6	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	80 ppb	29.0 ppb	9.7 - 61.7	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chloroform (THM)	The sum of these 4 THMs must be less than 80	16.3 ppb	1.6 - 47.3	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Bromoform (THM)		2.3 ppb	0 - 7	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Bromodichloromethane (THM)		6.1 ppb	2.1 - 11.3	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chlorodibromomethane (THM)		4.4 ppb	2.0 - 8.4	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chlorine Residual (Entry Points)	MRDL = 4	0.82 ppm	0.5 - 1.48	ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Chlorine Residual (Distribution)	MRDL = 4	0.55 ppm	0.43 - 0.67	ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Lead and Copper Rule (See Note 2)							
Substance	TBA Range of Detected Values	90th Percentile Value	Action Level (AL)	EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	# of Sites Above Action Level	Source of Contaminant	Violation YES/NO
Copper (2016)	0.022 - 0.859 ppm	0.231 ppm	1.3	1.3 ppm	0 of 20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, natural deposits	NO
Lead (2016)	0 - 0.53 ppm	0.003 ppm	0.015	0 ppm	1 of 20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, natural deposits	NO
Microbiological Contaminants							
Substance	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Source of Contaminant	Violation YES/NO		
Total Coliforms	1 positive monthly sample	0 (Absent)	0	Naturally present in the environment	NO		
Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Bacteria	0	0 (Absent)	0	Human and animal fecal waste	NO		

Contaminants Detected by the North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) in Our Drinking Water								
Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	NPWA Average Level Detected	NPWA Range of Detected Values		EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	Likely source of substance	Violation YES/NO	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Antimony	6 ppb	0.7 ppb	0 - 0.7	ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, solder	NO	
Arsenic	10 ppb	6 ppb	0 - 6	ppb	0 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial production waste	NO	
Barium	2 ppm	0.448 ppm	0.020 - 0.448	ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling wastes, metals refineries	NO	
Chromium	100 ppb	3 ppb	0 - 3	ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Fluoride	2 ppm	0.124 ppm	0 - 0.124	ppm	2 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits,water additive,aluminum/fertilizer factories	NO	
Nickel	N/A	N/A	.7	ppb	N/A N/A	Erosion of Natural Deposits; byproduct of various industrial processes	NO	
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10 ppm	4.67 ppm	0.318 - 4.67	ppm	10 ppm	Geology, farmland runoff, sewage	NO	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) None Detected 2017								
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)								
Tetrachloroethylene	5 ppb	1.02 ppb	0 - 1.02	ppb	0 ppb	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	NO	
Radionuclides								
Alpha Emitters	15 pCi/L	5.68 pCi/L	0 - 5.68	pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Combined Radium	5 pCi/L	1.18 pCi/L	0 - 1.18	pCi/L	0 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Uranium	30 µg/L	5.5 µg/L	0 - 5.50	µg/L	0 µg/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection By-products (DBPs)								
Bromate	10 ppb	3.7 ppb	2.3 - 3.7	ppb	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO	
Chlorine (Leaving Treatment Plant)	MRDL = 4 ppm	2.00 ppm	0 - 2.00	ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	NO	
Chlorine (Leaving the Wells)	MRDL = 4 ppm	1.72 ppm	1 - 1.72	ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	NO	
Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection By-products (DBPs) (Tested Throughout the Distribution System)								
Chlorine	MRDL = 4 ppm	1.01 ppm	0.75 - 1.01	ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	NO	
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) ¹	60 ppb	12.1* ppb	3.48 - 28.4	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO	
Total Trihalomethanes (THMs) ¹	80 ppb	28.9* ppb	6.2 - 66.9	ppb	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO	
Performance Monitoring at the Treatment Plant								
Turbidity ²	TT	NTU	0.04	NTU	0.01 - 0.04	NTU	Soil Runoff	NO
Perfluorinated Compounds (PFCs) Forest Park Water Treatment Plant								
Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	NPWA Average Level Detected	NPWA Range of Detected Values		EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	Likely source of substance	Violation YES/NO	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	N/A	ppt	0	ppt	0 - 2.1	ppt	N/A	PFOS and PFOS are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). They have been used to make carpets, clothing, fabrics for furniture, paper packaging for food and other materials (e.g., cookware) that are resistant to water, grease or stains. They are also used for firefighting at airfields and in a number of industrial processes
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	N/A	ppt	2.7	ppt	2.0 - 3.0	ppt	N/A	
PFOS + PFOA ³	N/A	ppt	2.8**	ppt	2.0 - 4.9	ppt	N/A	
Lead and Copper Rule - Tested at Customers' Taps (Most recent tests were done in 2017)								
Substance	90th Percentile Value	Action Level (AL)	EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	# of Sites above Action Level	Source of Contaminant	Violation YES/NO		
Copper	0.698 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0 of 34	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, natural deposits	NO		
Lead	1.3 ppb	15 ppb	0 ppb	2 of 34	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, natural deposits	NO		
Bacteria in Tap Water (Tested Throughout the Distribution System)								
Substance	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)	Highest % of Positive Samples	Monthly Range of % Positive Samples	Source of Contaminant	Violation YES/NO		
Total Coliform bacteria	5 % of monthly samples are positive	0 (Absent)	ND	ND	Naturally present in the environment	NO		

^[1] - Items which were not sampled in 2017 are shown with the most recent year of sampling by the TBA. Not all contaminants are required to be sampled for each year, according to PA DEP Regulations.

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^[3] - Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. NPWA monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system. As a member of the Partnership for Safe Drinking water, their goal is to achieve <0.1 NTU. In 2016 this was accomplished. 100% of all samples were <0.1 NTU.
^[4] - Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not yet established drinking water standards. ** PFOS + PFOA have a combined HAL (Health Advisory Level) of 70 ppt.