WARRINGTON TOWNSHIP SERVICE AREA – PWSID # 1090070

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 set by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). You are being provided with 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.

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 Street in North Wales.

SOURCES OF WATER:

During 2024, nearly all water supplied through the Warrington Township service area public water system was provided by the North Wales Water Authority and the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant. In November 2020, we received an operational permit for Costner Wellfield, then in September 2023 operational permits were obtained for wells 3, 5, 8, 9, and 11. This was after treatment systems for the wells had been constructed, removing PFOA and PFOS to non-detectable levels. All sample results labeled 'W' in the following data tables have been sampled post-treatment from the Finished Water. However, Costner and well 9 did not contribute any water to the distribution system during 2024. Water sample collection and monitoring still occurred at these wells for 2024. The remaining wells were responsible for less than 1% of the water within Warrington's distribution system. They are available to be used as a supplemental source of supply during times of drought or other emergencies. Please call our office at 267-482-6940 if you would like to discuss sample results from Costner wellfield and Well #9 - we are not required to post the results in this annual Water Quality Report. To explore the PFAS data collected from the Warrington wells please visit https://www.nwwater.com/service-area/warrington-groundwater-wells-update/

Source Water Assessments of the NWWA Forest Park Water Treatment Plant and the Warrington Township service area were completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection in February 2003 and June 2005, respectively. The systems were found to be potentially susceptible to contamination in transportation corridors; from auto repair shops; and from storm water runoff from agricultural fields, lawn care, golf courses, and parking lots. A summary report of the Assessments is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary Web Page, www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4499. 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 PADEP Southcentral Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (484)250-5910.

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

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 before it is treated 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 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 agricultural, 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 PADEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat and monitor our water according to their regulations. FDA and PADEP 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

OUR 2024 WATER MONITORING RESULTS:

During 2024, North Wales Water Authority conducted hundreds of tests for possible drinking water contaminants. We detected no contaminant levels higher than the State and Federal Drinking Water standards allow. Similar testing was also completed by the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FP). This arrangement results in some duplication of testing but also provides more quality control.

The attached tables summarize the results of monitoring for the year 2024. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the tables is from testing done from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024. The PADEP requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data, though representative, is more than 1 year old.

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

Warrington Township – PWSID 1090070

Table Includes Results from Warrington Wells (W) and Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FP)

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	ND* (FP) 5 (W)	N/A (FP) 2–5 (W)	ppb	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.016 (FP) 0.319 (W)	N/A (FP) 0.12–0.319 (W)	ppm	2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	10	0	1.9 (FP)	0–6.2 (FP)	ppb	2024	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride	2**	2	0.109 (FP) 0.123 (W)	N/A (FP) 0.101–0.123 (W)	ppm	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.003 (W)	0.002–0.003 (W)	ppm	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.461 (FP) 2.58 (W)	0.282–0.726 (FP) 0.924–2.58 (W)	ppm	2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	0	6.2 (W)	0–6.2(W)	pCi/l	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	18.77 (W)	0–18.77 (W)	ppb	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	5	0	0.66 (W)	0–1.99 (W)	pCi/l	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits

*Non-detect result, please see definitions and abbreviations for more information

**EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health. NWWA does not add fluoride to the water during treatment.

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Warrington Distribution Disinfectant Residual								
Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Monthly Average	Range of Monthly Average Results	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (in distribution system)	4.0	4.0	1.06	0.77–1.06	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	0.20 (FP) 0.40 (W)	1.44 (FP) 0.4 (W)	1.44–1.79 (FP) 0.4–2.35 (W)	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Warrington Distribution–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	6.62–26.9	16.1	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	0–1.5	0.86	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Dichloroacetic acid	0	2.75–16.3	9.03			
Trichloroacetic acid	20.0	1.2–11.8	6.22			

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

Warrington Distribution–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	11.3–67.7	34.13	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
Bromodichloromethane	0	2.56–12.7	6.58	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorodibromomethane	60.0	0.85–5.6	2.47			
Chloroform	70.0	4.7–51.1	25.09			

