



2022 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 2022 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). 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, please contact the NAWC office at 215-968-6781.

Violations

NAWC had no monitoring/reporting violations in 2022.

NAWC Water System

The NAWC water system is supplied by groundwater sources (primary Wells 4A, 5 and 6; reserve Wells 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 are located throughout the NAWC service area.

The water purchased from BCWSA is a combination of water supplied by North Wales Water Authority (NWWA) and Lower Bucks County Joint Municipal Authority (LBCJMA). NWWA supplies surface water from the Delaware River/North Branch Neshaminy Creek that has been treated at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (WTP). 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 2022, we provided service to 10,569 customers in Newtown Borough, Newtown Township and a portion of Middletown Township north and west of Core Creek.

Our 2022 average system demand equaled 2.025 million gallons per day. The well supplies provided 37.41 percent of the total supply. Our 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 62.59 percent of the total supply in 2022 (BCWSA – 84.25 percent, PAWC – 15.75 percent). Additional treatment provided to the BCWSA and PAWC supplies includes: 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 the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (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, 2022. DEP 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 are from prior years in accordance with the SDWA. The dates have been noted on the tables.

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 10 you will find Detected Contaminants tables representative of water purchased from the PAWC Yardley System.
- On pages 11 through 13 you will find Detected Contaminants tables representative of water purchased from BCWSA.

As is shown in the following Detected Contaminants tables, our water system had no water quality violations in 2022.

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	1 positive monthly sample	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) (2021)	0.303	ND – 0.303	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb) (2021)	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) (2021)	ND	ND	100	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm) (2021)	ND	ND	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel (ppb) (2021)	ND	ND	100	100	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	3.17	2.57 – 3.17	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb) (2021)	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
Wells 4&5 (ppm)	0.89	0.89 – 1.89	0.75	N/A	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Well 6 (ppm)	0.57	0.57 – 1.67	0.40	N/A	No	
Wells 14&18 (ppm)	N/A	N/A	0.50	N/A	No	

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	No. of Sites above AL	Action Level	MCLG	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	ND	0	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	0.188	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)	1.30 ⁽²⁾	1.00 – 1.38 ⁽²⁾	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	13 ⁽³⁾	5.4 – 18.6 ⁽⁴⁾	60	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	33 ⁽³⁾	9.52 – 48.0 ⁽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) (2020 Data)	6.2	2.3 – 6.2	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Uranium (ppb) (2020 Data)	ND	ND	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium –226 & 228 (ppm) (2020 Data)	1.6	ND – 1.6	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

We are pleased to report that during calendar year 2022, the results of testing our drinking water complied with all state and federal drinking water requirements.

For your information, we have compiled a list in the table below showing the testing of your drinking water during 2022. The PA 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.

Pennsylvania American Water conducts extensive monitoring to determine if your water meets all water quality standards. The detections of our monitoring are reported in the following tables. While most monitoring was conducted in 2022, certain substances are monitored less than once per year because the levels do not change frequently. For help with interpreting the tables below, see the "Definition of Terms" on the previous page. Some unregulated substances are measured, but maximum contaminant levels have not been established by the government. These contaminants are shown for your information.

NOTE: Regulated contaminants not listed in this table were not found in the treated water supply.

LEAD AND COPPER MONITORING PROGRAM - At least 30 tap water samples collected at customers' taps every 3-years								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. of Homes Sampled	Homes Above Action Level	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2022	Yes	0	15	1	30	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	2022	Yes	1.3	1.3	0.14	30	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

REVISED TOTAL COLIFORM RULE - At least 30 samples collected each month in the distribution system						
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Samples	Typical Source
Total Coliform ¹	2022	Yes	0	TT = No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli ²	2022	Yes	0	MCL = No confirmed samples	0	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator of the general bacteriological quality of the water. We are reporting the highest percentage of positive samples / highest number of positive samples in any month.

1 - The Treatment Technique for Total Coliforms requires that if the number of total coliform positive samples are exceeded a system assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. Additional Level 1 Assessments or Level 2 Assessments are required depending on the circumstances.

2 - The Treatment Technique for E. Coli requires that for any total coliform positive routine sample with one or more total coliform positive check samples and an E. coli positive result for any of the samples a Level 2 Assessment must be conducted, any sanitary defects identified, and corrective actions completed. The E. Coli MCL is exceeded if routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive, or the system fails to take repeat samples following an E. coli-positive routine sample, or the system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat samples for E. coli..

