COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 1090157 - Plumstead Township Summer Hill 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 Summer Hill Water System serves Plumstead Township residents in the Summer Hill and Summer Meadow 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 Wednesday of the month beginning at 7:30 PM at the Plumstead Township Municipal Building, 5186 Stump Road, Pipersville, PA 18947. Please check the township website at 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 serving your system relies on groundwater sources located in the Summer Hill and Summer Meadow developments. The wells are known as SH-5, SH-6, and SH-7. We are pleased to inform you that your water meets or exceeds all USEPA and PA DEP 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, 2025. 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 (µg/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	1.45	1.45 – 1.91	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Arsenic	10	N/A	2.0	N/A	ppb	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Iron	1	N/A	0.02	0.00 – 0.02	ppm	2025	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Manganese	0.15	0	0.016	0.007 – 0.016	ppm	2025	N	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	60	N/A	1.34	N/A	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	N/A	31.7	N/A	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14	8	7.2	4.4-7.2	ppt	2024	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorbutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	N/A	N/A	17.0	2.8-17.0	ppt	2025	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	18	14	5.7	3.6-5.7	ppt	2025	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Gross Beta	50	N/A	4.45	N/A	pCi/L	2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	20	N/A	0.0099	N/A	pCi/L	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	N/A	22.4	0.402	pCi/L	2025	Y	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium EP 101	5	N/A	1.73	N/A	pCi/L	2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium EP 103	5	N/A	2.17	N/A	pCi/L	2021	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. Plumstead Township does not add fluoride to the source water.

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

EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine EP 101	0.40	0.46	0.46 – 2.00	ppm	07/23/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine EP 102	0.45	0.51	0.51 – 2.73	ppm	08/07/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine EP 103	0.40	0.70	0.70 – 2.45	ppm	09/22/25	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Range of Tap Sampling Results**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead (2022)	15	0	0	N/A	ppb	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (2022)	1.3	1.3	0.279	N/A	ppm	0 of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Positive Sample(s)**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
E. coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive **and** either is *E. coli*-positive **or** system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample **or** system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli.*	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

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

VIOLATIONS:

Sampling and analysis for nitrate/nitrite were not performed at EP 101. The well ran during 2025 but shut down before the sampling could be completed. Even though it was not possible to collect a sample, it is still a violation because this is an annual parameter and the well did run during the year. The Violation IDs are 03537-8.

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 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 at 1-800-426-4791. You may also visit the EPA groundwater website at www.epa.gov.ground- water-and-drinking-water.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Chlorine- Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Haloacetic Acids (**HAA**)- Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TTHMs (**Total trihalomethanes**)- Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) - Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL of 14 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including developmental effects (neurobehavioral and skeletal effects).

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)- Drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL of 18 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including decreased immune response.

Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)- No health effect language has been set for this compound yet. It is not regulated but will likely be in the future.

Alpha emitters - Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Uranium- Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

Radium (226 and 228) - Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Iron – This is a secondary contaminant and is unregulated. High concentrations can cause discoloration of the water.

Manganese – This is a secondary contaminant. The EPA requires notice of Health Effect Language for concentrations over 0.3 mg/L. Water containing over 0.3 mg/L should not be given to babies under 6 months old as drinking water or used in formula preparation.

Arsenic: 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.

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD:

Lead: *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. Plumstead Township is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact* Alan Bleam, Director of Public Works for Plumstead Township at 215-766-0189.*Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at. www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY:

In accordance with EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions, our water system has completed a Service Line Inventory. The inventory is available for public review. To view the inventory or obtain additional information, contact Alan Bleam, Director of Public Works for Plumstead Township at 215-766-0189.

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.