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

Perfluorinated Compounds (PFAS)							
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Range of Detections	Running Annual Average*	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14	8	ND–2.9 (FP) ND–2.3 (W)	2.7 (FP) 0.575 (W)	ppt	N	Human-made chemicals used to make items that are resistant to water, grease, or stains, such as cookware, carpets, and packaging. Also used in industrial processes and in firefighting foams
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	N/A	N/A	ND–2.3 (W)	0.575 (W)	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. *For the complete compilation of Warrington PFAS data, please visit https://www.nwwater.com/service-area/warrington-groundwater-wells-update/*							

Lead and Copper – Warrington Distribution System							
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	1	ppb	0 out of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper 6/2022	1.3	1.3	0.143	ppm	0 out of 30	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/							

Turbidity at Forest Park Water Treatment Plant						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	N/A	0.05	2024	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples<0.3 NTU		100%	2024	N	

100% of Turbidity samples were below 0.1 NTU. As a member of the Partnership for Safe Drinking Water, our goal is to maintain turbidity levels below 0.1 NTU. This was achieved throughout 2024.

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Microbial – Coliform Bacteria, Cryptosporidium and Giardia							
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination

Coliform bacteria including Total Coliform and E. Coli were monitored on a continuous basis in 2024. Neither parameter was detected in accordance with the regulations of the PA Department of Environmental Protection.

Raw water monitoring for Giardia and Cryptosporidium was performed in April, June, September, and December of 2024. Giardia was detected in 1 out of 4 samples. Cryptosporidium was detected in 0 out of 4 samples. Cryptosporidium and Giardia are both naturally present in the environment.

Notice of Violation:

Failure to monitor or report results for VOCs.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Collection of volatile organic chemicals (VOCs) was conducted in January of 2024 for all of the Warrington Wells. Due to a quality issue at the laboratory, we needed to recollect all of the VOC samples. Recollection was scheduled for March 2024 which was promptly after we were made aware of the quality failure. Warrington Well 3 relies on a submerged pump which draws water up from the aquifer, this pump stopped working during March 2024, therefore we were unable to recollect the required VOC samples. Warrington Well 3 was brought back online during July of 2024 at which time we were able to recollect the required VOC samples and continue collection of other required samples. No VOCs were detected in the 2024 sampling results.

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

Inorganic Chemicals (W)	
Cadmium	Selenium
Chromium	Antimony
Cyanide (free)	Beryllium
Mercury	Thallium

Other (W)
Nitrite

Perfluorinated Compounds (W)	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)
Perfluorodecanoic Acid (PFDA)	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)
Perfluorododecanoic Acid (PFDOA)	Perfluorotetradecanoic Acid (PFTEDA)
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHPA)	Perfluorotridecanoic Acid (PFTRDA)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHXS)	Perfluoroundecanoic Acid (PFUNA)

Radiologicals (W)
Radium 228

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

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

Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants (FP)	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Dichloromethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Ethylbenzene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Styrene
p-Dichlorobenzene	Tetrachloroethylene
1,2-Dichloroethane	Toluene
1,2-Dichloropropane	trans 1,2-Dichloroethylene
o-Dichlorobenzene	Trichloroethylene
Benzene	Vinyl Chloride
Carbon tetrachloride	Xylenes, total
Chlorobenzene	

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants (FP)
Antimony
Arsenic
Beryllium
Cadmium
Chromium
Cyanide
Mercury
Nickel
Nitrite
Selenium
Thallium

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants (FP)	
Antimony	Mercury
Arsenic	Nickel
Beryllium	Nitrite
Cadmium	Selenium
Chromium	Thallium
Cyanide	

Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) - PA DEP State Compliance Monitoring (FP)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)

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Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) 5 - Sampling results from April 2024 - January 2025 - All results < reporting limits (non-detect) (FP)	
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)	perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	Lithium
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	

Synthetic Organic Contaminants (FP)
Atrazine
Pentachlorophenol

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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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).