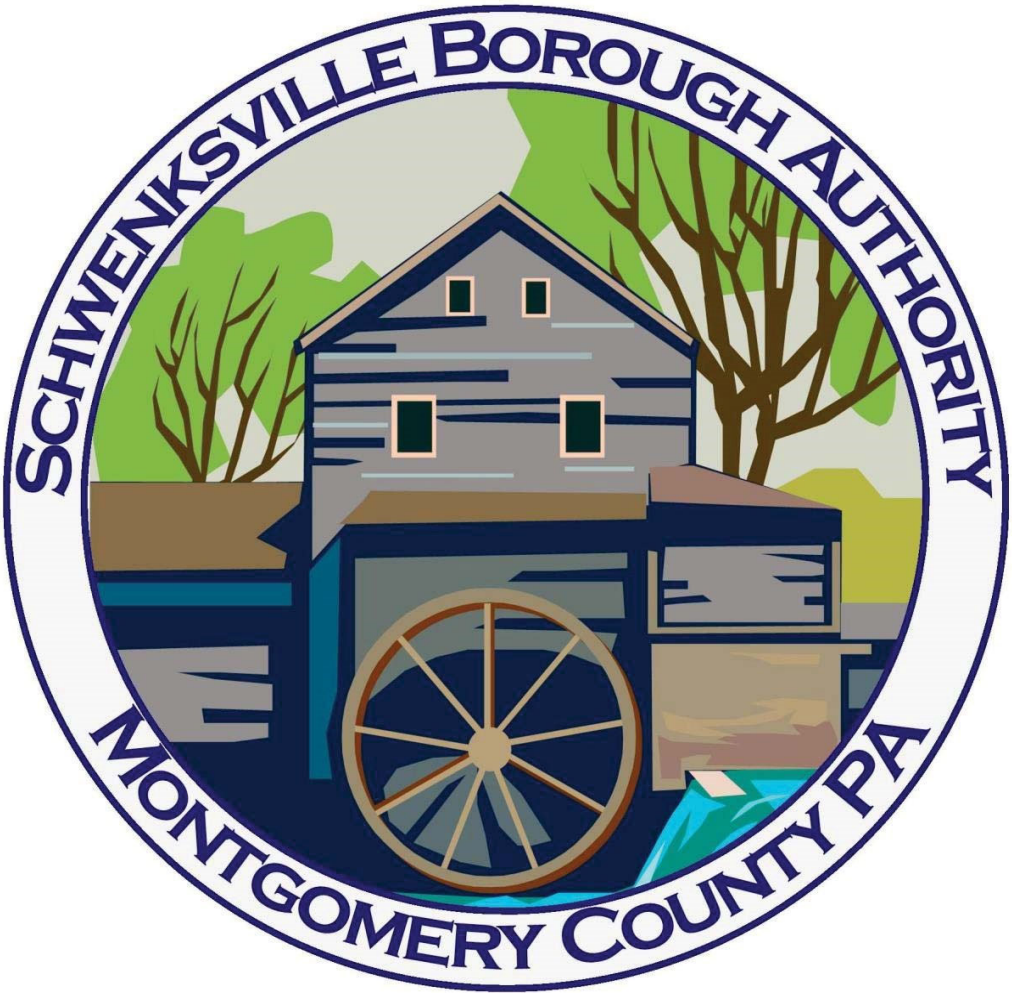
2021 Consumer Confidence Report



298 Main Street
Schwenksville, PA 19473
610-287-7772

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 1460042 NAME: Schwenksville Borough Authority

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 shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John Scully at 610-287-7772 or schwenksvillebaws@gmail.com.
We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. Meetings are held at 7pm, the second Wednesday of each month.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) are five (5) Municipal wells located throughout Schwenksville Borough and Lower Frederick Township, and Interconnections with Aqua PA and The North Penn Water Authority.
Both the Aqua PA and The North Penn Water Authority Consumer Confidence report are available at https://sbawspa.org/water-reports

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source(s) are potentially most susceptible to volatile organic compounds. Schwenksville's wells were determined to be most susceptible to contamination from transport corridors and agricultural activities ("A" ratings). Potential pollutants used in residential areas and at auto repair shops also pose a high threat to these wells ("B" ratings). The other potential contaminants in the protection area received "C" and "E" protection ratings. Although these potential sources of contamination (PSOCs) have lower protection priorities, the cumulative effect of the PSOCs on the systems wells should be taken into consideration.

A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (484)250-5900.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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* (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:

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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* (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, 2020. 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. Not all items are required to be sampled every year according to PA DEP regulations. Items are shown with the most recent year of sampling by the SBA and the 2020 sampling.

