



An Essential Utilities Company

2025 Water Quality Report* **Chalfont, PWSID#: PA1090005**

*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 2025 Water Quality Report for the Chalfont Division (public water supply ID-PA1090005). The report summarizes the quality of water Aqua provided in 2025 - 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 2025. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 877.987.2782 or visit our website at [AquaWater.com](https://www.aquawater.com).

Sources of Supply

Your drinking water comes from groundwater supplies. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: [Source Water Assessment Folder](#). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit, 484.250.5900.

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 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (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 at 800.426.4791.

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.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2025 (unless otherwise noted) 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., Chalfont, PWSID # PA1090005

Contaminants	Highest Monthly Average	Lowest Average Result	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual – Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.							
Chlorine, ppm	2.18	1.58	4	4	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	1.6	1.4 – 1.8	10	0	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium, ppm	0.2	0.08 – 0.3	2	2	2024	N	
Chromium, ppb	1.2	0.91 – 1.4	100	100	2024	N	
Nitrate, ppm	1.7	1.2 – 2	10	10	2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Uranium, ppb	2.6	2.6	30	0	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts							
Trihalomethanes, ppb	3.2	3.2	80	NA	2025	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids, ppb	1.7	1.7	60	NA	2025	N	
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)							
Contaminants	Max Detect	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation (Y/N)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
PFOA (ppt)	11	ND - 11	14	8	2025	N	Manmade chemical used in products to make them stain, grease, heat, and water resistant.
PFOS (ppt)	8.9	ND – 8.9	18	14	2025	N	Used for its emulsifier and surfactant properties in or as fluoropolymer (such as Teflon), Fire-Fighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, greases and lubricants, paints, polishes, adhesives, and photographic films.

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	0.40	0.07 (a)	0.07 – 2.4	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes
	102	0.40	0.25(a)	0.25 – 2.41			
	105	0.40	1.25	1.25 – 2			

(a) Disinfectant levels did not drop below the required minimum residual 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	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile	Range of Sampling Results	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.36	0.05 – 0.64	0 out of 22	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	15	0	ND	ND	0 out of 22	2025	N	

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 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 Aqua at 877-987-2782. 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>.

A service line inventory has been prepared for this system and shows the composition of your service line. The inventory may be viewed at www.aquawater.com/leadmap.

Aqua conducted unregulated contaminant monitoring as required by the USEPA during 2025. Contaminants in USEPA's current unregulated contaminant monitoring list include 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium. All contaminants were not detected.

Notes:

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

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay for children but can be harmful in excess. Customers in the Chalfont Division receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Aqua at 877.987.2782. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician, or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the waterworks to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our waterworks.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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. 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.

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

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.

Mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

*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.