

## 2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

### PWSID # 1090148 - Plumstead Township Patriots Ridge Water System

*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.)*

#### WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report defines our water quality, services, and briefly describes testing information and results. The Patriots Ridge Water System serves Plumstead residents in the Patriots Ridge and Carriage Hill developments. If you have any questions concerning this report or your water utility, please contact Alan Bleam, Director of Public Works for Plumstead Township at 215-766-0189.

We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Supervisors meetings. The meetings are generally held the second and fourth Tuesday of the month beginning at 7:30 PM at the Plumstead Township Municipal Building, 5186 Stump Road, Plumsteadville, PA 18949. Please check the township web site at [www.plumstead.org](http://www.plumstead.org), or call 215-766-8914 to confirm dates and times of the meetings to be held.

#### SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

The public water supply for your water system is purchased water from the Doylestown Township Municipal Authority. It is a combination of ground and surface water. We are pleased to inform you that your water meets or exceeds all USEPA and PADEP drinking water standards. The standards set forth in the Safe Drinking Water Act uphold very stringent quality testing levels with regard to health effects. To understand the possible health effects described by many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) 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, 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

#### 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, 2016. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

## 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.

*Level 1 Assessment* – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

*Level 2 Assessment* – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

*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* = picocuries 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:**

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL= 4	MRDL= 4	1.17	0.48 - 1.17	ppm	2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Arsenic	10	0	5.1	3.8 - 5.1	ppb	2015	N*	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	2	2	0.66	0.18 - 0.66	ppm	2015	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	2	2	0.12	0.11 - 0.12	ppm	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	10	10	4.93	1.06 - 4.93	ppm	2015	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Di(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	6	0	0.47	N/A	ppb	2011	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
1,1 DiChloroethelene	7	0	2.1	N/A	ppb	2016	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Xylenes	10	10	0.77	N/A	ppm	2016	N	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	N/A	3.8	N/A	ppb	2016	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tetrachloroethylene	5	5	3.0	NA	ppb	2016	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Combined Uranium	20	0	2.06	1.34 - 2.06	pCi/L	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	10.68	5.31 - 10.68	pCi/L	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228	5	0	1.64	1.07 - 1.64	pCi/L	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits

\*\*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

\*Arsenic results have a running annual average for the calculation of sample results.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead 2016	15	0	0	ppb	0 of 14	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper 2016	1.3	1.3	0.56	ppm	0 of 14	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Raw Source Water Microbial					
Contaminants	MCLG	Total # of Positive Samples	Dates	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	0	0	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

## **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, which 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 prescribes 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 at 1-800-426-4791. You may also visit the EPA groundwater website at [www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](http://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

### **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. Our contracted State Licensed Water Works Operator 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>.

***OTHER INFORMATION:***

Plumstead Township continually works to provide top quality water to every customer on the system every day. Please help protect this precious resource by disposing of waste properly and conserving usage at all times. Protecting our water resources, which are at the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future, is a good thing to do!

In order to maintain a dependable and safe water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments.

Thank you for your cooperation.



## FAILURE TO COMPLETE A LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE  
ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

Plumstead Township Patriots Ridge recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

During recent routine monitoring, our water system tested positive for total coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and that are used as an indicator that a potential pathway exists through which contamination (including potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens) may enter the distribution system.

As a result, we were required to conduct a Level 1 assessment of our system within 30 days. A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. *We failed to conduct the required Level 1 assessment within 30 days, and have therefore, violated a drinking water requirement.*

### What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

### What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Failure to conduct an assessment to identify the sanitary defect that triggered the assessment has the potential to prolong the risk of fecal contamination of our distribution system water. While we have not detected any evidence of fecal contamination in our distribution system, we are committed to correcting the deficiency to eliminate the potential threat of contamination. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

These symptoms, however, are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

### What is being done?

All check samples taken as required and tested negative for total coliform bacteria. The required level 1 assessment was completed and no deficiencies were found.

We anticipate resolving the problem within \_\_\_\_\_ (or the problem was resolved on April 12, 2017).

For more information, please contact: Plumstead Township  
at 215-766-0189

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by Plumstead Township.

PWS ID #: 1090148

Date distributed: May 4, 2017