

Cedar Crest Farms Public Water System

PWS # 1090158



2014
Water Quality
Report

This Water Quality Report is available at
<http://www.doylestownpa.org/ccr/pdf>

2014 Water Quality Report

Cedar Crest Farms Public Water System # 1090158

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it for you. Landlords, businesses, schools and other property owners are encouraged to share this water quality report with their tenants and employees.

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

Dear Customer:

The Doylestown Township Municipal Authority (DTMA) owns and operates a public water system for residents of Cedar Crest Farms, Doylestown Township and Wyndham, New Britain Township. As such, the Authority is providing each customer the following Water Quality Report. This report is to apprise you of our efforts to provide our customers with water that meets or exceeds water quality standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report will be available to all customers on an annual basis no later than July of the ensuing year. This report contains information regarding the water system operation, water sources, monitoring results of contaminant testing as required by permit under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act; the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the Delaware River Basin Commission.

The DTMA water source is an interconnection the Authority maintains with the North Wales Water Authority (NWWA) on the corner of Bristol and Upper State Roads, Doylestown Township. The NWWA provides surface water drawn from the Delaware River in Point Pleasant and treated at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant located adjacent the Neshaminy Creek in Chalfont. Basic treatment processes include odor and taste control, filtration and disinfection.

The DTMA also provides well water to approximately 2,500 connections located in Buckingham, Doylestown, New Britain and Plumstead Township, and the New Britain and Doylestown Boroughs. An inter-municipal agreement with our neighboring municipalities allows for these diverse water services.

The Authority Board is comprised of five Doylestown Township residents who are appointed to five year terms by the Doylestown Township Board of Supervisors and operates under the Pennsylvania Municipality Authorities Act. The Authority maintains a close relationship with the Board of Supervisors. However, the Authority is an independent agency supported solely by tap-in fees for system expansion and customer usage charges for system operations. The Authority meets the third Thursday of the month as needed. All meetings are open to the general public beginning at 4 pm.

In January 2013, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) will now allow the way in which the Water Quality Report (CCR) can be delivered. This report is available electronically by the direct URL link: <http://www.doylestownpa.org/ccr/pdf>. This report is also available for viewing on the Doylestown Township website, www.doylestownpa.org. Hard copies are available at the Doylestown Township Administration Building located at 425 Wells Road. If you cannot visit us or you do not have access to a computer, please call 215-348-9915 and request a copy to be mailed to you. Public Water System ID # 1090158

The Doylestown Township Municipal Authority

Water Quality Table

WATER QUALITY TABLE								
INORGANIC CONTAMINANT (REGULATED AT WATER SOURCE)								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Barium	2	2	0.17*	0 – 0.17*	ppm	2014	N	Discharge of drilling waste: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	10	10	0.589*	0 – 1.1*	ppm	2014	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits.
Copper ₁	AL=1.3	1.3	0.425 ₁	0.19 – 0.584* ₁	ppm	2013	N	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead ₁	AL=15	0	0 ₁	0-0.0106* ₁	ppb	2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from factories & refineries; runoff from landfills, cropland.

₁ Naturally occurring levels of lead and copper in the source water are non-detectable. This table represents the level detected in the 90% percentile of homes monitored in accordance with US-EPA Lead and Copper Rule. None of homes monitored exceeded the Action Level (AL).
*Denotes North Wales Water Authority

WATER QUALITY TABLE								
INORGANIC CONTAMINANT MONITORED FOR IN 2014 BUT DID NOT DETECT.								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	
Arsenic*	10	N/A	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	
Antimony*	6	6	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	
Fluoride*	2	2	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	
Beryllium*	4	4	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	
Cadmium*	5	5	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	
Nitrite*	1	1	0	N/A	ppm	2014	N	
Nickel*	100	100	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	
Chromium*	100	100	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	
Cyanide*	200	200	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	
Mercury*	2	2	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	
Selenium*	50	50	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	
Thallium*	0.5	2	0	N/A	ppb	2014	N	

*Denotes North Wales Water Authority

WATER QUALITY TABLE

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBP's), BYPRODUCTS PRECURSORS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Average Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	80	0	20.3 13.76*	11.3 – 31.2 8.71 – 25.1*	ppb	2014	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60	0	7.8 5.96*	3.2 – 16.1 1.54 – 9.92*	ppb	2014	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.52	0.20 – 1.16*	ppm	2014	N	Water additive to control microbes.
Bromate	10	0	1.4*	1.1 – 2.1*	ppb	2014	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTION RESIDUAL (LEAVING THE WELLS)

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfection Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (Leaving the Plant)	0.50*	0.50*	0.12-1.16*	ppm	2014	N	Water additive to control microbes.

