

Perkiomen Crossing Water Quality Report for 2023

Public Water Supplier ID Number 1460087

Upper Fredrick Township is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report to meet Consumer Confidence Reporting requirements mandated by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The purpose of this report is to provide all system customers with important information regarding the quality of their drinking water.

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.)

Upper Fredrick Township remains firmly committed to providing our customers with safe, high quality drinking water at all times. Miller Environmental, Inc. (MEI) is the firm hired to manage the water treatment system. Any questions regarding our operation may be directed to the Township office at (610) 754 - 6436.

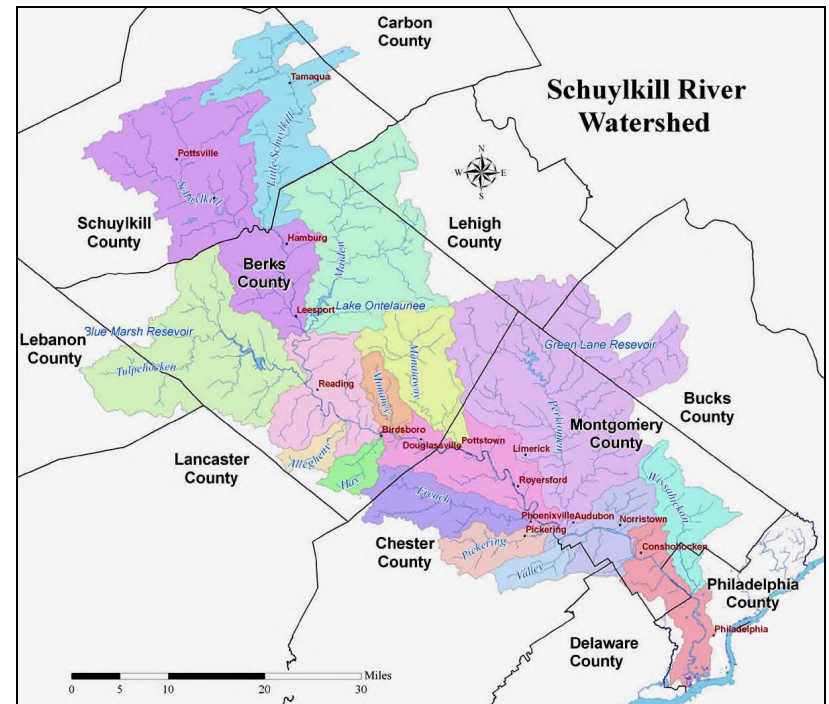


During the 2023 reporting year, MEI conducted samples to test for drinking water contaminants. We are pleased to report that there were no contaminants detected above mandated regulatory limits. In addition to results of laboratory testing, this report also includes details regarding the source of our drinking water, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. For more information about the drinking water, contact the Township Office at (610) 754-6436.

The Board of Supervisors meets on the second (2nd) Wednesday of each month, at 7 pm, in the Upper Fredrick Township Building, at 3205 Big Road, Obelisk, PA 19492. Please feel free to attend and participate in these meetings.

Where Does Your Water Come From? 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in drinking water provided by public water systems. However, the presence of some contaminants does not necessarily indicate 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 at (800) 426-4791.

The water sources for Perkiomen Crossing development service area are two groundwater wells, located in the development. Perkiomen Crossing is in the Schuylkill River Watershed, a sub-watershed of the Delaware River Basin



The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) conducts assessments of the susceptibility of public water system water sources to potential sources of contamination. These assessments have been done in accordance with Pennsylvania's Source Water Assessment and Protection Program and the Safe Drinking Water Act. The previously existing Wellhead Protection Program is considered the cornerstone for the assessment of ground water sources serving public water systems. The purpose for conducting the assessments is to educate the public and promote the development of local, voluntary source water protection. DEP offers a variety of support for municipalities, water suppliers and the public to develop these local source water protection programs.

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Contaminants That May Be Present In Some Source Water Include:

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 productions, mining, or farming. Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, 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. Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses. Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Special Consideration Regarding Children, Pregnant Women, Nursing Mothers and Others

Children may be more susceptible than adults to contaminants that may be present in drinking water due to lower body weight. For this reason, reproductive or developmental effects are used for calculating a drinking water standard if these effects occur at lower levels than other health effects of concern. If there is insufficient toxicity information for a chemical (for example, lack of data on reproductive or developmental effects), an extra uncertainty factor may be incorporated into the calculation of the drinking water standard, thus making the standard more stringent to account for additional uncertainties regarding these effects. In cases of lead and nitrate concentrations, effects on infants and children are the health endpoints upon which the standards are based.

Special Warning

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.

Additional Health Information

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. MEI 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* (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Violations

We are pleased to report that none of the detected contaminants exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCLs) and that no other violations were issued in 2023.

Monitoring Your Water

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the regulated contaminants detected in your drinking water. 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.

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine*	4.0 (MRDL)	-	1.05	0.68 – 1.05	ppm	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80	N/A	37.6	32.9 – 42.3	ppb	2023	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	6.44	4.95 – 7.92	ppb	2023	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Arsenic (IOC)	10	0	4	-	ppb	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Combined Uranium	30	0	27.4	-	ug/L	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits

* For chlorine, the “*Level Detected*” is the highest monthly average and the “*Range of Detections*” is the range of monthly averages.

Unregulated Contaminants				
Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Units	Sample Date	Sources of Contamination
Dibromoacetic Acid	4.65	ppb	2023	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids.
Dichloroacetic Acid	3.27	ppb	2023	
Chloroform	11.3	ppb	2023	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes.
Bromoform	4.4	ppb	2023	
Bromodichloromethane	13.5	ppb	2023	
Chlorodibromomethane	13.1	ppb	2023	

* Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. These contaminants do not have MCL's or MCLG's.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.40	0.42	0.42 – 2.84	ppm	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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	0.2	ppb	0 of 10	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.214	ppm	0 of 10	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

In 2023, none of the detected contaminants exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCLs).

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 "Maximum Allowed" is 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 "Goal" is 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

Units of Measurement:

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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ug/L = micrograms per liter, or parts per billion (ppb)