2023 Water Quality Report
Horsham Water and Sewer Authority
www.horshamwater-sewer.com

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

About Your Drinking Water

Horsham Water and Sewer Authority (public water supply ID # PA1460033) (HWSA) is pleased to provide you with important information about your drinking water in this 2023 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). The report summarizes the quality of water provided in 2023 - including details about water sources, what the water at your tap contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Although the report lists only those regulated substances that were detected in your water, we test for more than what is reported. This report is only a summary of our testing during 2023. If you have any questions about the information in this report, please call 215-672-8011 or visit our website at www.horshamwater-sewer.com.

The Horsham Township Water Authority was established in 1954. The merger of the Horsham Township Water Authority and the Horsham Sewer Authority was completed in 1998, forming the Horsham Water and Sewer Authority. Since that time, we have upgraded services and the water supply system. In 2023, HWSA personnel performed the mandatory water quality testing required by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and utilized Aqua Pennsylvania (Aqua) as our primary certified drinking water laboratory.

Sources of Supply

Most of the water for the HWSA system comes from groundwater supplies (wells). A portion is derived from surface water. Sources of supply include 15 wells strategically located throughout Horsham Township and interconnections with other water suppliers: North Wales Water Authority (NWWA) (PWSID # PA1460048) and Aqua Pennsylvania's Main System (PWSID # PA1460073). Additional tables listing contaminants that were detected in each of those systems are included in this report.

In response to elevated per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) detected in Horsham's water wells, permanent PFAS removal treatment systems were installed for wells 2, 4, 19, 20, 22, 26 and 40 and the interconnection with Aqua PA. Permanent systems for wells 10, 17 and 21 were under construction in 2013 and completed in early 2024. Visit the following website for additional information about Horsham's action plan: https://www.horshamwater-sewer.com/pfas-summary.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has completed source water assessments for the groundwater sources for this system. Information on source water assessments is available on the DEP Web site at www.dep.pa.gov (DEP keyword "Source Water Assessment Summary Reports"). Completed reports are distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the reports are available for review at the DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit (phone 484-250-5900). In January 2020, DEP approved the HWSA's Source Water Protection Plan. HWSA has also established a Wellhead Protection Steering Committee which meets at least annually.

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 radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Radon is not regulated in drinking water. It is a radioactive gas that you can't see, taste or smell. Most radon enters homes directly from underground. Radon can be released into the air from tap water. Generally, tap water is a small source of radon in indoor air.

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).
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 for 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).

Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing systems that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers, and in particular operators of facilities like hotels and institutions serving susceptible populations (like hospitals and nursing homes), should properly operate and maintain the plumbing systems in these facilities. You can obtain additional information from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791

The following table lists contaminants that were detected in your water system. The table provides the average of the sources used to supply the area, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Horsham Water and Sewer Authority, PWSID # PA1460033

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic, ppb	3.2	2.0 – 5.1 (a)	10	0	2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium, ppm	0.40	0.06 – 1.08	2	2	2021	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, ppb	0.7	ND – 1.8	100	100	2021	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate, ppm	2.3	1.2 – 3.4	10	10	2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Alpha emitters, pCi/L	3.1	ND – 5.9	15	0	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, ppb	2.0	0.9 – 3.9	30	0	2023	N	
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.8	ND – 3.4	5	0	2020; 2023	N	
Gross Beta, pCi/L	2.1	ND – 4.2	50	0	2020	N	
Disinfectant Residual – *Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites.*							
Chlorine, ppm	1.56	1.24 – 1.87	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection Byproducts- For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly test results, not a single sample result. The Level Detected is the highest LRAA. The Range is the lowest and highest single sample result among all samples.							
Haloacetic acids, ppb	27.0	7.2 – 44.7	60	NA	2023	N	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	53.1	11.0 – 98.2	80	NA	2023	N	

a) 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 in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 1.2	5	0	2023	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene, ppb	ND	ND – 0.8	5	0	2023	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, ppb	ND	ND – 0.7	70	70	2023	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
Xylenes – Total, ppm	ND	ND – 0.0021	10	10	2023	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – *PA Ground Water Rule*: This rule requires that no well station operate below specific minimum free chlorine levels for more than 4 hours.						
Chlorine, ppm	0.4 at most entry points	0.15	0.15 - 3.12*	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*Disinfectant levels did not drop below the required minimum residual level for more than 4 hours.