*Denotes North Wales Water Authority

WATER QUALITY TABLE

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS (REGULATED AT WATER SOURCE)

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha	15	0	0	0	pCi/L	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	30	0	0	0	ug/L	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 / 228	5	0	0	0	pCi/L	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

MICROBIAL (REGULATED IN DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM)

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria 2014	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: More than 1 positive monthly sample. For systems that collect >40 samples/month: 5% of monthly samples are positive.	0	N/A	N/A	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform and E.col 2014	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: More than 1 positive monthly sample. For systems that collect >40 samples/month: 5% of monthly samples are positive.	0	N/A	N/A	N	Human and animal fecal waste.
Turbidity	Treatment Technique (TT)	N/A	0.02*	0.02 – 0.04*	N	Soil Run-off

*Denotes North Wales Water Authority

Unless otherwise noted, data presented in table above is from calendar year 2014.

Below is a list of contaminants which NWWA monitored for in 2014 but did not detect:

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Ethylene dibromide
2,4-D	Glyphosphate
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	Heptachlor
Alachlor	Heptachlor Epoxide
Benzo[a]pyrene	Hexachlorobenzene
Carbofuran	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Chlordane	Lindane
Dalapon	Toxaphene
Dicamba	Methoxychloro
Di-2(ethylhexyl)adipate	Oxamyl (Vydate)
Di-2(ethylhexyl)phthalate	Pentachlorophenol
Dinoseb	Picloram
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)
Diquat	Simazine
Endothall	Endrin

Below is a list of contaminants which NWWA monitored for in 2014 but did not detect:

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Vinyl Chloride	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Chlorobenzene	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
o-Dichlorobenzene	Dichloromethane	Trichloroethylene
1,2-Dichloroethane	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Toluene
1,2-Dichloropropane	Tetrachloroethylene	Vinyl Chloride
p-Dichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Total Xylenes
Benzene	Styrene	Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE*)

*MTBE is a non-regulated contaminant that is monitored routinely by NWWA.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 3 in accordance with the US-EPA UCMR-3 Monitoring Rule. The purpose of the UCMR-3 Rule is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and if future regulation is warranted. For 2014, the NWWA monitored for and **detected** the following:

Unregulated Contaminants DETECTED by North Wales Water Authority 2014			
Contaminant. Unit of Measurement	Level Detected	Range	Use or Environmental Source
Chlorate (ppb)	134	105 - 175	Agricultural defoliant; disinfection byproduct; and used in production of chlorine dioxide.
Chromium (ppb)	0.168	0 – 0.6	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium – 6 (ppb)	0.02	0 – 0.05	Naturally occurring elements; used in making steel and other alloys; chromium-3 or -6 forms are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
Molybdenum (ppb)	2.1	0 – 6.3	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria; commonly used form molybdenum trioxide used as a chemical agent.
Strontium (ppb)	134	105 – 165	Naturally occurring element; historically, commercial use of strontium has been in the faceplate glass of cathode-ray tube televisions to block x-ray emissions.
Vanadium (ppb)	0.2	0 – 0.8	Naturally occurring elemental metal; used as vanadium pentoxide which is a chemical intermediate and a catalyst.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 3 in accordance with the US-EPA UCMR-3 Monitoring Rule. The purpose of the UCMR-3 Rule is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and if future regulation is warranted. For 2014, the NWWA monitored for and ***did not detect*** the following:

Unregulated Contaminants NOT DETECTED by North Wales Water Authority 2014		
1,1-dichloroethane (ppb)	Bromomethane (ppb)	Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) (ppb)
1,2,3-trichloropropane (ppb)	Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22) (ppb)	Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (ppb)
1,3-butadine (ppb)	Chloromethane (methyl chloride) (ppb)	Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (ppb)
1,4-Dioxane (ppb)	Cobalt (ppb)	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppb)
Bromochloromethane (Halon 1011) (ppb)	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppb)	Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppb)

Definition of Key Terms

The sources of drinking water, including bottles and tap water, lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick-up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water may include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** Such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture/livestock operations and wildlife.
 - **Pesticides and herbicides:** Which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential use.
 - **Alpha emitters:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of 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.
 - **Organic Chemical Contaminants:** Including synthetic or volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum production or mining activities.
 - **Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm 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 agriculture activities. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** Such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
 - **Arsenic:** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years, could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- In the following list, you will find terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:
- **N/A:** Not Applicable
 - **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L):** One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.
 - **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/L):** One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.
 - **NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water.
 - **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Definition of Key Terms (continued)

- **Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminant.
- **Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity in water.

How can I get involved with protecting our water sources?

“Water is life” and we can all play an important role in protecting and conserving life’s most sustaining resource. First, be aware of what goes down the drain, be it sanitary or storm drain, can alter the potential for keeping our water sources free of contamination. Secondly, conserve water by washing clothes or dishes when you have full loads; use water saving devices and make timely repair of plumbing leaks.

“When the well is dry, we know the worth of water”.

— Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)
Poor Richard’s Almanac, 1746

Cedar Crest Farms

While your drinking water meets EPA's standards 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

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 material and components associated with water service lines and home plumbing. Doylestown Township Municipal Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but, cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing systems. 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 it tested. Additional information is available

from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ (800) 426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Nitrates in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm are a health risk for infants of less than 6 months old 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 advice from your health care provider.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same level of protection to the public's health. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year. This is because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Currently, 93% of our water comes from the Delaware River and 7% comes from groundwater sources. The water coming from the Delaware

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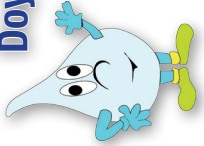
River is treated at Forest Park Water Plant (FPW), a water treatment facility that is jointly owned by North Wales Water Authority (NWWA) and North Penn Water Authority (NPWA). Surface water may contain disease causing organisms such as Giardia and Cryptosporidium. Forest Park Water Plant monitors its source water (before treatment) at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FPW) indicated the presence of Giardia in two (2) of twelve samples collected. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of the twelve samples collected. FPW treatment processes are designed to remove or inactivate Giardia and Cryptosporidium with a high level of certainty. Current available test methods do not allow FPW to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are incapable of causing disease. Generally, healthy individuals can in a few weeks overcome any infection; however, immune-compromised individuals are at greater risk of developing a life threatening illness and should consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

Doylestown Township Municipal 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 the monitoring for the period of January 1st, 2014 to December 31st, 2014. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

Some people may be 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. 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 website at: www.epa.gov/safewater/wot/index.html.

**Doylestown Township
Municipal Authority**



425 Wells Road
Doylestown, Pa. 18901

Doylestown Township Municipal Authority

PWS # 1090128



2014
Water Quality
Report

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2014 Water Quality Report

PWS # 1090128

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

Dear Customer:

The Doylestown Township Municipal Authority (DTMA) owns and operates a public water system for the benefit of Doylestown Township residents. It also owns and operates the public water systems of the Cross Keys Place Shopping Center in Plumstead Township and the Fountainville Center in New Britain Township. This report is to apprise you of efforts to provide our customers with water that meets or exceeds water quality standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report will be available to all customers on an annual basis no later than July of the ensuing year. The report contains information regarding the water system operation, water sources, treatment, and monitoring results for contaminant testing as required by permit under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act; the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the Delaware River Basin Commission.

The Authority routinely monitors for over seventy contaminants as required by permit under state and federal laws. The results of the water-monitoring program are presented in the attached report. The report will show results from the period January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014. Should you have any questions regarding this report, please call Water Superintendent, Scott Miele at 215-348-9915 or attend the Authority meeting which is held at 425 Wells Road, Doylestown PA on the third Thursday of the month beginning at 4:00pm.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants do not necessarily pose a health risk. Locally, DTMA distributes groundwater

pumped from 13 wells within Doylestown Township and one well in Plumstead Township and may receive groundwater via an interconnection with Doylestown Borough(DBWD) and a blend of surface and groundwater via an interconnection with North Penn Water Authority(NPWA). For 2014, North Penn Water Authority provided 4.9% of source water distributed by DTMA and Doylestown Borough provided 13% of source water distributed by DTMA.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man-made. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the:

Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with the 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 (800) 426-4791 or by visiting the EPA web site at: www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth.

The sources of drinking water, including bottles and tap water, lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, radioactive materials and substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water may include:

Definition of Key Terms

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 - **Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity in water.
 - **Variances & Exemptions (V/E):** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment technique under certain conditions.

Water Quality Table

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANT (REGULATED AT WATER SOURCE)						
Contaminant	MCL in CGR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date
Tetrachloroethylene	5	5	2.0	0 – 1.3	ppb	2014
Xylenes	10	10	0.0015	0 – 0.0014	ppb	2014
BELOW IS A LIST OF VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANT PARAMETERS WHICH DTMA MONITORED FOR IN 2014 BUT DID NOT DETECT.						
1,1-Dichloroethylene						
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene						
Trichloroethylene						
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene						
Vinyl Chloride						
Carbon Tetrachloride						
Ethylbenzene						
1,1,1-Trichloroethane						
Toluene						
1,2-Dichloroethane						
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene						
1,1,2-Trichloroethane						
Benzene						

INORGANIC CONTAMINANT (REGULATED AT WATER SOURCE)						
Contaminant	MCL in CGR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date
Arsenic	10	0	7.7	0 – 7.7	ppb	2012
Barium	2	2	0.52	0 – 0.68	ppm	2012
Fluoride	2	2	0.23	0 – 0.23	ppm	2012
Nitrate	10	10	5.70	1.01 – 5.15	ppm	2014
Nitrite	1	1	N/D	N/D	ppm	2014
Nickel	100	100	N/D	2.3	ppb	2012
Chromium	100	100	6.1	0 – 6.1	ppb	2012
Mercury	2	2	N/D	0.016-0.032	ppb	2012
Selenium	50	50	5.2	1.9 – 7.0	ppb	2012
Beryllium	4	4	N/D	0 – 0.07	ppb	2012

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBPs), BYPRODUCTS PRECURSORS AND DISINFECTION RESIDUALS								
Contaminant	MCL inCCR Units	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	N/A	10.7	2.5 – 13.7	ppb	2014	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Halacetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	1.9	0 – 3.4	ppb	2014	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL 4	MRDLG 4	0.78	0.50 - 0.80	ppm	2014	N	Water additive to control microbes.

