NPWA water meets or exceeds all State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards.

This report is being mailed to you as a requirement of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. “A dedicated, professional workforce committed to providing the community with a safe, reliable, and economical water supply.”

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
SELLERSVILLE

This report is also available online at www.northpennwater.org

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems. 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. North Penn Water Authority 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In our unregulated contaminant assessment monitoring performed July 2009 – April 2010, N-nitrosodiethylamine (NDEA) was detected in 1 out of 4 samples collected at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant. Nitrosamines can form as intermediates and byproducts in chemical synthesis and manufacture of rubber, leather, and plastics. Foods such as bacon and malt beverages can contain nitrosamines and there is evidence that they can form in the upper GI tract. Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. The next round of unregulated contaminant assessment monitoring (UCMR 3) began at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant in February 2014 and will continue through 2015. Monitoring at NPWA wells will begin in January 2015. If you would like to obtain a copy of the results prior to the mailing of our 2014 Annual Water Quality Report, please contact Marianne Morgan, Community Relations Coordinator, at (215) 855-3617.

Giardia and Cryptosporidium are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of our source water (before treatment) at Forest Park Water (FPW) indicated the presence of Giardia in 1 out of 11 samples collected. Cryptosporidium was not detected in any of the 11 samples collected. FPW treatment processes are designed to remove or inactivate Giardia and Cryptosporidium cysts with a high level of certainty. Current available test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. NPWA encourages immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Giardia and Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

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Below is a list of contaminants which NPWA monitored for in 2013 but DID NOT DETECT:

- Asbestos
- Mercury
- Inorganic Contaminants
  - Cyanide
  - Thallium
  - Cadmium
  - Selenium
  - Beryllium
  - Nitrite
  - Antimony
  - Nickel
- Simazine
- Pentachlorophenol
- Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate

Inorganic Contaminants
- Asbestos
- Mercury
- Antimony
- Beryllium
- Cadmium
- Cyanide
- Selenium
- Antimony
- Nickel
- Simazine
- Pentachlorophenol
- Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate

Synthetic Organic Compounds
- D(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
- Pentachlorophenol
- Simazine

Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
- 1,1,2-Trichloroethane
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloroethane
- 1,2-Dichloropropane
- Benzene
- Chlorobenzene
- Chloroform
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Tetrachloroethene
- Ethylbenzene
- Ethylbenzene
- Toluene
- Vinyl Chloride
- Chloroform
- Xylenes, total
- Ethylbenzene
- Styrene

Microbiological Contaminants Monitored in Distribution System
- Cryptosporidium
- E. coli

You may request a copy of the full report by calling (215) 855-3617 or visiting their website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, please visit www.epa.gov/safewater.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and PA DEP prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and PA 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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

In the near future, this combination of traditional and innovative water treatment allows Forest Park to produce the safest, highest quality water possible. In 2013, Forest Park Water received the prestigious Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP) Award presented by the PA DEP. The award recognizes outstanding efforts toward optimizing turbidity removal performance. AWOP is a national filter plant optimization effort among 22 states, the EPA, and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators. The AWOP Award and Forest Park Water’s on-going participation in the “Partnership for Safe Water”, a voluntary program administered by the American Water Works Association, demonstrate Forest Park Water’s continuing commitment to operational excellence.

The source of water that is treated at Forest Park Water, which is jointly owned by North Penn and North Wales Water Authorities, is the North Branch Neshaum Creek. The North Branch Neshaum Creek originates as a small stream near Route 413 in Central Bucks County. The creek then flows into Lake Galena, which is the reservoir for Forest Park Water. Water released from Lake Galena flows down the Neshaum Creek to where it is drawn into the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant, in Chalfont, Pennsylvania. In the summer months and times of low flow, water is pumped from the Delaware River at Point Pleasant and diverted into the North Branch Neshaum Creek near Gardenville, Pennsylvania. This diversion controls the level of Lake Galena for recreational purposes, ensures a sufficient drinking water supply, and maintains baseflow in the stream. Forest Park is a state of the art water treatment facility that combines conventional treatment processes with advanced techniques, which include ozone disinfection and membrane filtration. Membrane filtration is a leading-edge technology capable of consistently producing very high quality water and ensures the plant can safely meet the more stringent federal and state water quality regulations that will be required

Forest Park Water's continuing commitment to water quality and innovative treatment processes will allow us to produce the safest, highest quality water possible.
North Penn Water Authority (NPWA) is pleased to present to you this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This brochure is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. The Authority’s staff of professionals is dedicated to ensuring that our customers receive a safe, economical, and continuous supply of water.

