
**2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER
QUALITY REPORT**

**TELFORD BOROUGH AUTHORITY
WATER SYSTEM
PWS 1460050**

**BUCKS AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES
PENNSYLVANIA**

May 2022

Prepared by:

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REFERENCE NO. 5700-59

2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Telford Borough Authority (PWS1460050)

Espanol (Spanish)

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.)

A Message from the Telford Borough Authority Manager:

Telford Borough Authority is committed to ensuring each of our customers has 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 (TBA) provided in 2021, 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 2021.

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, Telford 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

50 Penn Avenue, Telford, PA 18969

Phone: 215-723-5000 • Email: manager@telfordborough.org

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.

Times of Testing:

TBA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table included in this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, except as noted. These tests are performed to help ensure you are receiving safe drinking water from the tap.

DURING 2021, TBA DID NOT VIOLATE ANY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS.

Test Results Chart – What Does it Mean?

As you can see by the table included in this report, our system had no violations of drinking water contaminant limits during 2021. We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

Definitions:

Throughout this report, you may find some terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

<i>Important Drinking Water Definitions</i>	
Term	Definition
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.
Undetected Contaminants or Non-Detect (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.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTUs 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. Immunocompromised 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 for 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 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 are health risks 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 cost 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 connections with the North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) system. 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 also received by TBA's distribution system from NPWA to supply other portions of NPWA's service territory, including the Sellersville Borough system. In 2021, approximately 91% of the water that NPWA delivered to its customers was treated surface water from the Forest Park Water (FPW) Treatment Plant located in Chalfont. The remaining 9% of water came from 12 groundwater supply wells that NPWA operates. These wells are located throughout their 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 Lake Galena flows down the North Branch 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 TBA and NPWA 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 online at the following link:

www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4499.

In 2021, TBA distributed 201 million gallons of water to its customers for an average daily consumption of 551,216 gpd. Your current water bill is calculated at the rate of \$4.85 per 1,000 gallons, plus a \$13.00 per month service charge (\$39.00 per quarter). These funds are used to maintain and replace the water system's equipment and over 44 miles of water mains.

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 provide 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 man-made 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.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the United States. In 2021, Forest Park Water monitored the North Branch Neshaminy Creek source water (before treatment) for Cryptosporidium and Giardia. Two rounds of sampling were conducted. Cryptosporidium was not detected in either sampling event. Giardia was detected in 1 out of 2 samples collected. Although Forest Park Water treatment process includes filtration to remove Cryptosporidium and Giardia, the most commonly-used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people, infants, small children, and the elderly are at a greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. NPWA encourages immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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.

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

Microbiological Contaminants

Fecal Coliform E. Coli (2021) (NPWA 2021)

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Nickel (2021)
Asbestos (2013) (NPWA 2021)	Nitrite (2021) (NPWA 2021)
Beryllium (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (NPWA 2021)
Cadmium (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (2021)
Chloride (2000)	Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (NPWA 2021)
Cyanide (2012) (NPWA 2021)	Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (NPWA 2021)
Iron (2000)	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (NPWA 2021)
Mercury (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Selenium (2021) (NPWA 2021)
	Thallium (2021) (NPWA 2021)

