

# Doylestown Township Municipal Authority

PWS # 1090128



**2016**  
Water Quality  
Report

This Water Quality Report is available at  
<http://www.doylestownpa.org/ccr/pdf>

# 2016 Water Quality Report

Public Water System # 1090128

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it to you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Dear Customer:

The Doylestown Township Municipal Authority (DTMA) owns and operates a public water system for the benefit of Doylestown Township residents. It also owns and operates the public water systems of the Cross Keys Place Shopping Center in Plumstead Township and the Fountainville Center in New Britain Township. This report is to apprise you of efforts to provide our customers with water that meets or exceeds water quality standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report will be available to all customers on an annual basis no later than July of the ensuing year. The report contains information regarding the water system operation, water sources, treatment, and monitoring results for contaminant testing as required by permit under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act; the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the Delaware River Basin Commission.

The Authority routinely monitors for over seventy contaminants as required by permit under state and federal laws. The results of the water-monitoring program are presented in the attached report. The report will show results from the period January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. Should you have any questions regarding this report, please call Water Superintendent, Scott Miele at 215-348-9915 or attend the Authority meeting on the third Thursday of the month beginning at 4:00 PM.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It is important to remember

that the presence of these contaminants do not necessarily pose a health risk. Locally, DTMA distributes groundwater pumped from 12 wells within Doylestown Township and one well in Plumstead Township and may receive groundwater via an interconnection with Doylestown Borough (DBWD) and a blend of surface and groundwater via an interconnection with North Penn Water Authority (NPWA). For 2016, North Penn Water Authority provided 4.9% of source water distributed by DTMA and Doylestown Borough provided 13% of source water distributed by DTMA.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man-made. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the:

Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ 1-800-426-4791 or: [www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth).

PA DEP @717-772-4018 or [www.depweb.state.pa.us](http://www.depweb.state.pa.us)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with the 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 or by visiting the EPA web site at: [www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth).

# Definition of Key Terms

While your drinking water meets EPA's standards 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. DTMA 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 of 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 6 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.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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 level of protection to the public's health. The State allows us to monitor for

some contaminants less than once per year. This is because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. In addition, water can pick substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Substances that may be present in source water may include:

- Microbial contaminants: Such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture/livestock operations and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides: Which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential use.
- Microbial contaminants: Such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture/livestock operations and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides: Which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential use.
- Radioactive contaminants: which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Organic Chemical Contaminants: Including synthetic or volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum production or mining activities.

Inorganic contaminants: Such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

PWS#1090128

# Definition of Key Terms (Continued)

TABLE DEFINITIONS that you may not be familiar with:

- Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L): One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/L): One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

- NTU: Nephelometric turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water.

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

- 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. MCL's are set close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminant.

Picocurie per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity in water.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT OF OUR SOURCES WAS COMPLETED BY THE PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The assessment has found that our sources is potentially most susceptible to agricultural activities and transportation corridors (spills, road salt) and residential activities. Overall, our sources have little to high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment & Protection web page at: <http://www.dep.state.pa.us/deputate/water/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report is available for review at the PA DEP Southeast Regional Office Records Management Unit at 484-250-5900.

PWS # 1090128

# Water Quality Table

<b>TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS</b>					<b>PWS #1090128 2016</b>	
<i>Unless otherwise noted, all data is from 2016.</i>						
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Test Value <sup>1</sup>	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation Y / N	
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Arsenic 2015	10 ppb	NA	5.1 ppb Range: 3.8–3.9	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from refineries and	NO	
Barium 2015	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.66 ppm Range: 0.18-0.54ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	
Fluoride 2015	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.12 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	NO	
Nitrate 2016	10 ppm	10 ppm	4.93 ppm Range: 1.06 – 3.33 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks.	NO	
<b>VOLATILE CONTAMINANTS</b>						
1,1-Dichloroethylene 2016	7 ppb	0 ppb	2.1 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.	NO	
Tetrachloroethylene 2016	5 ppb	0 ppb	3.0 ppb	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners	NO	
Xylenes (Total) 2016	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.00077 ppm	Discharge from petroleum and chemicals factories.	NO	
<b>RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Gross Alpha 2014	15 ppb	0 ppb	10.69 ppb Range: 5.31-9.52	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Combined Uranium 2014	30 ppb	0 ppb	2.06 ppb Range: 1.34-2.06	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Radium 226 2014	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	1.42 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Radium 228 2014	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	1.64 pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Di2-ethyhexylphthalate 2011	6ppb	0	0.47ppb	Discharge from rubber/chemical factories	NO	
<sup>1</sup> Pennsylvania DEP allows public water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the Concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data presented on this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. In these cases, the calendar year in which water samples were tested for these contaminants is shown in parentheses.						

**TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS**

**PWS #1090128**

Unless otherwise noted, all data is from 2016.

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Test Value <sup>1</sup>	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation Y / N
<b>LEAD AND COPPER RULE</b>					
Copper 2016	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.82 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Lead 2016	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	90th Percentile: 2.3 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits	NO
<b>Number of sites above AL: [ Lead: 3 of 49 ] [ Copper: 0 of 49 ]</b>					
<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBPS), PRECURSORS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS</b>					
Free Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0 ppm	MRDLG = 4.0 ppm	High: 1.68 ppm Low: 0.36 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Haloacetic Acids 2016	60ppb	NA	2.7 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	NO
Total Trihalomethanes 2016	80ppb	NA	11.6 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	NO
<b>GROUND WATER TREATMENT RULE (GWTR)</b>					
Free Chlorine	Min. RDL = 0.2 ppm	N/A	Avg. High / Low 0.82 – 0.60ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.	

<sup>1</sup> Pennsylvania DEP allows public water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data presented on this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. In these cases, the calendar year in which water samples were tested for these contaminants is shown in parentheses.

# PWS # 1090128

More information may be obtained from the following:

Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water

Hotline: 1-800-426-4791

[www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water](http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water)

PA Department of Environmental Protection: 717-772-4018

[www.depweb.state.pa.us](http://www.depweb.state.pa.us)

## How can I get involved with protecting our water sources?

“Water is life” and we can all play an important role in protecting and conserving life’s most sustaining resource. First, be aware of what goes down the drain, be it sanitary or storm drain, can alter the potential for keeping our water sources free of contamination. Secondly, conserve water by washing clothes or dishes when you have full loads; use water saving devices and make timely repair of plumbing leaks.

“When the well is dry, we know the worth of water”.

— Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)  
Poor Richard’s Almanac, 1746

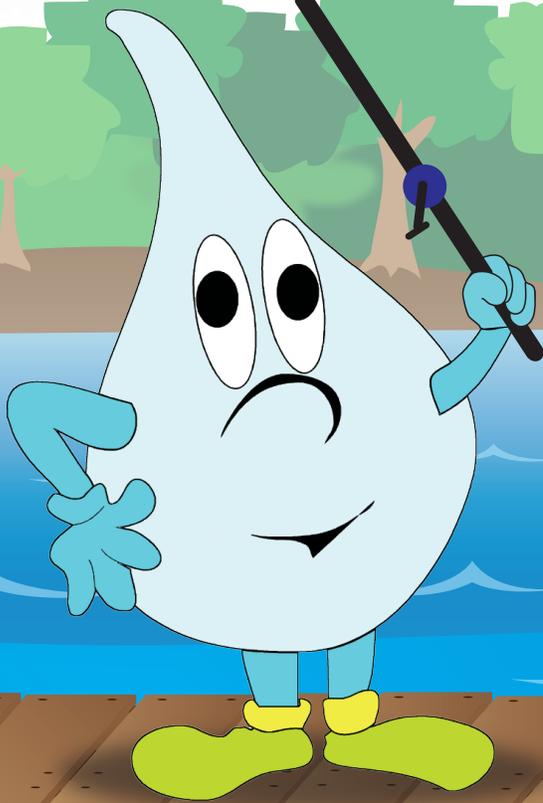


**Doylestown Township  
Municipal Authority**

425 Wells Road  
Doylestown, Pa. 18901

# Cedar Crest Farms Public Water System

PWS # 1090158



**2016**  
Water Quality  
Report

This Water Quality Report is available at  
<http://www.doylestownpa.org/ccr/pdf>