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTION RESIDUAL

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfection Residual	Average Level Detected	Range of Results	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (Leaving the Wells)	0.68	0.94	0.68 – 1.49	ppm	2014	N	Water additive to control microbes.

LEAD AND COPPER (REGULATED AT CUSTOMER'S TAP)

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Units	90 th Percentile	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Lead	15	0	ppb	0 2014	0 out of 20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	ppm	1.1 2014	1 out of 20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.

¹Lead and Copper are sampled at the customer's tap. The detected values indicate the 90th percentile of homes sampled in accordance with the federal regulations. For 2014, there was 1 copper samples that exceeded the Action Level of 1.3mg/L. Copper is an essential nutrient but, some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor.

Radioactive Contaminants (Regulated at Water Source)

Contaminant	MCL inCCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha	15	0	10.68	5.31 – 9.52	pCi/L	2014	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	2.06	1.34 – 2.06	Ug/L	2014	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Radium 226/228	5	0	1.42	1.07 – 1.64	pCi/L	2014	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (Regulated at Water Source)

Contaminant	MCL inCCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contaminant
D(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	6	0	0.47	N/A	ppb	2011	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMRF)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not yet established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and if future regulation is warranted. The DTMA began assessment monitoring at all groundwater wells and the distribution system in February of 2014. As of this writing (May 6, 2015) monitoring results from the EPA has not been made available to the DTMA. Communication from the EPA in regard to monitoring results relate to technical difficulties the EPA is experiencing in making results available.

North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) provided DTMA 4.9% of water that is used in DTMA system. This water, which is surface water, may contain disease causing organisms such as Giardia and Cryptosporidium. NPWA monitors its source water (before treatment) at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FPW) indicated the presence of Giardia in two (2) of twelve (12) samples collected. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of the twelve (12) samples collected. FPW treatment processes are designed to remove or inactivate Giardia and Cryptosporidium with a high level of certainty. Current available test methods do not allow FPW to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are incapable of causing disease. Generally, healthy individuals can in a few weeks overcome any infection; however, immune-compromised individuals are at greater risk of developing a life threatening illness and should consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standards 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.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are

concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, have your water tested and until tested, flush your tap for 5 minutes or more before using. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ (800) 426-4791.

Nitrate 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 advice from your health care provider.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same level of protection to the public's health. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year. This is because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Copper is an essential nutrient but, some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's disease should consult their personal doctor. More information is available from www.copper.org and www.epa.org or www.depweb.state.pa.us

How can I get involved with protecting our water sources?

“Water is life” and we can all play an important role in protecting and conserving life’s most sustaining resource. First, be aware of what goes down the drain, be it sanitary or storm drain, can alter the potential for keeping our water sources free of contamination. Secondly, conserve water by washing clothes or dishes when you have full loads; use water saving devices and make timely repair of plumbing leaks. Other water conservation suggestions:

Spring time: Install rain barrels or cisterns in your yard to collect rain water for summer time garden use.

Spring time: Create mini basins around trees and shrubs to allow for ground water recharge.

Summer time: Water your lawn or garden before sunrise and avoid excess evaporation loss.

Summer time: Keep drinking water in the refrigerator and save time waiting for cool tap water.

Fall: Check household plumbing for leaks. Make repairs to save water and dollars.

Winter time: When snow falls, place on lawn for melt down and ground water recharge.

Winter time: Use deicing materials sparingly. It helps to keep our streams clean.

In January 2013, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) will now allow the way in which the Water Quality Report (CCR) can be delivered. This report is available electronically by the direct URL link: <http://www.doylestownpa.org/ccr.pdf>. This report is also available for viewing on the Doylestown Township website, www.doylestownpa.org and hard copies are available at the Township Building located at 425 Wells Road. Or, if you cannot visit us or you do not have access to a computer and would like to receive a copy, please call 215-348-9915 and request a copy to be mailed to you. Public Water System ID # 1090128

“When the well is dry, we know the worth of water”

— Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)

Poor Richard's Almanac 1746



**Doylestown Township
Municipal Authority**

425 Wells Road
Doylestown, Pa. 18901

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