Organic Contaminants

1,1,2-Trichloroethane (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Dibromomethane (2013) (NPWA 2020)
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane (1999)	Dicamba (1998)
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Dichlorodifluoromethane (1999)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane (1999)	Dichlorofluoromethane (1998)
1,1-Dichloroethane (1999)	Dichloromethane (2021) (NPWA 2021)
1,1-Dichloroethylene (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Dieldrin (1998)
1,1-Dichloropropene (1999)	Dinoseb (2021) (NPWA 2020)
1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1999) (NPWA 2015)	Dioxin (2,3,7,8,TCDD) (2021) (NPWA 2020)
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Diquat (2021) (NPWA 2020)
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (2021) (NPWA 2020)	Endothall (2021) (NPWA 2020)
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB) (2007)	Endrin (2021) (NPWA 2020)
1,2-Dibromomethane (1998)	Ethylene dibromide (2021) (NPWA 2020)
1,2-Dichloroethane (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Freon 22 (1998)
1,2-Dichloropropane (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Glyphosate (2021) (NPWA 2020)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (1998)	Heptachlor (2021) (NPWA 2020)
o-Dichlorobenzene (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Heptachlor Epoxide (2021) (NPWA 2020)
p-Dichlorobenzene (2019) (NPWA 2021)	Hexachlorobenzene (2021) (NPWA 2020)
1,3-Dichloropropane (1999)	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (2021) (NPWA 2020)
1,3-Dichloropropene (1998)	Lindane (2021) (NPWA 2020)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (1999) (NPWA 2014)	Methoxychlor (2021) (NPWA 2020)
2,2-Dichloropropene (1999)	Methylene chloride (1998)
2,4,5-TP (2021) (NPWA 2020)	Methyl-Tert-Butyl-Ether (2011)
2,4-D (2021) (NPWA 2020)	Naphthalene (2001)
Alachlor (2021) (NPWA 2020)	o-Dichlorobenzene (2021) (NPWA 2016)
Aldrin (1998)	Oxymal (Vydate) (2021) (NPWA 2020)
Atrazine (2021) (NPWA 2021)	para-Dichlorobenzene (2020) (NPWA 2017)
Benzene (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Pentachlorophenol (2020) (NPWA 2021)
Benzo(A)pyrene (2021) (NPWA 2020)	Picloram (2021) (NPWA 2020)
Bromochloromethane (1999)	Polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs) (2021) (NPWA 2020)
Bromomethane (1999) (NPWA 2015)	Simazine (2021) (NPWA 2021)
Carbofuran (2021) (NPWA 2020)	Styrene (2021) (NPWA 2021)
Carbon Tetrachloride (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Surfactants (1998)
Chlordane (2021) (NPWA 2020)	Tetrachloroethane (1998)
Chlorobenzene (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Tetrachloroethylene (2021) (NPWA 2017)
Chloroethane (1999)	Toluene (2021) (NPWA 2021)
Chloromethane (1999) (NPWA 2019)	Toxaphene (2021) (NPWA 2020)
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (2021) (NPWA 2021)	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (2021) (NPWA 2021)
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene (1999)	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene (1999)
Dalapon (2021) (NPWA 2020)	Trichloroethylene (2021) (NPWA 2021)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Trichlorofluoromethane (1999)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (2021) (NPWA 2021)	Vinyl chloride (2021) (NPWA 2021)
Dibromochloromethane (1998)	Xylenes (NPWA 2021)

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 TBA and the 2021 sampling by the NPWA.

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	5.23	ppb	3.0 - 6.0	ppb	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial production waste	NO
Barium	2	ppm	0.215	ppm	0.074 - 0.333	ppm	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling wastes, metals refineries	NO
Chromium	100	ppb	0	ppb	ND - 0	ppb	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride	2	ppm	0.174	ppm	ND - 0.174	ppm	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive, aluminum/fertilizer factories	NO
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	ppm	2.13	ppm	1.2 - 3.2	ppm	10	ppm	Geology, farmland runoff, sewage	NO
Volatile Organic Chemicals										
Xylenes	10000	ppb	0.625	ppb	0-2.5	ppb	10000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories	
Ethylbenzene	700	ppb	0	ppb	ND - 0	ppb	700	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants (None Detected in 2021)										
Radioactive Contaminants (See Note 1)										
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) (2020)	15	pCi/L	7.82	pCi/L	6.15 - 9.66	pCi/L	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Uranium (ppb) (2020)	30	ppb	4.35	ppb	3.58 - 5.64	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 Byproducts (See Note 1)										
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	60	ppb	13.8	ppb	10.47 - 16.01	ppb	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	ppb	34.6	ppb	19.45 - 54.73	ppb	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chloroform (THM)	The sum of these 4 THMs must be less than 80	ppb	22.9	ppb	10.4 - 38.82	ppb	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Bromoform (THM)		ppb	1.9	ppb	1.52 - 2.21	ppb	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Bromodichloromethane (THM)		ppb	6.0	ppb	4.05 - 8.62	ppb	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chlorodibromomethane (THM)		ppb	3.9	ppb	2.88 - 5.27	ppb	N/A		By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chlorine Residual (Entry Points)	MRDL = 4	ppm	0.76	ppm	0.5 - 1.05	ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm		Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Chlorine Residual (Distribution)	MRDL = 4	ppm	0.51	ppm	0.45 - 1.02	ppm	MRDLG = 4 ppm		Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Lead and Copper Rule										
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 (2019)	0.019 - 0.202	ppm	0.115	ppm	1.3	1.3 ppm	0 of 20		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, natural deposits	NO
Lead (2019)	0 - 5.0	ppb	4	ppb	15	0 ppb	0 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	0			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	