# 2016 Water Quality Report

Public Water System # 1090158

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you do not understand it, please have someone translate it to you.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Dear Customer:

The Doylestown Township Municipal Authority (DTMA) owns and operates a public water system for the residents of Doylestown Township, Cedar Crest Farms. It also owns and operates the public water systems of the Cross Keys Place Shopping Center in Plumstead Township and the Fountainville Center in New Britain Township. This report is to apprise you of efforts to provide our customers with water that meets or exceeds water quality standards under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report will be available to all customers on an annual basis no later than July of the ensuing year. The report contains information regarding the water system operation, water sources, treatment, and monitoring results for contaminant testing as required by permit under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act; the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the Delaware River Basin Commission.

The Authority routinely monitors for over seventy contaminants as required by permit under state and federal laws. The results of the water-monitoring program are presented in the attached report. The report will show results from the period January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. Should you have any questions regarding this report, please call Water Superintendent, Scott Miele at 215-348-9915 or attend the Authority meeting which is held at 425 Wells Road, Doylestown PA on the third Thursday of the month beginning at 4:00pm.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It

is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants do not necessarily pose a health risk. The source water is an interconnection the Authority maintains with North Wales Water Authority (NWWA) on the corner of Bristol and Upper State Roads. The NWWA provides surface water drawn from the Delaware River and treated at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant located in Chalfont.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man-made. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the:

Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with cancer, undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with the 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 or by visiting the EPA web site at: [www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwhealth).

# Definition of Key Terms

The sources of drinking water, including bottles and tap water, lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals. In some cases, radioactive materials and substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water may include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** Such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture/livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Pesticides and herbicides:** Which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential use.
- **Alpha emitters:** Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL, over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants:** Including synthetic or volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum production or mining activities.
- **Nitrate:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 agriculture activities. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** Such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Arsenic:** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years, could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

In list below, you will find terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

- **N/A:** Not Applicable
- **Parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter (mg/L):** One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (ug/L):** One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **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. MCL's are set close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminant.
- **Picocurie per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity in water.
- **Variances & Exemptions (V/E):** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or Treatment technique under certain conditions.

# Definition of Key Terms (Continued)

While your drinking water meets EPA's standards 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. DTMA 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 of 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 6 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.

In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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 level of protection to the public's health. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year. This is because the concentrations do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

## **SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT** (North Wales Water Authority PWS# 1460048)

A SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT OF OUR SOURCES WAS COMPLETED BY THE PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). Overall, our sources have little to high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment & Protection web page at: <http://www.dep.state.pa.us/deputate/water/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report is available for review at the PA DEP Southeast Regional Office Records Management Unit at 484-250-5900.

Transportation corridors, boating, auto repair, eutrophic conditions in Lake Galena, wastewater treatment, on-lot waste disposal and runoff from non-point sources such as residential developments, farms and golf courses are the most significant potential sources of contamination within the watersheds that contribute water to the surface water intakes. Roads, receive a high ranking due to the locations (near streams and reservoirs) and possible release of a variety of substances from accidents. Nutrients may contaminate the water sources as a result of eutrophication in Lake Galena, malfunctioning on-lot waste disposal or discharges and overflows from wastewater treatment plants. The boating permitted on Lake Galena could yield cumulative amounts of petroleum products entering the source water in a short amount of time. Auto repair shops also pose a threat of releasing petroleum products such as BTEX and MTBE. The list also includes Stormwater runoff. During the course of a storm, many contaminants can be picked up from industrial facilities and streets. Pesticides and herbicides can come from golf courses, field croplands, and lawns.

