2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

BEDMINSTER MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
BEDMINSTER WATER SYSTEM
PWS 1090104

BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP
BUCKS COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

June 2025

Prepared by:

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REFERENCE NO. 7800-69

2024 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 2024, 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. In addition, a portion of your water is supplied by BMA's "Pennland Farms" Water System (PWSID 1090163). A complete Drinking Water Quality Report associated with this system can be found posted on the Authority's website.

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. John Scully from Private Utilities Enterprises at 215-766-2626. Mr. John Scully 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.

Conclusion

BASED ON BMA'S 2024 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS RECORDS, THE WATER SUPPLIED BY BMA COMPLIES WITH THE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY US EPA AND PA DEP.

Thank You

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.

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.
SMCL	Secondary maximum contaminant level is the suggested maximum concentration of a secondary containment for aesthetic, cosmetic, and technical reasons. A secondary contaminant at this level is not considered to present a risk to human health
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	Range 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) (Distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.66	0.77	1.66	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	2.84	NA	2.84	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb)	Sum of HAA must be less than 60	NA	1.00	NA	1.00	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb)	Sum of HAA must be less than 60	NA	2.00	NA	2.00	2024	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	NA	11.60	NA	11.60	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (THM) (ppb)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	3.20	NA	3.20	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (THM) (ppb)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	1.20	NA	1.20	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloro-methane (THM) (ppb)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	3.90	NA	3.90	2024	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromo-methane (THM) (ppb)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	3.30	NA	3.30	2024	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
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	5.75	3.00	8.00	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.22	0	0.45	2024	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants								
Iron (ppm)	MCL = NA SMCL = 0.3	NA	0.07	0	0.40	2024	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	MCL = NA SMCL = 0.05	NA	0.03	0	0.06	2024	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha (pCi/l)	15	0	5.23	2.12	11.5	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Contaminants	PADEP MCL	EPA MCLG	Level Detected	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Sources of Contamination
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	18	14	3.10	0	7.1	2024	No	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctanoic Acid(PFOA) (ppt)	14	8	3.43	0	5.3	2024	No	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

Unregulated Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) – PA DEP Compliance Monitoring

Contaminants	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Sources of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)	2.8	0 – 3.9	2024	No	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

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	0.60	0.60 – 2.98	ppm	2024	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 90th Percentile	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Possible Sources of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead (ppb)	15	0	1.0	0 out of 10	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.15	0 out of 10	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Unit Descriptions	
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*.

As part of our continued compliance with EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), BMA prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting our office at 215-249-1042.

A service line is the piping that connects your household or building plumbing to the water main in the street. Ownership varies by water system but is typically split between the water system and the customers. BMA owns the section of the service line from the water main to the curb stop located near the curb or street line, while the section from the curb stop to inside the premises, including all internal plumbing, is owned by the customer. Please note that through extensive records review, all water service lines and connections to BMA's water system have been determined to be non-lead.

Information about Secondary Contaminants: Secondary contaminants encompasses 15 contaminants for which the EPA has set standards. These standards are in place as a guideline to public water systems to assist in managing the aesthetic condition (taste/ color/ odor) of their drinking water. If present within a system, these secondary contaminants may result in aesthetic, cosmetic, and technical effects. However, these contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL and public water systems only need to test for them on a voluntary basis. Additional information regarding secondary contaminants in drinking water, standards, and steps you can take to reduce their presence in your public water system is available at *https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/secondary-drinking-water-standards-guidance-nuisance-chemicals*

Information about Nitrate: 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 for advice from your health care provider.

Information about PFAS: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large class of man-made chemicals that have been used for decades as ingredients to make products resistant to heat, oil, stains, grease, and water. PFAS can be found in industrial and consumer products such as clothing, carpeting, food packaging, non-stick cookware, firefighting foam, personal care products, adhesives, metal plating, wire manufacturing, and many other uses. In January 2023, PA DEP established enforceable drinking water standards in Pennsylvania for two PFAS - perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). The new regulations set a MCL of 14 ppt for PFOA and a MCL of 18 ppt for PFOS. In 2024, water systems in Pennsylvania were required to conduct initial monitoring for these contaminants.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Contaminants Tested for by the Bedminster Municipal Authority (BMA) and Not Detected

Microbial Contaminants

Total Coliform Presence (2024)
E. Coliform Presence (2024)

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (2024)
Asbestos (2021)
Beryllium (2024)
Cadmium (2024)
Chromium (2024)
Cyanide (2024)
Fluoride (2024)
Mercury (2024)
Nickel (2024)
Nitrite (2024)
Nitrate (2024)
Selenium (2021)
Thallium (2024)

Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-trichloroethane (2024)
1,1,2-trichloroethane (2024)
1,1-dichloroethylene (2024)
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (2024)
1,2-dibromo-3-chloroprop (2023)
1,2-dichloroethane (2024)
1,2-dichloropropane (2024)
2,3,7,8-tcdd (Dioxin) (2023)
2,4,5-tp silvex (2023)
2,4-d (2023)
Alachlor (2023)
Atrazine (2023)
Benzene (2024)
Benzo(a)pyrene (2023)
Carbofuran (2023)
Carbon tetrachloride (2024)
Chlordane (2023)
Chlorobenzene (2024)
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (2024)
Dalapon (2023)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (2023)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (2023)
Dichloromethane (2024)
Dinoseb (2023)
Diquat (2023)
Endothall (2023)
Endrin (2023)
Ethylbenzene (2024)
Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (2023)
Glyphosate (2023)
Heptachlor (2023)
Heptachlor epoxide (2023)
Hexachlorobenzene (2023)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (2023)
Lindane (2023)
Methoxychlor (2023)
Methyl-Tert-Butyl-Ether (2019)
Monobromoacetic acid (HAA) (2024)
Monochloroacetic acid (HAA) (2024)
O-dichlorobenzene (2024)
Oxymal (Vydate) (2023)
PCBS (2023)
P-dichlorobenzene (2024)
Pentachlorophenol (2023)
Picloram (2023)
Simazine (2023)
Styrene (2024)
Tetrachloroethylene (2024)
Toluene (2024)
Toxaphene (2023)
Trans-1,2-dichloroethene (2024)
Trichloroacetic acid (HAA) (2024)
Trichloroethylene (2024)
Vinyl chloride (2024)
Xylenes (2024)

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (2024)
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (2024)
Hexafluoropropolene Oxide DA (HFPO-DA) (2024)

Note: Not all items are required to be sampled every year according to PA DEP regulations. Items are shown with the most recent year of sampling by BMA.

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:

John Scully
Private Utilities Enterprises
24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER: 215-766-2626