



2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

NEWTOWN ARTESIAN WATER COMPANY, PWSID 1090043

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. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.)

Introduction

The Newtown Artesian Water Company (NAWC) is pleased to present our 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report. We are committed to providing a safe and dependable supply of good quality drinking water to our valued customers in the Newtown area. We are happy to inform you that your drinking water is in full compliance with current water quality standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). NAWC had one monitoring/reporting violation involving disinfection byproducts in May of 2018. After review, it was noted all required samples were taken and individual sample results were reported; however, the total amount was not entered. The monitoring/reporting violation was corrected in August. Our dedicated staff takes pride in providing high quality drinking water and superior customer service, at a reasonable price. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact the NAWC office at 215-968-6781.

NAWC Water System

The NAWC water system is supplied by five (5) groundwater sources (Wells 4A, 5, 6, 14 and 18), and through interconnections with the Bucks County Water and Sewer Authority (BCWSA) and the Pennsylvania American Water Company (PAWC).

The groundwater supplies consist of five (5) wells located throughout the NAWC service area.

The water purchased from BCWSA is a combination of water supplied by North Wales Water Authority and Lower Bucks County Joint Municipal Authority. North Wales Water Authority supplies surface water from the Delaware River that has been treated at Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (WTP). Lower Bucks County Joint Municipal Authority (LBCJMA) supplies a combination of surface water from the Delaware River that is treated at their water treatment plant and groundwater from five (5) wells.

The water purchased from PAWC is a surface water supply also originating from the Delaware River and treated at PAWC's Yardley WTP and groundwater from four (4) wells.

At the end of 2018, we provided service to 10,503 customers in Newtown Borough, Newtown Township and a portion of Middletown Township north and west of Core Creek.

Our 2018 average system demand equaled 1.995 million gallons per day. The well supplies provided 40.0 percent of the total supply. Well water receives disinfection treatment using sodium hypochlorite and corrosion control treatment using polyphosphate. The purchased water from BCWSA and PAWC receives complete treatment, including filtration, at the Forest Park WTP/LBCJMA WTP and Yardley WTP, respectively. Purchased water provided 60.0 percent of the total supply in 2018 (BCWSA – 84.5 percent, PAWC – 15.5 percent). Additional treatment provided to the BCWSA and PAWC supplies include: the addition of sodium hypochlorite to generate/maintain a free chlorine residual within the distribution system. The purchased water from BCWSA is also treated with polyphosphate.

Source Water Assessment

A *Source Water Assessment* of our groundwater supply sources was completed by DEP in June 2005. The Assessment has found that we are potentially most susceptible to contamination from transportation corridors. Potential pollutants used in residential and commercial areas also pose a threat to our wells. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the DEP Source Water Assessment & Protection Web page at (www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045). 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 Southeastern Regional Office, Records Management Unit.

Water Quality

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 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 water 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, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- *Organic Chemical Contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

In addition to monitoring of certain contaminants governed by the EPA, there are other contaminants that are not regulated. These unregulated contaminants are monitored to help EPA determine where those contaminants occur and whether those contaminants should be regulated in the future.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting the EPA's drinking water website www.epa.gov/safewater. NAWC works with local and state agencies to address water quality issues and protect its sources from contamination.

Monitoring Your Water

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables on the following pages show the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. 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 the data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The dates have been noted on the sampling results table.

On the following pages there are three (3) different sets of water quality tables:

- On pages 4 and 5 you will find Detected Contaminants for the water supplied by the NAWC groundwater wells and the water within the NAWC distribution system.
- On pages 6 through 8 you will find Detected Contaminants tables representative of water purchased from the Pennsylvania American Water Company's Yardley System.
- On pages 9 and 10 you will find Detected Contaminants tables representative of water purchased from Bucks County Water & Sewer Authority.

As is shown in the following Detected Contaminants tables, our water system had no water quality violations in 2018 except for the previously noted reporting violation which was rectified.

Definitions

The following definitions will help you understand the key terms and abbreviations contained in the following Detected Contaminants table:

- *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 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 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 the 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 health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- *Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL)* – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.
- *Not Applicable (N/A)* – Does not apply.
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* – Measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- *Non-Detects (ND)* – Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
- *Parts Per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)* – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000 (1 ppm = 1,000 ppb).
- *Parts Per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms Per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)* – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000 (1,000 ppb = 1 ppm).
- *Pico Curies Per Liter (pCi/L)* – A measure of radioactivity.
- *Treatment Technique (TT)* – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Detected Contaminants
Newtown Artesian Water Company (NAWC) – Well Supplies