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - Collected in the Distribution System							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest LRAA	Range Detected	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	2021 - 2022	Yes	NA	80	56.9	16.3 to 85.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	2021 - 2022	Yes	NA	60	47.1	11.8 to 72.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Compliance is based on the running annual average at each location (LRAA). The Highest LRAA reflects the highest average at any location and the Range Detected reflects all samples used to calculate the running annual averages.

DISINFECTANTS - Collected in the Distribution System and at the Treatment Plant									
Substance (with units)	Entry Point	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MRDLG	MRDL	Minimum Chlorine Residual	Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	Entry Point 101 - Yardley WTP	2022	Yes	4	4	0.20	0.51	0.51 to 2.64	Water additive used to control microbes.
Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	Entry Point 104 - Highland Drive	2022	Yes	4	4	0.40	0.9	0.9 to 3.21	Water additive used to control microbes.
Entry Point Chlorine Residual (ppm) ¹	Entry Point 107 - College Avenue	2022	Yes	4	4	0.40	0.68	0.68 to 2.3	Water additive used to control microbes.
Distribution System Chlorine Residual (ppm) ²	Distribution	2022	Yes	4	4	0.20	1.24	0.68 to 1.24	Water additive used to control microbes.

1 - Data represents the lowest residual entering the distribution system from our water treatment plant.

2 - Data represents the highest monthly average of chlorine residuals measured throughout our distribution system.

TREATMENT BYPRODUCTS PRECURSOR REMOVAL - Collected at the Treatment Plant								
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Typical Source
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	2022	Yes	NA	TT	25% to 35%	36.7% to 62%	0	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Compliance achieved based on the approved alternative criteria for an annual running average source water TOC of less than 2 ppm.

TURBIDITY - Continuous Monitoring at the Treatment Plant							
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL	Highest Single Measurement and Lowest Monthly % of Samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	Sample Date of Highest and Lowest Compliance Result	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	Yes	0	TT: Single result >1 NTU	0.19	9/9/22	Soil runoff.
	2022	Yes	NA	TT: At least 95% of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	100%	NA	Soil runoff.

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant								
Substance (with units)	Entry Point	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	Entry Point 104 – Highland Drive	2020	Yes	0	15	3.1	3.1	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	Entry Point 107 – College Avenue	2020	Yes	0	15	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits

OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES - Collected at the Treatment Plant (Continued)								
Substance (with units)	Entry Point	Year Sampled	Compliance Achieved	MCLG	MCL/SMCL	Highest Compliance Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)	Entry Point 104 – Highland Drive	2021	Yes	2	2	0.5	0.5	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	Entry Point 107 – College Avenue	2021	Yes	2	2	0.1	0.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	Entry Point 101 – Yardley WTP	2022	Yes	10	10	3.45	0.75 to 3.45	Runoff from fertilizer use; industrial or domestic wastewater discharges; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium ¹ (ppm)	Entry Point 101 – Yardley WTP	2022	NA	NA	NA	39.1	25.2 to 39.1	Erosion from naturally occurring deposits: Used in water softener regeneration.

1 - For healthy individuals the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place from salt in the diet. However, sodium levels above the recommended upper limit may be of concern to individuals on a sodium restricted diet.

OTHER SUBSTANCES OF INTEREST - Collected at the Treatment Plant			
Substance (with units)	Year Sampled	Average	Comments
pH	2022	7.43	pH is a measure of the acid/base properties of water.
Total Hardness (ppm)	2022	64 (3.7 grains per gallon)	Naturally occurring.
Iron (ppm) ¹	2022	0.02	Corrosion of pipes; leaching of iron salts from soil and rocks, and industrial pollution. Essential dietary trace nutrient.
Manganese (ppm) ¹	2022	0.014	Naturally-occurring elemental metal; largely used in aluminum alloy production. Essential dietary trace nutrient.
Phosphate (as PO ₄) (ppm)	2022	1.17	Chemical added to water to reduce corrosion tendencies of water as it travels from the treatment plant to our customer's homes.
Zinc (ppm)	2022	0.38	Naturally-occurring by erosion of minerals from rocks and soil.

1 - Substances with Secondary MCLs do not have MCLGs; these limits are primarily established to address aesthetic concerns.

PFAS MONITORING

Before the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection set maximum contaminant levels for PFAS, Pennsylvania American Water performed voluntary sampling to better understand the occurrence of certain PFAS in drinking water sources. This voluntary sampling effort was necessary because protecting public health is always the number one priority. Collecting PFAS data from all our drinking water sources in the state has allowed us to compare our results against health advisory levels set by the EPA, and MCL's set by the state.

