North Wales Water Authority

## DURHAM VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM – PWSID # 1090099

## 2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT – CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

*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.)*

This report includes information about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares with the standards mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US-EPA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). You are being provided a copy of this report in compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Landlords, businesses, other property owners are strongly encouraged to share this water quality report with their tenants and employees.

For free additional copies or more information about your water and this report, call the North Wales Water Authority at 267-482-6940.

### OUR COMMITMENT TO QUALITY

The North Wales Water Authority takes great pride in delivering water of the highest quality to our customers. We are committed to providing drinking water which meets all state and federal Safe Drinking Water Act Requirements.

We are also available to talk to your group. You may request a visit by calling our office at 267-482-6940 or filling out a form on our website.

If you'd like to learn more about NWWA, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings. The Board meets on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 5:00 p.m. at the Authority office at 200 W. Walnut St., in North Wales.

### SOURCES OF WATER:

The public water supply in Durham Village relies on groundwater sources located in your development. The wells are known as Well-1 and Well-2. We are pleased to inform you that your water meets or exceeds all US-EPA and PA DEP drinking water standards.

### 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, 2024. The State allows us to monitor some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

**DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:**

These are the definitions of the terms and abbreviations used in the following tables:

- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

- ppm (parts per million): one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, a single penny in $10,000, one ounce to 31 tons, or 1 inch in 16 miles.

- ppb (parts per billion): one part per billion corresponds to one second in 32 years, a single penny in $10 million, a pinch of salt to 10 tons of potato chips, or 1 inch in 16,000 miles.

- ppt (parts per trillion): one part per trillion corresponds to one second in 32,000 years, a single penny in $10 billion, a pinch of salt to 10,000 tons of potato chips, or 1 inch in 16,000,000 miles.

- pCi/l (picocuries per liter): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity of water.

- NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit): nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

- AL (Action Level): the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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

- MinRDL (Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level): The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system

- ND (Non-detect): An ND result indicates that the contaminant concentration in a sample is below the threshold at which instrumentation can reliably detect it.

- N/A: Not Applicable

## *DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS*

*Durham Village – PWSID 1090099*

| ***Chemical Contaminants*** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.391 | 0.326–0.391 | ppm | 2024 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 100 | 100 | 1.0 | N/A | ppb | 2024 | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | 10 | 10 | 6.76 | 6.04–6.92 | ppm | 2024 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| ***Distribution Disinfectant Residual*** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | MRDL | MRDLG | Highest Monthly Average | Range of Monthly Average Results | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Chlorine | 4.0 | 4.0 | 1.95 | 1.53–1.95 | ppm | 2024 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |

| ***Entry Point Disinfectant Residual*** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Chlorine | 1.10 | 1.11 | 1.11–2.73 | ppm | 2024 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

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| *Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) - 2024* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Range of Detections | Amount Detected | Units | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 60.0 | N/A | N/A | 4.9 | ppb | N | By-products of drinking water disinfection. |

| *Constituents of Disinfection Byproducts: Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | MCLG | Range of Detections | Amount Detected | Units | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Dibromoacetic Acid | N/A | N/A | 1.15 | ppb | N | By-products of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | 0 | N/A | 2.32 | ppb | N | |
| Trichloroacetic acid | 20.0 | N/A | 1.43 | ppb | N | |

***We had no detection of Monobromoacetic Acid or Monochloroacetic Acid during the 2024 sample year.***

| *Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) - 2024* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Range of Detections | Amount Detected | Units | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 80.0 | N/A | N/A | 3.87 | ppb | N | By-products of drinking water disinfection. |

| *Constituents of Disinfection Byproducts: Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | MCLG | Range of Detections | Amount Detected | Units | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Chloroform | 70.0 | N/A | 2.14 | ppb | N | By-products of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloromethane | 0 | N/A | 0.91 | ppb | N | |
| Chlorodibromomethane | 60.0 | N/A | 0.816 | ppb | N | |

***We had no detection of Bromoform during the 2024 sample year.***

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| ***Perfluorinated Compounds (PFAS) 2024***<br>Results from Well 1 (1) and Well 2 (2), for more information please see 'Sources of Water' section | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Range of Detections | Running Annual Average* | Units | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) | 18 | 14 | 21.8–23.8 (1)<br>13–20.4 (2) | 11.18 (1)<br>8.10 (2) | ppt | N | Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities |
| Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) | 14 | 8 | 18.4–21 (1)<br>14.8–21.2 (2) | 9.74 (1)<br>8.23 (2) | ppt | N | |
| Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) | N/A | N/A | 13.3–16 (1)<br>12.6–13.5 (2) | 7.14 (1)<br>6.41 (2) | ppt | N | |
| Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA) | N/A | N/A | 6.08–6.7 (1)<br>5.45–6.37 (2) | 3.15 (1)<br>2.87 (2) | ppt | N | |
| Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) | N/A | N/A | 5.43–6.18 (1)<br>2.56–4.3 (2) | 2.86 (1)<br>1.82 (2) | ppt | N | |
| Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) | N/A | N/A | 2.13–2.57 (1)<br>1.93–2.47 (2) | 1.16 (1)<br>1.08 (2) | ppt | N | |
| Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA) | N/A | N/A | 11.7–12 (1)<br>10.8–13 (2) | 5.91 (1)<br>6.05 (2) | ppt | N | |
| Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA) | N/A | N/A | 8.37–8.8 (1)<br>5.94–7.6 (2) | 4.35 (1)<br>3.19 (2) | ppt | N | |
| 1H 1H 2H 2H-Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (4:2 FTS) | N/A | N/A | ND**–1.62 (1)<br>ND–1.89 (2) | 0.41 (1)<br>0.47 (2) | ppt | N | |
| Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA) | N/A | N/A | 9.88–11.4 (1)<br>9.44–9.94 (2) | 5.28 (1)<br>4.82 (2) | ppt | N | |
| *Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results. This value represents the higher running annual average result, not a single sample result.<br>**Non-detect result, please see definitions and abbreviations for more information | | | | | | | |