Lead and Copper Results								
Lead and Copper	**90th Percen-tile**	**Total Number of Samples**	**Samples Exceeding Action Level**	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Copper, ppm	0.45	30	0	1.3	1.3	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.3	30	1	15	0	2022	N	

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. Horsham Water & Sewer Authority 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) require that once every 5 years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWS). The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the occurrence of contaminants in drinking water. These data serve as a primary source of occurrence and exposure information that the agency uses to develop regulatory decisions. If a PWS monitoring for UCMR4 finds contaminants in its drinking water, it must provide the information to its customers in this annual water quality report. Below is a table of the results of our UCMR4 monitoring in 2018 for the HWSA system. All other contaminants tested during UCMR4 were Not Detected. UCMR5 sampling will begin in 2024.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected During 2018 for the HWSA system			
Unregulated Contaminant	**Average Detection**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**
Entry Point Samples			
Anatoxin-a, ppb	ND	ND – 0.033	NA
Manganese, ppb	21	0.49 - 255	NA
Distribution Samples			
Bromochloroacetic acid, ppb	2.0	0.82 – 3.81	NA
Bromodichloroacetic acid, ppb	2.41	ND – 4.33	NA
Chlorodibromoacetic acid	0.57	ND – 0.99	NA
Dibromoacetic acid, ppb	0.45	ND – 1.00	NA
Dichloroacetic acid, ppb	6.58	1.66 – 16.10	NA
Monobromoacetic acid, ppb	ND	ND – 0.37	NA
Monochloroacetic acid, ppb	ND	ND – 2.39	NA
Trichloroacetic acid, ppb	6.89	0.86 – 15.7	NA

Since the discovery of PFOS and PFOA in Horsham's groundwater in 2014, HWSA adopted a plan to drastically reduce the concentration of all per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the public water supply to non-detect levels. This plan includes the installation of treatment systems at 10 wells and one at the interconnection with Aqua PA Main System designed to remove PFAS. Below is a table of the results of monitoring for PFOS and PFOA which was performed at all wells used for drinking water in 2023. This plan also includes suspending multiple wells from service. Additional information about HWSA's response to the discovery of these contaminants and the results of our public water supply testing is available on the HWSA website at www.horshamwater-sewer.com.

Well #	Dates in-Service in 2023	Contaminant (ppt)	Raw Water			PFAS Removed Treated Water			PA MCL+	PA MCLG+
			Avg.	Min.	Max.	Avg.	Min.	Max.		
1*	Not In Service									
2	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	PFOS	23.6	19.0	29.0	ND	ND	ND	18	14
		PFOA	13.8	10.0	18.0	ND	ND	ND	14	8
3*	Not In Service									
4	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	PFOS	15.7	11.0	19.0	ND	ND	ND	18	14
		PFOA	10.8	7.9	13.0	ND	ND	ND	14	8
6*	Not In Service									
7*	Not In Service									
9*	Not In Service									
10**	Not In Service									
17**	Not In Service									
19	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	PFOS	10.6	6.6	14.0	ND	ND	ND	18	14
		PFOA	9.9	6.9	13.0	ND	ND	ND	14	8
20	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	PFOS	14.4	11.0	21.0	ND	ND	ND	18	14
		PFOA	12.5	9.2	15.0	ND	ND	ND	14	8
21**	Not In Service									
22*	Not In Service									
26	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	PFOS	474.3	316.0	1075.0	ND	ND	ND	18	14
		PFOA	274.6	161.0	369.0	ND	ND	ND	14	8
40	1/1/2023 - 12/31/2023	PFOS	567.9	314.0	763.0	ND	ND	ND	18	14
		PFOA	61.3	46.0	93.0	ND	ND	ND	14	8

Notes:	
+	Pennsylvania Maximum Contaminant Levels (PA MCLs) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (PA MCLGs)for PFOS and PFOA were adopted January 14, 2023
*	Wells 1, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 22 are designated as Reserve wells and not sampled due to the well pumps being removed.
**	Wells 10, 17 & 21 were under construction during all of 2023 to install permanent PFAS removal treatment.

The following tables list contaminants that were detected in the water supplied through interconnections with other water suppliers.

