

**BEDMINSTER MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
PWS 1090104**

BEDMINSTER WATER SYSTEM

WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR YEAR 2019

**BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP
BUCKS COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA**

June 2020

Prepared by:

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2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Bedminster Municipal Authority (PWS1090104)

Espanol (Spanish)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

Is my water safe?

Bedminster Municipal Authority (BMA) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, officially called the "Consumer Confidence Report". U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) require community water suppliers to deliver a Consumer Confidence Report to their customers each year. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water.

IN 2019, BMA TAP WATER MET ALL EPA AND DEP DRINKING WATER HEALTH STANDARDS.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The water that BMA treats and supplies is drawn from four potable groundwater wells: Well No. 2, Well No. 9, Well A, and Well E. The residential land uses surrounding these wells pose little susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. Source water monitoring confirms the sources are not subjected to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 from human activity. Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants can either be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office at 215-249-1042, or Mr. Mike Sullivan from Private Utilities Enterprises at 215-766-2626. Mr. Sullivan is a DEP licensed water system operator and operates BMA's water system. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you wish to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 7:00 p.m. on the fourth Thursday of each month at the Bedminster Township Building, 3112 Bedminster Road (Rt. 113), Bedminster, Pennsylvania.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

DURING 2019, BMA DID NOT VIOLATE ANY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS. HOWEVER, ATTACHED IS A NOTICE OF VIOLATION FOR MISSED SAMPLING THAT OCCURRED IN 2020.

Conclusion

BASED ON BMA'S 2019 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS RECORDS, THE WATER SUPPLIED BY BMA COMPLIES WITH THE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY US EPA AND PA DEP.

Thank you for allowing BMA to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. Since BMA is a nonprofit organization, these improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding. BMA also requests the assistance from all our customers during drought conditions. With proper water conservation, each customer is assured to have adequate water supply and cost savings.

Practicing water conservation can be as simple as the following: turning off the faucet while shaving or brushing your teeth, operating only fully-loaded dish and clothes washers, and watering the lawn only during the early evening, especially during extremely hot days; doing so not only reduces the water loss through evaporation, but also allows the water to soak into the ground all night.

Please call our office if you have any questions. BMA works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap in the water system. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report and during the last five (5) years. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing performed in the calendar year of the report. EPA and DEP require monitoring for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

EPA and DEP require testing for trichloroethylene (TCE), but do not require testing for methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). In order to further ensure the high quality of our tap water, BMA voluntarily monitored for MTBE.

DURING 2019, BMA DID NOT DETECT ANY TCE or MTBE IN OUR WATER.

| Important Drinking Water Definitions | |
|--|--|
| Term | Definition |
| 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 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) | The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system. |
| MCL in CCR Units | This column converts the traditional MCL (mg/L) into the required units. For instance, the traditional MCL of antimony is 0.006 mg/L. By multiplying by 1,000, the MCL is converted to 6 ppb. |
| Treatment Technique (TT) | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

Detected Contaminants Table

(See *Unit Descriptions and Important Drinking Water Definitions* below for explanations of the terms used in this table)

| Contaminants | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Level Detected | Range Low High | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Possible Sources of Contamination |
|--|---|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | |
| (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.) | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 2.01 | 1.00 2.01 | 2019 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 60 | NA | 1.81 | 0 1.81 | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80 | NA | 13.8 | 13.8 13.8 | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| *Chloroform (ppb) | | NA | 5.6 | 1.2 5.6 | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| *Bromoform (ppb) | | NA | 0.8 | 0.6 1.1 | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| *Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | *The sum of these four must be less than 80 | NA | 4.4 | 2.0 4.4 | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| *Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) | | NA | 3.0 | 1.9 3.4 | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Contaminants | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Level Detected | Range | | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Possible Sources of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------|----------------|-------------|------|-------------|---------------|--|
| | | | | Low | High | | | |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 10 | 0 | 7.0 | NA | 7.0 | 2018 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.42 | NA | 0.42 | 2018 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Calcium (ppm) | NA | NA | 54 | NA | 54 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 70 | NA | 70 | 2018 | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic or fertilizer factories |
| Iron (ppm) | NA | NA | 0.058 | 0.023-0.058 | | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Magnesium (ppm) | NA | NA | 25 | NA | 25 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese (ppm) | NA | NA | 0.022 | 0.014-0.022 | | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sodium (ppm) | 1,000 | 1,000 | 19.1 | NA | 19.1 | 2017 | No | Runoff from roads; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Sulfate (ppm) | NA | NA | 34.8 | NA | 34.8 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha (pCi/l) | 15 | 0 | 4.54 | NA | 4.54 | 2013 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Uranium (ppb) | 30 | 0 | 1.0 | NA | 1.0 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Combined Radium (pCi/l) | 5 | 0 | 1.1 | NA | 1.1 | 2019 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual Table