Notes:
 1 - Items which were not sampled in 2021 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

Substance	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)		NPWA Highest Level Detected		NPWA Range of Detected Values		EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)		Likely source of substance	Violation YES/NO
Inorganic Contaminants										
Arsenic	10	ppb	6	ppb	0 - 6	ppb	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial production waste	NO
Barium	2	ppm	0.329	ppm	0.017 - 0.329	ppm	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, drilling wastes, metals refineries	NO
Chromium	100	ppb	1	ppb	0 - 1	ppb	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride	2	ppm	0.151	ppm	0 - 0.151	ppm	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive, aluminum/fertilizer factories	NO
Nickel	N/A	ppb	1	ppb	0 - 1	ppb	N/A	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	ppm	4.85	ppm	0.303 - 4.85	ppm	10	ppm	Geology, farmland runoff, sewage	NO
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)										
Tetrachloroethylene	5	ppb	0.602	ppb	0 - 0.602	ppb	0	ppb	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	NO
Radionuclides (2017 and 2020)										
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	1.81	pCi/L	0.06 - 1.81	pCi/L	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Uranium	30	µg/L	5.5	µg/L	1.28 - 5.50	µg/L	0	µg/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)										
Bromate	10	ppb	2.5	ppb	1.6 - 2.5	ppb	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Chlorine (Leaving Treatment Plant)	MRDL = 4	ppm	0.95	ppm	0.95 - 1.79	ppm	MRDLG = 4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Chlorine (Leaving the Wells)	MRDL = 4	ppm	0.12**	ppm	0.12 - 1.29	ppm	MRDLG = 4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs) (Tested Throughout the Distribution System)										
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	ppm	1.1	ppm	0.95 - 1.10	ppm	MRDLG = 4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) ¹	60	ppb	15.7*	ppb	0 - 30.7	ppb	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) ²	80	ppb	31.1*	ppb	0.55 - 73.6	ppb	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection	NO
Performance Monitoring at the Treatment Plant										
Turbidity ³	TT	NTU	0.06	NTU	0.03 - 0.06	NTU	N/A	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) (Leaving Treatment Plant)	N/A	ppt	ND	ppt	N/A	ppt	N/A	ppt	PFOA and PFOS are fluorinated organic chemicals that are part of a larger group of chemicals referred to as perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs). 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	N/A
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (Leaving Treatment Plant)	N/A	ppt	1.9	ppt	0 - 2.5	ppt	N/A	ppt		N/A
PFOS + PFOA (Leaving Treatment Plant) ⁴	N/A	ppt	1.9	ppt	0 - 2.5	ppt	N/A	ppt		N/A
Lead and Copper Rule - Tested at Customers' Taps (2021)										
Substance	90th Percentile Value		Action Level (AL)		EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)		# of Sites above Action Level		Source of Contaminant	Violation YES/NO
Copper (1/1/21 to 6/30/21)	0.278	ppm	90% of homes must test less than 1.3 ppm		1.3	ppm	0	of 65	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, natural deposits	NO
Copper (7/1/21 to 12/31/21)	0.188	ppm			1.3	ppm	0	of 63		NO
Lead (1/1/21 to 6/30/21)	2	ppm	90% of homes must test less than 15 ppb		0	ppb	0	of 65	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, natural deposits	NO
Lead (7/1/21 to 12/31/21)	2	ppb			0	ppb	0	of 63		NO
Bacteria in Tap Water (Tested Throughout the Distribution System)										
Substance	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)		EPA MCLG (EPA Goal)		Highest % of Positive Samples		Montly 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

Notes:

* Compliance is based on a a running annual average of quarterly results. This value represents the highest running annual average result, not a single sample result.

1. HAAs = sum of - dibromoacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, monochloroacetic acid, and trichloroacetic acid.

2. TTHMs = sum of - bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chlorodibromomethane and chloroform.

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 2021 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

** Chlorine levels did not drop below the required minimum for more than 4 hours