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest Result or % of Positive Samples	Range of Detections	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample	0 positive monthly samples	0 positive monthly samples	ND	No	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs)	Highest Result	Range of Detections	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	ND	ND	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	0.48	0.20 – 0.48	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	ND	ND	5	5	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppb)	ND	ND	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	ND	ND	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel (ppb)	ND	ND	100	100	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	1.9	1.6 – 1.9	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	ND	ND	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – Chlorine ⁽¹⁾	Lowest Result	Range of Detections	MinRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Sources of Contamination
NAWC Wells 4&5 (ppm)	0.76	0.76 – 1.7	0.75	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
NAWC Well 6 (ppm)	0.83	0.83 – 2.8	0.40	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
NAWC Wells 14&18 (ppm)	0.58	0.58 – 2.0	0.50	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper	90 th Percentile	No. of Sites above AL	Action Level	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb) (2016 Data)	ND	1	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm) (2016 Data)	0.226	0	1.3	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Disinfectants / Disinfection Byproducts (NAWC)	Highest Result	Range of Detections	MCL or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Distribution Chlorine Residual (ppm)	1.29 ⁽²⁾	0.94 – 1.29 ⁽²⁾	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	9.91 ⁽³⁾	6 – 14 ⁽⁴⁾	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	31.69 ⁽³⁾	11.3 – 55.7 ⁽⁴⁾	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Radionuclides	Highest Result	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l) (2017 Data)	12.7	12.7	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Uranium (ppb) (2015 & 2017 Data)	8.88	4.86 – 8.88	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) (2014 Data)	1.98	ND – 1.98	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

- (1) Results presented in the table are for free chlorine from NAWC.
- (2) Monthly average values.
- (3) Highest Running Annual Average (RAA).
- (4) Range represents sampling at individual sample points.

Detected Contaminants Pennsylvania American Water Company – Yardley System

Water Quality Statement

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing what substances were detected in your drinking water during 2018. The Pennsylvania DEP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of the contaminants does not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. Although all of the substances listed below are under the Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Pennsylvania DEP, we feel it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of each substance was present in the water.

Water Quality Results

Turbidity – A Measure of the Clarity of the Water at the Treatment Facility

Plant	Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measurement	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Yardley	Turbidity (NTU)	2018	TT	NA	6.8	No ¹	Soil runoff

¹ The turbidity exceedance is related to the events leading up to the boil water advisory issued on 11/29/2018. Compliance was achieved with the issuance of the boil water notice.

Total Organic Carbon Removal - Measured at the Treatment Facility

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	TT	Range of Percent Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved ¹	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) (% removal)	2018	Meet EPA Removal Requirements	35	28-41	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

¹ Adequate removal of TOC may be necessary to control the unwanted formation of chlorinated by-products. Naturally occurring organic matter present in the source water can react with the disinfectants used at the treatment facility to form these by-products. Compliance is based on the annual average.

Regulated Substances - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Arsenic	2018	0.010	0.010	0.002	ND – 0.0002	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2018	2	2	0.5	0.1 – 0.5	Yes	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2018	10	10	3.7	0.7 – 3.7	Yes	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Discharge of untreated wastewater; Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	2017	30	0	4.8	2.5 – 4.8	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Location	Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Minimum Disinfectant Residual Required By DEP	Lowest Level Detected	Range Low – High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Yardley Plant	Chlorine (ppm)	2018	0.2	0.5	0.5 – 3.33	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
Highland Drive	Chlorine (ppm)	2018	0.4	0.2	0.4 – 2.95	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes
College Ave	Chlorine (ppm)	2018	0.4	0.4	0.7 – 2.65	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectant Residual - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Chlorine (ppm)	2018	4	4	1.37	0.98 – 1.37	Yes	Added as a disinfectant to the treatment process

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Samples Taken	90th Percentile	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2016	15	0	30	6	1	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	1.3	30	0.089	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Other Regulated Compounds - Measured in the Distribution System

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Results ¹	Range Low – High ²	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2018	80	NA	56	27 - 86	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2018	60	NA	42	5 – 63	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination

¹ Highest annual running average for individual sample points

² Range represents sampling at individual sample points.

Unregulated Compounds - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facilities

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Average	MCL/MCLG	Range Low – High	Typical Source
Total Perfluorinated Compounds (ppt)	2018	8	Not regulated	ND – 11.0	Manufactured compounds used to make products resistant to staining, grease and water such as cookware, carpeting, clothing and food packaging. Can also be found in firefighting materials.

Detected Contaminants Bucks County Water & Sewer Authority

Water Quality Data

The tables on the following pages list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2018 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2018. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Level Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Chemical Contaminants								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.675	0.37	0.675	2018	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.023	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.95	ND	5.9	2018	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	71.3	9.59	60.0	2018	Yes*	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	84.5	9.90	192	2018	Yes*	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	2.8	2.3	3.3	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.0	NA	NA	2018	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.43	0.30	1.15	2018	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	3.35	ND	3.35	2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	0.7427	ND	0.7427	2014 & 2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits

* See Violation Information Section on next page

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity						
Turbidity (NTU)	0	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0.08	2018	No	Soil runoff
		TT = at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU	100%		No	

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Level Detected	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead and Copper							
Lead – AL at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1.2	2017	2 out of 64	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper – AL at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.149	2017	0 out of 64	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Violation Information

About the HAA Violation: In November 2017, test results for haloacetic acids (HAA) showed a portion of the water system served from water purchased from Lower Bucks County Joint Municipal Authority exceeded the MCL. Compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly samples. To meet the HAA standard, that average must be 60 ppb or less. The results from November 2017 caused the LRAA for the first three quarters of 2018 to exceed the MCL. A Tier II Public Notice was issued to customers each quarter the LRAA exceeded the MCL.