(See *Unit Descriptions* and *Important Drinking Water Definitions* below for explanations of the terms used in this table)

| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual "MinRDL" | Lowest Level Detected | Range or Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Possible Sources of Contamination |
|----------------|--|-----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Chlorine (ppm) | 0.40 | 0.83 | 0.83 – 1.59 | ppm | 2019 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

Lead and Copper Table

(See *Unit Descriptions* and *Important Drinking Water Definitions* below for explanations of the terms used in this table)

| Contaminants | AL | MCLG | Your Water 90 th Percentile | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Sample Date | Exceeds AL | Possible Sources of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0 | 0.192 | 0 out of 11 | 2019 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0019 | 0 out of 11 | 2019 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Microbial Table

(See *Unit Descriptions* and *Important Drinking Water Definitions* below for explanations of the terms used in this table)

| Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Highest # or % Positive Samples | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|-------------------------|---|------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | For systems that collect <40 samples/month: more than 1 positive monthly sample | 0 | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment |

| <i>Unit Descriptions</i> | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Term | Definition |
| Mrem/year | Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| pCi/L | Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| ppb | Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| ppm | Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppq | Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter |
| ppt | Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter |

Information about Arsenic: While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Information about Lead: While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for lead, it does contain low levels of lead. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. BMA 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800- 426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

For more information and normal service requests, please contact our office:

Bedminster Municipal Authority

442 Elephant Road
Perkasie, PA 18944
215-249-1042
email: info@bedminsterma.org

Office hours are as follows:

Monday: 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
Tuesday: 12:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Wednesday: 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
Thursday: 12:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Or visit the Bedminster Municipal Authority website:

www.bedminsterma.org

For additional information about this report and urgent or after hours service needs, please contact the water system operator:

Mike Sullivan
Private Utilities Enterprises
24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER: 215-766-2626



Instructions for completing a Tier 3 notice for a monitoring violation:

A monitoring violation occurs when the correct number of samples is not taken. Although there are other reasons a supplier would receive a monitoring violation, this situation is the most common. This event constitutes a Tier 3 violation. Tier 3 notices must meet the content, format, and multilingual requirements.

Title:

Public notices for Tier 3 violations and situations should have an attention-getting title. For example, "IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER" is better than "PUBLIC NOTICE".

In order to meet the multilingual requirements, you must include, at a minimum, information in Spanish regarding the importance of the notice. The department will notify you if, and when, you need to include information in any other language.

What Should I do?

You may need to modify the template for a notice for individual monitoring violations. The template presents violations in a table; however, you may write out an explanation for each violation if you wish. For any monitoring violation for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or other groups, you may list the group name in the table, but you must provide the name of every chemical in the group on the notice, e.g., in a footnote.

You may need to modify the notice if you had any monitoring violations for which monitoring later showed a maximum contaminant level or other violation. In such cases, you should refer to the public notice you issued at that time.

Corrective Actions (What happened? What is being done? When do you expect to return to compliance?):

In your notice, describe corrective actions you took or are taking. Listed below are some steps commonly taken by water systems with monitoring violations. Use one or more of the following actions, if appropriate, or develop your own:

- We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.
- We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample for [contaminant] exceeded the limit. _____.
- We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.

Contact Information:

Provide your name, business address and phone number or those of a designee of the public water system as a source for additional information concerning the notice.

Mandatory Statement to Encourage Distribution of the Notice to Others:

Use the **mandatory** statement provided in *italics* on the following template to encourage notice recipients to distribute the notice to others, where applicable. You may not change this wording.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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 Bedminster Municipal Authority

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 the first Quarter of 2020 we did not monitor or test for Synthetic Organic Compounds 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 Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOC's) 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 |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| SOC's | Quarterly | 4 | 1 nd qtr 2020 | 2 nd qtr 2020 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

What happened? What was done?

SOC samples were waived for 3 years and expired January 2020. A new waiver was not submitted in time, therefore the SOC monitoring requirements changed to quarterly and the 1st quarter 2020 samples were missed by the state certified laboratory. Subsequent sampling has confirmed that your drinking water met all Safe Drinking Water Act and PA DEP Standards.

For more information, please contact the Bedminster Municipal Authority at 215-249-1042.

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 Bedminster Municipal Authority.

PWS ID#: 1090104

Date distributed: 09/03/13