

**BEDMINSTER MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY PWS  
1090163**

**PENNLAND FARM WATER SYSTEM**

**WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR YEAR 2019**

**BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP  
BUCKS COUNTY  
PENNSYLVANIA**

**June 2020**

**Prepared by:**

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215-340-0600

# **2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

## **Bedminster Municipal Authority**

### **Pennland Farm**

#### **(PWS1090163)**

#### ***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 a "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 for Pennland Farm that BMA treats and supplies is drawn from two potable groundwater wells: Well No. 1 and Well No. 2 (Pennland Farm). The residential land uses surrounding these wells pose little susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. Source water monitoring serves as source water assessment and 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.

## **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.

| <b><i>Important Drinking Water Definitions</i></b> |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Term</b>  | <b>Definition</b>  |
| 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 |      | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Possible Sources of Contamination |
|--------------|------------------|------|----------------|-------|------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
|              |                  |      |                | Low   | High |             |               |                                   |

#### **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 | 1.18 | 0.18 | 1.18 | 2019 | No | Water additive used to control microbes   |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb)      | 60  | NA        | 11.2 | NA   | 11.2 | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 80  | NA        | 24.6 | NA   | 24.6 | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| *Chloroform (ppb)           |   | NA        | 11.1 | 2.8  | 11.1 | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| *Bromoform (ppb)            | *The sum of these four must be less than 80 | NA        | 1.2  | 1.0  | 1.2  | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| *Bromodichloromethane (ppb) |   | NA        | 7.8  | 4.4  | 7.8  | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| *Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) |   | NA        | 4.7  | 4.4  | 4.7  | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)   |   | NA        | 7.0  | NA   | 7.0  | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)  |   | NA        | 2.0  | NA   | 2.0  | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)    |   | NA        | 2.0  | NA   | 2.0  | 2019 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Contaminants                    | MCL in CCR Units | MCLG | Level Detected | Range Low | Range High | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Possible Sources of Contamination  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------|----------------|-----------|------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>   |                  |      |                |           |            |             |               |  |
| Barium (ppm)                    | 2                | 2    | 0.0672         | NA        | 0.0672     | 2015        | No            | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Manganese (ppm)                 | NA               | NA   | 0.007          | NA        | 0.007      | 2019        | No            | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b> |                  |      |                |           |            |             |               |  |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)          | 15               | 0    | 2.02           | 2.02      | 2.02       | 2017        | No            | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Uranium (µg/l)                  | 30               | 0    | 0.97           | 0.97      | 0.97       | 2017        | No            | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Radium 226 (pCi/l)              | 5                | 0    | 0.46           | 0.46      | 0.46       | 2017        | No            | Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Radium 228 (pCi/l)              | 5                | 0    | 1.02           | 1.02      | 1.02       | 2017        | 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                                   | 0.63                  | 0.63 – 2.49         | ppm   | 201         | 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)

| Contaminant | AL | MCLG | Your Water 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Sample Date | Exceeds AL | Possible Sources of Contamination |
|-------------|----|------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
|-------------|----|------|--|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------------|

**Inorganic Contaminants**

|              |     |     |       |            |      |    |  |
|--------------|-----|-----|-------|------------|------|----|--|
| Lead (ppb)   | 15  | 0   | 0     | 0 out of 5 | 2019 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.048 | 0 out of 5 | 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 | Possible 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 |

| <b><i>Unit Descriptions</i></b> |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 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 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](mailto: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](http://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**