PFAS Chemicals					
Parameter	Units	Year Sampled	Average Result	Range Detected	Typical Source
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	ppt	2021	8.35	6.3 to 9.8	Manufactured chemical(s); used in household goods for stain, grease, heat and water resistance
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	ppt	2021	6.7	5 to 8	

In 2022, U.S. EPA set health advisory levels for four PFAS chemicals – PFOA (0.004 part per trillion (ppt)), PFOS (0.02 ppt), GenX (10 ppt), and PFBS (2,000 ppt). These are interim health advisory levels and will remain in place until EPA establishes a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation. Based on current analytical methods, however, the health advisory levels for PFOA and PFOS are below the level of both detection (determining whether or not a substance is present) and quantitation (the ability to reliably determine how much of a substance is present). This means that it is possible for PFOA or PFOS to be present in drinking water at levels that exceed health advisories even if testing indicates no level of these chemicals.

On January 14, 2023, changes to PA Code 25, Chapter 109 were published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin establishing MCLs and monitoring requirements for PFAS. The regulation sets a maximum contaminant level of 14 ppt for PFOA, and 18 ppt for PFOS. Initial required monitoring will begin in January 2024.

Finally, PFAS chemicals are unique, so two PFAS chemicals at the same level typically do not present the same risk. Therefore, you should not compare the results for one PFAS chemical against the results of another.

Detected Contaminants

Bucks County Water & Sewer Authority

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA and PA DEP prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water suppliers. The tables that follow list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the 2022 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 is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2022. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Level Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.018	0.014	0.018	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.09	0.60	1.09	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.6	ND	1.6	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	3.5	ND	7	2022	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.56	0.102	0.93	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel (ppb)	NA	NA	2.3	ND	2.3	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.524	0.308	0.755	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts								
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Level Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	64.8	8.8	67.8	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	NA	80	77.6	11.3	79	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromate (ppb)	0	10	2.0	1.1	2.8	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper — Samples are collected from consumers taps, 90 th percentile reported							
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Level Detected	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead – AL at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	ND	2022	0 out of 31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper – AL at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.101	2022	0 out of 31	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Turbidity (NTU)	0	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0.08	2022	No	Soil runoff
		TT = at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU	100%		No	

Radiological Contaminants								
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Level Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	0.250	ND	0.250	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	0	50*	0.310	ND	0.310	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits

* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Additional Monitoring

Secondary Drinking Water Standards

These are 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.

Contaminants	Recommended Limits or Range	Level Detected	Range	
			Low	High
Total Alkalinity (ppm)		56.9	40.6	56.9
Aluminum (ppm)	0.05 to 0.2	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Chloride (ppm)	250	56.3	32.7	56.3
Color (Color Units)	15	< 5	< 5	< 5
Corrosiivity (Langelier Index)	-1 to +1	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foaming Agents/MBAS (ppm)	0.5	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Hardness (ppm)	50 to 250	90.0	68.0	90.0
Iron (ppm)	0.3	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Manganese (ppm)	0.05	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odor (TON)	3	< 1	< 1	< 1
pH	6.5 to 8.5	7.09	6.71	7.09
Sodium (ppm)		21.4	14.1	21.4
Sulfate (ppm)	250	14.6	11.1	14.6
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	500	170	111	170
Zinc (ppm)	5	0.040	< 0.010	0.040

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 homes in July through September 2022. 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 0.188 ppm. There were no samples 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 supplies. 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. In January 2023, PA DEP published its PFAS MCL Rule, setting MCLs for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. The rule establishes an MCL of 14 ppt for PFOA and 18 ppt for PFAS. While the Rule does not require monitoring for these contaminants until 2024, we have been monitoring all of our sources for PFAS for several years. Results of 2022 sampling indicate an average of 7.36 ppt for PFOA and an average of 3.90 ppt for PFOS at our sources of supply, with sample results ranging from 2.1 ppt to 12 ppt and 1.3 ppt to 6 ppt, respectively. Distribution system sample results indicate an average of 7.17 ppt for PFOA and an average of 4.10 ppt for PFOS, with sample results ranging from 3.2 ppt to 12 ppt and 1.9 ppt to 4.3 ppt, respectively.

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 ensure your drinking water is safe, the 2022 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>.

Newtown Artesian Water Company
P.O. Box 217
201 N. Lincoln Avenue
Newtown, PA 18940-0217
(215) 968-6781 or 6782
(215) 968-8966 (FAX)

Dan Angove
General Manager
dan.angove@newtownwater.com