**More information may be obtained from the following:**

**Environmental Protection Agency, Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791**  
**[www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water](http://www.epa.gov/your-drinking-water)**

**PA Department of Environmental Protection: 717-772-4018**  
**[www.depweb.state.pa.us](http://www.depweb.state.pa.us)**

*"When the well is dry, we know the worth of water"*  
*Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)*

Poor Richard's Almanac 1746

# Water Quality Table

TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS						PWS #1090158 2016
Unless otherwise noted, all data is from 2016. Items marked with an * indicates results from NWWA.						
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Test Value <sup>1</sup>	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation Y / N	
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Arsenic* 2016	10 ppb	NA	Monitored but not detected.	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from refineries and	NO	
Barium* 2016	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.020 ppm Range: 0 – 0.020 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.	NO	
Fluoride* 2016	2 ppm	2 ppm	Monitored but not detected.	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	NO	
Nitrate* 2016	10 ppm	10 ppm	2.08 ppm Range: 0 – 3.91 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks.	NO	
<b>VOLATILE CONTAMINANTS</b>						
<p>Benzene (ppb); Carbon tetrachloride (ppb); Chlorobenzene (ppb); o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb); p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb); 1,2 - Dichloroethane (ppb); 1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb); cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb); trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb); Dichloromethane (ppb); 1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb); 1,2 - Dichlorobenzene (ppb); 1,4 - Dichlorobenzene (ppb); Ethylbenzene (ppb); Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) (ppb); Methyl Chloride (ppb); Styrene (ppb); Tetrachloroethylene (ppb); 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb); 1,1,1- Trichloroethane (ppb); 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb); Trichloroethylene (ppb); Toluene (ppm); Vinyl Chloride (ppb) and Total Xylenes (ppm) <b>All monitored but not detected. VOC data from North Wales Water Authority.</b></p> <p><i>Data presented in the above table is from calendar year 2016 monitoring performed in accordance with the regulations of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.</i></p> <p><i>MTBE is a non-regulated contaminant that is routinely monitored by the Authority.</i></p>						
<b>RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Gross Alpha* 2015	15 ppb	0 ppb	2.73 ppb Range: 0-7.41	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Combined* Uranium 2016	30 ppb	0 ppb	1.95 ppb Range: 0-9.45	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	
Combined Radium 226/228* 2015	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	0.576 pCi/L Range: 0 – 2.67	Erosion of natural deposits	NO	
<b>SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Di2-ethyhexylphthalate 2011	6ppb	0	0.47ppb	Discharge from rubber/chemical factories	NO	

**TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS**

**PWS #1090158 2016**

Unless otherwise noted, all data is from 2016. Items marked with an \* indicate results from NWWA.

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Test Value <sup>1</sup>	Major Sources in Drinking Water	Violation Y / N
<b>LEAD AND COPPER RULE</b>					
Copper 2016	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90th Percentile: 0.395 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Lead 2016	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	90th Percentile: 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits	NO
<b>Number of sites above AL: [ Lead: 0 of 5 ] [ Copper: 0 of 5 ]</b>					
<b>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBPS), PRECURSORS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS</b>					
Free Chlorine (mg/L) 2016	MRDL = 4.0 ppm	MRDLG = 4.0 ppm	Avg. High: 1.14 Avg. Low: 0.52	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Haloacetic Acids 2016	60 ppb	NA	10.3 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	NO
Total Trihalomethanes 2016	80 ppb	NA	25.7 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination	NO

<sup>1</sup> Pennsylvania DEP allows public water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data presented on this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. In these cases, the calendar year in which water samples were tested for these contaminants is shown in parentheses.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE  
ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

### Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Lead and Copper Group

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2016 we did not sample and report sample results in a timely manner as required. and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.*

**What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Lead & Copper. and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead & Copper	Triennial	5	June 2016 to September 2016	November 2016 & December 2016

**What happened? What was done?**

*The June thru September 2016 sampling cycle was missed. Samples were taken for Lead & Copper in late November, early December 2016. All water sample results is included in this Water Quality Report.*

For more information, please contact Scott Miele, Water Superintendent at 215-348-9915 x1063.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you The Doylestown Township Municipal Authority.

PWS ID#: 1090158

Date distributed: July 1, 2017



**Doylestown Township  
Municipal Authority**

425 Wells Road  
Doylestown, Pa. 18901

<<Bill to Name>>  
<<Bill to Street1>>  
<<Bill to Street2>>  
<<Bill to City, St>> <<Bill to Zip>>