Since July 2011, the primary source of water for Sellersville Borough is treated surface water from the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FPW) located in Chalfont. As the water leaves FPW and travels through the distribution system, a small percentage of groundwater from wells located within Hilltown Township, Towamencin Township and Skippack Township may contribute to the source of water that serves Sellersville. Well 8, the well located in West Rockhill Township, still continues to supply water to the Borough. This well has had no water quality problems and meets all Federal and State drinking water regulations. All groundwater wells within Sellersville that had arsenic concerns have been permanently shut down and are no longer being used to provide drinking water. Our goal is to make improvements in the Sellersville area in order to provide our customers with the finest quality drinking water and service.

To enhance water quality, NPWA performs an annual hydrant flushing program which takes place in the spring of each year. This flushing program helps to maintain water quality by removing any possible buildup of mineral deposits from the inside of water distribution pipes. NPWA also has an aggressive water main replacement program to improve the quality of water that we deliver to our customers. Old unlined cast iron main can affect water quality and restrict flow, which is replaced on a regular basis. These projects are completed in conjunction with the DOT or our member municipalities are doing work on the roads to reduce inconvenience to you, our customers.

In 2011, NPWA became the first water utility in Pennsylvania to join American Water Works Association's (AWWA) Distribution System Optimization Program. This program is part of AWWA’s Partnership for Safe Water whose objective is to identify opportunities for improvement in system operations and to empower system operators with knowledge to recognize and apply procedures that result in water quality and system reliability improvements. NPWA’s participation in this voluntary program demonstrates our commitment to providing the best quality water to our customers.

The Authority has continued to work proactively to protect its sources of water. The North Branch Watershed Association (NBWA), a public/private partnership with professionals dedicated to protecting the North Branch Watershed, which provides approximately 85% of North Penn Water Authority’s source water. Annually, volunteers who have become involved in the North Branch Watershed Association may contact Marianne Morgan at the Authority’s office located near the Authority’s operations center located near the intersection of Forty Foot and Allentown Roads, in Towamencin Township. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.

To prevent contamination in the source water, NPWA routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state standards. These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. This report is also available online at www.northpennwater.org.

HOW NPWA IS PROTECTING THE WATER YOU DRINK

A Source Water Assessment of Sellersville’s groundwater source was completed in 2005 by the PA DEP. The area includes approximately forested and agricultural/undeveloped land with moderate development. The Assessment found that the well was most susceptible to contamination from transportation corridors, agricultural activities, and abandoned lands. Potential sources of contamination include major transportation corridors, septic systems and gas stations. Non-point sources of potential contamination include major transportation corridors and runoff from areas of urban development, livestock farming, and industrial parks. The most serious potential sources are related to accidental release of a variety of substances from operating transportation corridors and high nutrients from Lake Galena. If you are interested in obtaining a copy concerning Source Assessments for the state, please contact the Authority or the state DEP at 484-250-5970 or you may obtain a copy of the assessment online at http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/dsppw/rwcc/Subjects/SrcProt/SrcAssesSourceAssessment/default.htm.

North Penn Water Authority serves over 33,000 customers in the following municipalities:

- Hatfield Borough
- Lansdale Borough
- Souderton Borough
- Franconia Township
- Hatfield Township
- Lower Salford Township
- Shippen Township

Water Main Replacement Program in progress.

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Hágale que alguien la traduzca para usted, si está aquí alguien que la entienda. Owners of multiple family dwellings, commercial businesses, public housing, or similar situations, are encouraged to contact their respective communities’ representatives to obtain a copy of the report. This brochure is available online at North Penn Water Authority’s operations center or by calling (215) 855-3617.

NPWA water meets or exceeds all State and Federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards.
###Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a drinking water contaminant below which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. MCLGs are set as close to the MCLs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

###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 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 contamination.

###Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

###NTU

Nephelometric turbidity unit 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. 100% of all samples were <0.1 NTU. As a member of the Partnership for Safe Drinking Water, our goal is to achieve <0.1 NTU. We accomplished this in 2013.