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.
Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppm= parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/L)
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppq = parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per lit

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
ARSENIC	10	0	6	0 - 6	ppb	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
NITRATE	10	10	1.44	1.11-1.44	ppm	2021	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
THALLIUM	2	.5	2	1-2	ppb	2018	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites. Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories
HALOACETIC ACIDS	60	N/A	1.05	N/A	ppb	2021	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
DICHLOROACETIC ACID	60	N/A	1	N/A	ppb	2021	N	By product of drinking water disinfection
TRIHALO METHANES	80	N/A	7.21	N/A	ppb	2021	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
CHLOROFORM	80	70	2.7	N/A	ppb	2021	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
BROMOFORM	80	N/A	.5	N/A	ppb	2021	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
BROMODICHLORO METHANE	80	N/A	2.3	NA	ppb	2021	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
CHLORODIBROMO METHANE	80	N/A	1.7	N/A	ppb	2021	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
GROSS ALPHA	15	15	12.7	5 -12.7	pCi/L	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	20	0	1.9	N/A	pCi/L	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-226	5	5	.51	.35-.51	pCi/L	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	5	5	.74	.71-.74	pCi/L	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
CHLORINE-DISTRIBUTION	4	4	1.54	.91-1.54	ppm	2021	N	Water additive to control microbes

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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)	0.4	.01	.01- 2.46	ppm	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (EP 102)	0.40	.01	.01-2.56	ppm	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (EP 103)	0.40	0	0-2.95	ppm	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (EP 106)	0.40	.01	.01-2.26	ppm	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Some of these sample residuals appear to be below the Minimum Disinfectant Residual due to monthly changing of buffers, when the chlorine analyzer is cleaned. The residual then rises above the minimum within the 4-hour timeframe established by DEP regulations.

	Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	0.6	ppb	0 of 24	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	.281	ppm	0 of 24	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

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. Schwenksville Borough Authority 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 VIOLATIONS: August 2021 monthly results- Failure to conduct or report EP disinfectant residual monitoring when EP is linked to a source with 4-log treatment. Reported late due to flooding

The Schwenksville Borough Authority thanks you for the opportunity of providing your family with cost effective, quality water. The Authority is proud of the outstanding water and service it provides to its customers by our State licensed water works operators. Manager John Scully wishes to assure you that the Board of Directors has taken the necessary steps to guarantee a safe and plentiful water supply for you, well into the future. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

2021 Water Quality Report*
Perkiomen Township, PWSID # PA1460069

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

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2021 Consumer Confidence Report for the Perkiomen Township Division (public water supply ID-PA1460069). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2021 including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are pleased to report that we were in compliance with all water quality regulations in 2021. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2021. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaAmerica.com.

Sources of Supply

Water for the Perkiomen Township Division comes from six wells. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed a source water assessment for the wells for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP website at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports will be available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (phone 484.250.5900).

The sources of drinking water (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 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 storm runoff, 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts 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. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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 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 (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

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 (800.426.4791).

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. The state allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data below, though representative, are more than one year old.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Perkiomen Township Division, PWSID# PA1460069

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	1.4	1.0 – 1.9	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.7	ND – 4.2	10	0	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.17	0.09 - 0.3	2	2	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride, ppm	ND	ND – 0.1	2	2	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	2.8	2.1 – 3.7	10	10	2021	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	5.7	3.0 – 7.4	15	0	2018, 2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.3	0.09 - 0.6	5	0	2015	N	
Combined Uranium, ppb	2.9	2.5 – 3.3	30	0	2018	N	
Gross Beta, pCi/L	2.0	NA	50 (b)	0	2015	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	9	8 -10	60	NA	2021	N	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	27	22 - 32	80	NA	2021	N	

(a) The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be a level of concern for beta particles.

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – *PA Ground Water Rule*: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.							
Chlorine, ppm	101, 102, 104	0.4	0.01*	0.01 – 2.3	2021	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	103	0.54	0.6	0.6 – 2.2			
	105	0.80	0.01*	0.01 – 2.3			

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.33	21	0	1.3	1.3	2019	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	21	0	15	0	2019	N	

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. Aqua 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 cold water 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.

The result for one sample collected for radon during 2017 was 1,500 pCi/L.

Notes:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Perkiomen Township Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six 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.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

Turbidity: Monitored as a measure of treatment efficiency for removal of particles. Plant Performance Level: 0.3 NTU.

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

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800.426.4791.

*This notice contains required or recommended regulatory language, and nothing herein is, is intended as, nor should be construed as, a promise of or contract for payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred for any action you take on account of this notice.