About the THM Violation: In August 2018, test results for total trihalomethanes (THM) showed a portion of the water system served from water purchased from Lower Bucks County Joint Municipal Authority exceeded the MCL. Compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly samples. To meet the THM standard, that average must be 80 ppb or less. The results from August 2018 caused the LRAA for the third quarter of 2018 to exceed the MCL. A Tier II Public Notice was issued to customers in September for this exceedance.

Additional Monitoring

Contaminants	Recommended Limits or Range	Level Detected	Typical Source
Total Alkalinity		44.9 ppm	Secondary Drinking Water Standards refer to recommended limits on compounds that might pose a nuisance to the customer. These compounds affect aesthetic quality (appearance, taste and odor) but do not pose a health risk.
Aluminum	0.05 to 0.2 ppm	< 0.010 ppm	
Calcium Hardness		69.3 ppm	
Chloride	250 ppm	53.6 ppm	
Color	15 Color Units	< 5 Color Units	
Corrosivity	-1 to +1 Langelier Index	-1.38 Langelier Index	
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	0.5 ppm	0.05 ppm	
Hardness	50 to 250 ppm	99.5 ppm	
Iron	0.3 ppm	0.109 ppm	
Manganese	0.05 ppm	< 0.010 ppm	
Odor	3 TON	<1 TON	
pH	6.5 to 8.5	6.52	
Sulfate	250 ppm	15.95 ppm	
Total Dissolved Solids	500 ppm	187 ppm	
Zinc	5 ppm	0.097 ppm	

Additional Information

The monitoring results, presented in the Detected Contaminants tables, indicate that certain constituents including lead, copper and nitrate have been detected. The following paragraphs provide additional educational information on these contaminants.

NAWC met all requirements under the SDWA Lead and Copper Rule. We sampled water at thirty-two homes in June through September 2016. Regulations state that ninety (90) percent of samples taken must be below the Action Levels of 15 ppb for lead and 1.3 ppm for copper. In our water, the 90th percentile level for lead was not detectable, and the 90th percentile level for copper was 0.226 ppm. There was one sample taken that exceeded the Action Level for lead. There were no samples taken that exceeded the Action Level for copper.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily leached from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. NAWC 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

Radon

NAWC has tested for radon at its groundwater supplies and found elevated levels of this constituent. Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. and occurs naturally in most groundwater. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation, and can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can be released from water into the air through showering, bathing, washing dishes, or washing clothes. Radon gas released from tap water is a very small part of the total radon in the air. The inhalation or breathing of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer, although it is unclear how radon in your drinking water contributes to this health effect. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information, contact EPA's Radon Hotline at (800) SOS-RADON. EPA does not currently regulate radon in drinking water under the SDWA. However, when an MCL is set for radon, NAWC will take appropriate action to comply with the Radon Rule at their groundwater supplies and comply with Safe Drinking Water Regulations.

Vulnerability

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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or on-line at www.epa.gov/safewater.

PFAS

We have been sampling and testing for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) at our sources and at representative locations throughout the distribution system on a quarterly basis. PFAS are man-made chemicals that have been produced and used for decades in connection with non-stick cookware, stain-resistant carpeting and fabrics, food packaging, industrial processes and in fire-fighting foam. PFAS are not regulated, although EPA has set a Health Advisory Limit (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), for Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and for PFOA and PFOS combined. The HAL was set to be protective of all consumers, including sensitive subpopulations, with a margin of protection or safety factor. Results indicate an average value of 12 ppt at our sources of supply, with sample results ranging from non-detect (ND) to 48 ppt. Distribution system sample results indicate an average value of 13 ppt and a range of 5.4 ppt to 16 ppt.

Conclusions

The drinking water we provide to our customers meets and is in compliance with Federal and State requirements. Although certain water quality parameters have been detected, the EPA and DEP have determined that the water is safe. NAWC works around the clock to provide high quality water to all our customers. Please contact us if you have any questions about this report or the public water supply service we provide to you.

Contact Information

We trust this report will help you understand the NAWC water system, the regular monitoring performed to insure your drinking water is safe, the 2018 water quality results, and related information. If you have any questions about the report, or NAWC and the service you receive, please contact us at our office. Please visit our website at www.newtownwater.com for information about NAWC rates and rules, and for direct electronic access of this report visit <http://www.newtownwater.com/consumer-confidence-report>.

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