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| ***Lead and Copper*** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminant | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90th Percentile Value | Units | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Lead 6/2022 | 15 | 0 | 4.6 | ppb | 0 out of 6 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper 6/2022 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.01 | ppm | 0 out of 6 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| *Lead and copper monitoring for Warrington will begin during June 2025. If you're interested in participating, please visit https://www.nwwater.com/lead-copper-information/* | | | | | | | |

***Notice of Violation:***
*Failure to monitor or report results Nitrate/Nitrite*

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. During the first quarter of the 2024 sample year, Durham's Well 1 went offline. While Well 1 was offline, we were unable to collect the required Nitrate/Nitrite sample for the first quarter of 2024. Well 1 came back online during the second quarter of 2024 at which time we were able to continue collecting the required samples (including Nitrate/Nitrite) for the sample year.*

**Below is a list of parameters which were monitored for but did not detect during the 2024 sample year:**

| **Perfluorinated Compounds** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11Cl-PF3OUdS | NFDHA | PFEESA | PFMBA |
| 9Cl-PF3ONS | 8:2FTS | PFHpS | PFPeS |
| ADONA | PFDA | PFHpA | PFUnA |
| HFPO-DA | PFDoA | PFMPA | 6:2FTS |

| **Volatile Organic Chemicals** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene | 1,1-dichloroethylene | Styrene | Carbon tetrachloride |
| Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene | Trans-1,2-dichloroethene | 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene | 1,2-dichloropropane |
| Xylenes - total | 1,2-dichloropropane | Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene | Trichloroethylene |
| Dichloromethane | Trichloroethylene | Xylenes - total | 1,1,2-trichloroethane |
| O-dichlorobenzene | 1,1,2-trichloroethane | Dichloromethane | Tetrachloroethylene |
| P-dichlorobenzene | Tetrachloroethylene | O-dichlorobenzene | Chlorobenzene |
| Vinyl chloride | Chlorobenzene | P-dichlorobenzene | Benzene |
| 1,1-dichloroethylene | Benzene | Vinyl chloride | Toluene |
| Trans-1,2-dichloroethene | Toluene | 1,2-dichloroethane | Ethylbenzene |
| 1,2-dichloroethane | Ethylbenzene | 1,1,1-trichloroethane | Styrene |
| 1,1,1-trichloroethane | | | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | | | |

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| Synthetic Organic Chemicals | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Endrin | Carbofuran | Endrin | Atrazine |
| Lindane | Atrazine | Lindane | Alachlor |
| Methoxychlor | Alachlor | Methoxychlor | 2,3,7,8-tcdd (dioxin) |
| Toxaphene | 2,3,7,8-tcdd (dioxin) | Toxaphene | Heptachlor |
| Dalapon | Heptachlor | Dalapon | Heptachlor epoxide |
| Diquat | Heptachlor epoxide | Endothall | 2,4-d |
| Endothall | 2,4-d | Glyphosate | 2,4,5-tp silvex |
| Glyphosate | 2,4,5-tp silvex | Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate | Hexachlorobenzene |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate | Hexachlorobenzene | Oxamyl (vydate) | Benzo(a)pyrene |
| Oxamyl (vydate) | Benzo(a)pyrene | Simazine | Pentachlorophenol |
| Simazine | Pentachlorophenol | Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (soc | Pcbs |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (soc | Pcbs | Picloram | 1,2-dibromo-3-chloroprop |
| Picloram | 1,2-dibromo-3-chloroprop | Dinoseb | Ethylene dibromide (edb) |
| Dinoseb | Ethylene dibromide (edb) | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | Chlordane |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | Chlordane | Carbofuran | Diquat |

| Inorganic Chemicals | |
|---|---|
| Arsenic | Selenium |
| Cadmium | Antimony |
| Chromium | Beryllium |
| Cyanide (free) | Thallium |
| Mercury | Fluoride |
| Nickel | |

| Other |
|---|
| Nitrite |

**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, 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* (800-426-4791).

**SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT FOR 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 for advice from your health care provider.

**INFORMATION ABOUT 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. North Wales Water Authority 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 North Wales Water Authority at (267) 482-6940 or visit https://www.nwwater.com/lead-copper-information/. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

**SERVICE LINE INVENTORY:**

The Service Line Inventory is a regulation that was enacted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to safeguard public health by identifying problematic service line materials. The regulation states all water systems must create an inventory of all the different service line materials within their service areas. In October 2024, initial submissions of Service Line Inventories were due for all water systems. You may have received a postcard from us in November 2024 regarding the identification status of your service line material for the Service Line Material Inventory. A special thanks to everyone who called in and helped us further our inventory through self-identification or setting up an appointment with a water operator. For more information and to see where the inventory currently stands, please visit https://www.nwwater.com/service-line-inventory/

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).