The following table lists contaminants that were detected during 2023 in your water system. The table provides the average for the sources used to supply the Main System, as well as minimum and maximum observed levels of regulated contaminants.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Main Division, PWSID # PA1460073

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity, % meeting	100%	100%	TT	NA	2023	N	Soil runoff
Values above are % meeting plant performance level. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. The Treatment Technique (TT) requirement is 95% of samples must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU.							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Antimony, ppb	0.17	ND – 0.52	6	6	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic, ppb	1.3	1.2 – 1.5	10	0	2022	N	
Barium, ppm	0.06	0.04 – 0.08	2	2	2023	N	
Chromium, ppb	0.3	ND – 1.8	100	100	2023	N	
Cyanide, ppb	2.2	ND – 9.7	200	200	2021	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride, ppm	0.056	ND – 0.34	2	2	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to promote strong teeth
Nitrate, ppm	3.6	1.1 – 5.2 [a]	10	10	2023	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants							
Combined Radium, pCi/L	0.19	ND – 1.15	5	0	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha, pCi/L	0.28	ND – 3.09	15	0	2023	N	
Gross beta particles, pCi/L	1.82	ND – 20.1	50 [b]	0	2023	N	
Combined Uranium, ug/L	0.79	ND – 2.4	30	0	2023	N	
Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	0.04	ND – 0.5	200	200	2019	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, ppb	0.033	ND – 0.5	70	70	2022	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene, ppb	0.4	ND – 2.7	5	0	2023	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene, ppb	0.05	ND – 1.6	5	0	2023	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants							
1,2,3-Trichloropropane, ppb [c]	0.002	ND – 0.035	NA	NA	2023	N	Used as a solvent and to produce other chemicals; found in pesticides

(a) 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.

(b) EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

(c) Samples were collected from one location (entry point 112) in the Main system.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Main Division, PWSID # PA1460073 (cont'd)

Disinfection Byproducts - For haloacetic acids and total trihalomethanes, compliance is based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) of quarterly test results, not a single sample result. Values below reflect monitoring in the distribution system.

Contaminants	Average Detection	Range of Detections	MCL	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorite, ppm	0.21	ND – 0.33	1	0.8	2023	N	Water additive to control microbes
Haloacetic acids, ppb	22	ND – 89	60	NA	2023	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes, ppb	33	1 – 79	80	NA	2023	N	

Disinfectant Residual - Values below reflect results from routine monthly distribution sampling at multiple sites. Disinfection is accomplished using chloramination and residual disinfectant is measured as total chlorine.

Contaminants	Highest Monthly Average	Lowest Average Result	MRDL	MRDLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	1.13	0.9	4.0	4.0	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminants	Entry Point #	Minimum Residual Level Required	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine, ppm	112, 115, 116, 117, 136, 138	0.2	0.62	0.62 – 3.17	2023	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Free Chlorine, ppm	103, 107, 111, 123, 125, 132, 137	0.4	0.01 (d)	0.01 – 2.99	2023	N	
	114	0.45	0.01 (d)	0.01 – 2.43	2023	N	
	126	0.51	0.01 (d)	0.01 – 2.87	2023	N	
	135	0.54	0.05 (d)	0.05 – 2.85	2023	N	
	105, 110	0.7	0.01 (d)	0.01 – 3.03	2023	N	
	106	0.8	0.01 (d)	0.01 – 2.59	2023	N	
Chlorine Dioxide, ppm	116, 117,138	NA (e)	0	0 – 0.44	2023	N	
Chlorite, ppm	116	NA (f)	0.06	0.06 – 0.63	2023	N	
	117	NA (f)	0.02	0.02 – 0.66	2023	N	
	138	NA (f)	0.04	0.04 – 0.62	2023	N	

(d) Disinfectant levels did not drop below the required minimum residual level for more than 4 hours.
(e) Chlorine Dioxide is used to supplement disinfection.
(f) Chlorite does not have a minimum disinfectant residual; however, the maximum limit is 1.0 mg/L.

Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Main Division, PWSID # PA1460073 (cont'd)

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) during 2023 - For Total Organic Carbon removal, compliance is based on a running annual average of monthly results, not a single result.

Contaminant	Plant ID	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters Out of Compliance	Sample Date	Violation (g) Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	313	25 - 50	33 – 100	0	2023	N	Naturally present in the environment
	314	25 - 45	24 – 60	0	2023	N	
	315	25 - 45	14 – 55	0	2023	N	
	335	25 - 50	36 – 67	0	2023	N	
	339	35 - 50	35 -100	0	2023	N	

(g) Compliance is determined by a running annual average, computed quarterly.

Tap water samples were collected from homes in the service area for lead and copper testing.

Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper	90th Percentile	Total Number of Samples	Samples Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Copper, ppm	0.197	53	0	1.3	1.3	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead, ppb	3.4	53	0	15	0	2022	N	

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. Aqua 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 at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Voluntary PFAS (Forever Chemicals) Entry Point Sampling from 2022 - 2023

Name	Chemical Name	Range of Detections (ppt)
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic acid	ND-11
PFOS	Perfluorooctane sulfonate	ND-13
PFBS	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid and Perfluorobutane sulfonate	ND-8.6
PFHxS	Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	ND-7.5
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic acid	ND-11

Notes: For additional information, please refer to our website: AquaWater.com/pfas
This data represents entry points that were sampled during calendar years 2022 or 2023.
Treatment has been installed at 3 locations.
ND = Not Detected

Violations: In January 2023, we received violations for incorrectly reporting the number of operating hours and turbidity measurements taken at the Upper Merion Reservoir water treatment plant. We submitted corrections to DEP for the reports. There are no health effects associated with this violation.

During the 4th quarter of 2023, we did not monitor for alpha emitters at one of our well stations. Alpha emitters were sampled during the 1st quarter of 2024. There are no health effects associated with this violation.

In December 14, 2023, Aqua issued a boil water advisory for 5 customers in Radnor Township after losing positive pressure in the distribution system from a water main break. *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.* After the main was repaired, two sets of samples were collected from the distribution system and tested for total coliform bacteria. Satisfactory bacteriological results were received on December 16, 2023, and the boil water advisory was lifted.

Public Notice*

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 Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc., Main System

Our water system missed a monitoring requirement in 2023. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customer you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

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 fourth quarter of 2023, we failed to monitor for alpha emitters and 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. You may drink the water. This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action samples will be taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were taken
Alpha Emitters	Quarterly	0	4th Quarter 2023	1st Quarter 2024

What happened? What was done?

Aqua Pennsylvania (Aqua) is required to sample alpha emitters at the entry point every quarter. However, Aqua did not collect the required alpha emitters sample in the 4th quarter of 2023, which resulted in a monitoring violation. Alpha emitters were sampled during the 1st quarter of 2024. There are no health effects associated with this monitoring violation.

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:

Responsible Person	System Name	Address (Street)
David Rustay	Aqua Pennsylvania Main System	762 West Lancaster Ave
Phone Number	**System PWSID#**	**Address (City, State, Zip)**
610.645.4248	PA1460073	Bryn Mawr, PA 19010

This notice is being sent to you by Aqua Pennsylvania, Inc.

PWS ID#: PA1460073 Date distributed: April 2024

* This notice contains regulatorily required or recommended language, and nothing herein is, is intended as, nor should be construed as, a promise of or contract for payment or reimbursement of expenses incurred for any action you take on account of this notice.

Notes:

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

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 cost 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.

Fluoride: Fluoride may help prevent tooth decay if administered properly to children but can be harmful in excess. Customers served by the Horsham Water and Sewer Authority receive water from unfluoridated supplies. For more information about fluoride in your tap water, call Horsham at 215-672-8011. This information may be helpful to you, your pediatrician or your dentist in determining whether fluoride supplements or treatment are appropriate.

Health Advisory Level (HAL): Health Advisories (HAs) provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. EPA's HAs are non-enforceable and provide technical guidance to state agencies and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination. To provide Americans, including the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from a lifetime of exposure to PFOA and PFOS from drinking water, EPA established the health advisory levels at 70 parts per trillion.

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. Some levels are based on a running annual average.

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 Reporting Level (MRL): An indicator of the sensitivity of a laboratory test method. Results less than the MRL are reported as Not Detected (ND).

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected.

PFAS: Abbreviation for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances. PFAS are a class of man-made chemicals which have been used for many years to make products that resist heat, stains, grease and water.

PFOS: Abbreviation for perfluorooctane sulfonate which is one of the compounds within the classification of PFAS.

PFOA: Abbreviation for perfluorooctanoic acid which is one of the compounds within the classification of PFAS.

pCi/L, picoCuries/Liter: A unit of concentration for radioactive contaminants.

ppt: A unit of concentration equal to one part per trillion.

ppb: A unit of concentration equal to one part per billion.

ppm: A unit of concentration equal to one part per million.

PWSID: Public water supply identification number.

UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule. The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments require that once every five years EPA issue a new list of no more than 30 unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). EPA uses UCMR to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). There have been four (4) UCMR monitoring periods to date.