



2022 Water Quality Report*

Hatboro Division, PWSID# PA1460028

*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable.
Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.*

About Your Drinking Water

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc. (Aqua) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2022 Water Quality Report for the Hatboro Division (public water supply ID# PA1460028). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua Pennsylvania provided in 2022 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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 2022. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaWater.com.

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water comes from eight ground water supplies (wells) and surface water from a connection with Aqua's Main Division (PWSID# PA1460073). The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system, and the Delaware River. The surface water source overall has a moderate risk of significant contamination. Information about source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (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 can't 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).

Our water systems are designed and operated to comply with state and federal drinking water standards. The water supplied is disinfected, but not necessarily sterile. Chlorine is maintained in the distributed water for disinfection. Other chemicals may be added for corrosion control. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, may remove, introduce or amplify contaminants in tap water. Operators of facilities 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.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system in 2022 (unless otherwise noted). The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the Division as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants. This table includes data representative of the well sources and the surface water supply from the Aqua PA Main System.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Hatboro Division, PWSID#: PA1460028

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	2.7	2.6 – 3.6	10	0	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.41	0.25 – 0.52	2	2	2021	N	
Chromium, ppb	1.6	1.1 – 2.3	100	100	2021	N	
Nitrate, ppm	2.86	2 – 3.2	10	10	2022	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0.2	ND – 0.5	5	0	2022	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	4.2	NA – 4.2	15	0	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.2	ND – 1.0	5	0	2020	N	
Disinfectant Residual - Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites. Disinfection is accomplished using chloramination and residual disinfectant is measured as total chlorine.							
Total Chlorine, ppm	1.6	1.4 – 1.8	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	5	ND - 24	60	NA	2022	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	8	ND - 42	80	NA	2022	N	

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	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.						
Free Chlorine, ppm	0.4	0.01 ^(a)	0.01 – 3.39	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes

(a) Disinfectant levels did not drop below minimum required level for more than 4 hours.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

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	0.51	30	0	1.3	1.3	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	ND	30	0	15	0	2022	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 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018			
Unregulated Contaminant	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL
Entry Point Samples			
Manganese, ppb	4.1	0.4 - 23	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	0.4	ND – 1.8	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	0.5	ND – 3.2	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.2	ND – 0.6	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.2	ND – 0.8	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	1.0	ND – 7.7	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	1.9	ND – 18.9	NA

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling from 2022

Name	Chemical Name	Range of Detections (ppt)
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND-13
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	ND-17
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and Perfluorobutane sulfonate	ND-11
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND-5.9
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND-3.2

Notes: For additional information, please refer to our website: AquaWater.com/pfas
This data represents entry points that were sampled during calendar year 2022.
Treatment at additional well stations will be in operation in 2024, to reduce PFAS.
ND = Not Detected

Aqua Pennsylvania's Main System, PWSID#: PA1460073

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	99.9% - 100%	TT	NA	2022	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony, ppb	0.08	ND – 0.48	6	6	2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic, ppb	1.31	1.2 – 1.5	10	0	2022	N	
Barium, ppm	0.06	0.05 – 0.08	2	2	2022	N	
Chromium, ppb	0.3	ND – 2	100	100	2022	N	
Fluoride, ppm	0.1	ND – 0.62	2	2	2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	2.9	ND – 4.7 ^(b)	10	10	2022	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined radium, pCi/L	0.1	ND – 1.60	5	0	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha, pCi/L	0.6	ND – 5.0	15	0	2020	N	
Gross beta particles, pCi/L	0.5	ND – 4.03	50 ^(c)	0	2020	N	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, ppb	0.03	ND – 0.5	70	70	2022	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	0.44	ND – 2.5	5	0	2022	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene, ppb	0.05	ND – 1.6	5	0	2022	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane, ppb ^(d)	0.05	0.03 – 0.08	NA	NA	2022	N	Used as a solvent and to produce other chemicals; found in pesticides

(b) 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.

(c) EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

(d) Samples were collected from one location (entry point 112) in the Main system.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite found in waters throughout the United States. During monitoring of raw surface water sources (prior to treatment), 334 samples were collected in 2016 and 2017. The average concentration of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts was not detected. The range of samples collected during the monitoring period was ND - 0.2 oocysts per liter. As a frame of reference, the lowest category of risk has been set by EPA as an average concentration of less than 0.075 per liter. Results from 2016 and 2017 support the low-risk category.

Aqua Pennsylvania's Main System, PWSID#: PA1460073 (cont'd)

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							
Total Chlorine, ppm	112, 115, 116, 117, 136, 138	0.2	0.65	0.65 – 3.24	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Free Chlorine, ppm	107, 111, 123, 125, 132, 137	0.4	0.01 (e)	0.01 – 3.18	2022	N	
	114	0.45	0.01 (e)	0.01 – 3.11	2022	N	
	126	0.51	0.01 (e)	0.01 – 3.07	2022	N	
	135	0.54	0.32 (e)	0.32 – 2.63	2022	N	
	105, 110	0.7	0.01 (e)	0.01 – 2.38	2022	N	
	106	0.8	0.01 (e)	0.01 – 2.75	2022	N	
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	138	NA (f)	0	0 – 0.43	2022	N	

(e) Disinfectant levels did not drop below the required minimum residual level for more than 4 hours.

(f) Chlorine Dioxide is used to supplement disinfection.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) during 2022 - For Total Organic Carbon removal, compliance is based on a running annual average of monthly results, not a single result.

Contaminant	Plant ID	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Sample Date	Violation (g) Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	313	35	27.3 – 60.0	0	2022	N	Naturally present in the environment
	314	25 - 35	10.7 - 59.6	0	2022	N	
	315	25 - 45	17.9 - 56.0	0	2022	N	
	335	25 - 45	34.5 - 71.8	0	2022	N	
	339	25 - 45	31.8 - 100.0	0	2022	N	

(g) Compliance is determined by a running annual average, computed quarterly.

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling from 2022 – Main System

Name	Chemical Name	Range of Detections (ppt)
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND-11
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	ND-13
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and Perfluorobutane sulfonate	ND-8.6
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND-7.5
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND-11

Notes: For additional information, please refer to our website: AquaWater.com/pfas
This data represents entry points that were sampled during calendar year 2022.
Treatment has been installed in the Main System to reduce PFAS.
ND = Not Detected

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride might help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Hatboro system receive water mostly from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 610.645.4248 or visit our website at AquaWater.com. This information might 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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit (cloudiness of water).

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.

*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.