
2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**BEDMINSTER MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
BEDMINSTER WATER SYSTEM
PWS 1090104**

**BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP
BUCKS COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA**

June 2026

Prepared by:

**ARRO CONSULTING, INC.
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REFERENCE NO. 7800-69

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Bedminster Municipal Authority

(PWS1090104)

Español (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.

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. Kyle Mahoney from ARRO Water Services at 215-766-2626. Mr. Mahoney 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.

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.

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.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water 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 contaminant 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.

Water Quality Data Table

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The tables below list the drinking water contaminants 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. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Detected Contaminants Table

(See *Important Drinking Water Definitions* above and *Unit Descriptions* 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	1.95	Avg. = 1.23	Avg. = 1.95	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	2.52	NA	2.52	2025	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	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (HAA) (ppb)	Sum of HAA must be less than 60	NA	1.00	NA	1.00	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	NA	12.80	NA	12.80	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (THM) (ppb)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	4.00	NA	4.00	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range Low High		Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Sources of Contamination
Bromoform (THM) (ppb)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	1.10	NA	1.10	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (THM) (ppb)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	4.20	NA	4.20	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (THM) (ppb)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	3.50	NA	3.50	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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	0.11	0	0.33	2025	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	MCL = NA SMCL = 0.05	NA	0.032	0.01	0.048	2025	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
Combined Uranium (µg/l)	30	0	6.46	2.34	14.01	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/l)	5	0	1.30	0.84	2.04	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	5	0	0.41	0	0.74	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Contaminants	PADEP MCL	EPA MCLG	Level Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Sources of Contamination
				Low	High			
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS) (ppt)	18	14	3.42	0	4.8	2025	No	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (ppt)	14	8	3.06	0	5.1	2025	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 Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Sources of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (ppt)	3.41	2.1 – 4.5	2025	No	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual Table

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

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual “MinRDL”	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	0.40	0.54	0.54 – 2.95	ppm	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper Table

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

Contaminants	AL	MCLG	Your Water 90 th Percentile	Range of Sampling Results	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Possible Sources of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0.00	0 – 2	0 out of 10	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.097	0.048 – 0.24	0 out of 10	2025	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Microbial Table

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

Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation (Y/N)	Possible Sources of Contamination
Related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results					
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	NA	See detailed description under “Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions” section	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

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

Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions:

About our total coliform bacteria TT violation: During the 2025 calendar year, we were required to conduct a Level 1 assessment because we had a confirmed positive total coliform result. We did not complete the required Level 1 assessment on time. *Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful, bacteria may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.* The level 1 assessment is currently in progress.

Other Violations:

Attached is a public notification for the Level 1 assessment that was not completed on time. The Level 1 assessment is currently in progress.

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

E. Coliform Presence (2025)

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (2024)	Fluoride (2024)
Asbestos (2021)	Mercury (2024)
Beryllium (2024)	Nickel (2024)
Cadmium (2024)	Nitrite (2025)
Chromium (2024)	Nitrate (2025)
Cyanide (2024)	Selenium (2021)
	Thallium (2024)

Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-trichloroethane (2025)	Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (2023)
1,1,2-trichloroethane (2025)	Glyphosate (2023)
1,1-dichloroethylene (2025)	Heptachlor (2023)
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (2025)	Heptachlor epoxide (2023)
1,2-dibromo-3-chloroprop (2023)	Hexachlorobenzene (2023)
1,2-dichloroethane (2025)	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (2023)
1,2-dichloropropane (2025)	Lindane (2023)
2,3,7,8-tcdd (Dioxin) (2023)	Methoxychlor (2023)
2,4,5-tp silvex (2023)	Methyl-Tert-Butyl-Ether (2019)
2,4-d (2023)	Monobromoacetic acid (HAA) (2025)
Alachlor (2023)	Monochloroacetic acid (HAA) (2025)
Atrazine (2023)	O-dichlorobenzene (2025)
Benzene (2025)	Oxymal (Vydate) (2023)
Benzo(a)pyrene (2023)	PCBS (2023)
Carbofuran (2023)	P-dichlorobenzene (2025)
Carbon tetrachloride (2025)	Pentachlorophenol (2023)
Chlordane (2023)	Picloram (2023)
Chlorobenzene (2025)	Simazine (2023)
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (2025)	Styrene (2025)
Dalapon (2023)	Tetrachloroethylene (2025)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (2023)	Toluene (2025)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (2023)	Toxaphene (2023)
Dichloromethane (2025)	Trans-1,2-dichloroethene (2025)
Dinoseb (2023)	Trichloroacetic acid (HAA) (2025)
Diquat (2023)	Trichloroethylene (2025)
Endothall (2023)	Vinyl chloride (2025)
Endrin (2023)	Xylenes (2025)
Ethylbenzene (2025)	

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (2025)

Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (2025)

Hexafluoropropylene Oxide DA (HFPO-DA) (2025)

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:

Kyle Mahoney

ARRO Water Services

24-HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER: 215-766-2626



PUBLIC NOTICE
IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
FAILURE TO COMPLETE A LEVEL 1 ASSESSMENT

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Bedminster Municipal Authority (PWS1090104) recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what is being done to correct this situation.

During recent routine monitoring, our water system tested positive for total coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and that are used as an indicator that a potential pathway exists through which contamination (including potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens) may enter the distribution system.

As a result, we were required to conduct a Level 1 assessment of our system within 30 days. A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. We failed to conduct the required Level 1 assessment within 30 days, and have therefore, violated a drinking water requirement.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other corrective actions. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.
- If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours.

Failure to conduct an assessment to identify the sanitary defect that triggered the assessment has the potential to prolong the risk of fecal contamination of our distribution system water. While we have not detected any evidence of fecal contamination in our distribution system, we are committed to correcting the deficiency to eliminate the potential threat of contamination. *Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.*

These symptoms, however, are not caused only by organisms in drinking water, but also by other factors. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

What is being done?

The Level 1 assessment is currently in progress. If a corrective action plan is necessary at the completion of the Level 1 assessment, all necessary corrective actions will be taken. No monitoring results have tested positive for the presence of total coliform since the March 2025 positive total coliform result that required this assessment. We anticipate resolving the problem by September 2026 (or the problem was resolved on _____).

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.

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

Certified By: Signature: Patrick P. DiGangi Date: June 26, 2026

Print Name and Title: Patrick P. DiGangi, P.E., Authority Engineer

As a representative of the Public Water system indicated above, I certify that public notification addressing the above violation was distributed to all customers in accordance with the delivery requirements outlined in Chapter 25 PA Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: Public Notification included in the 2025 CCR

PWS ID#: 1090104

Date distributed: June 29, 2026