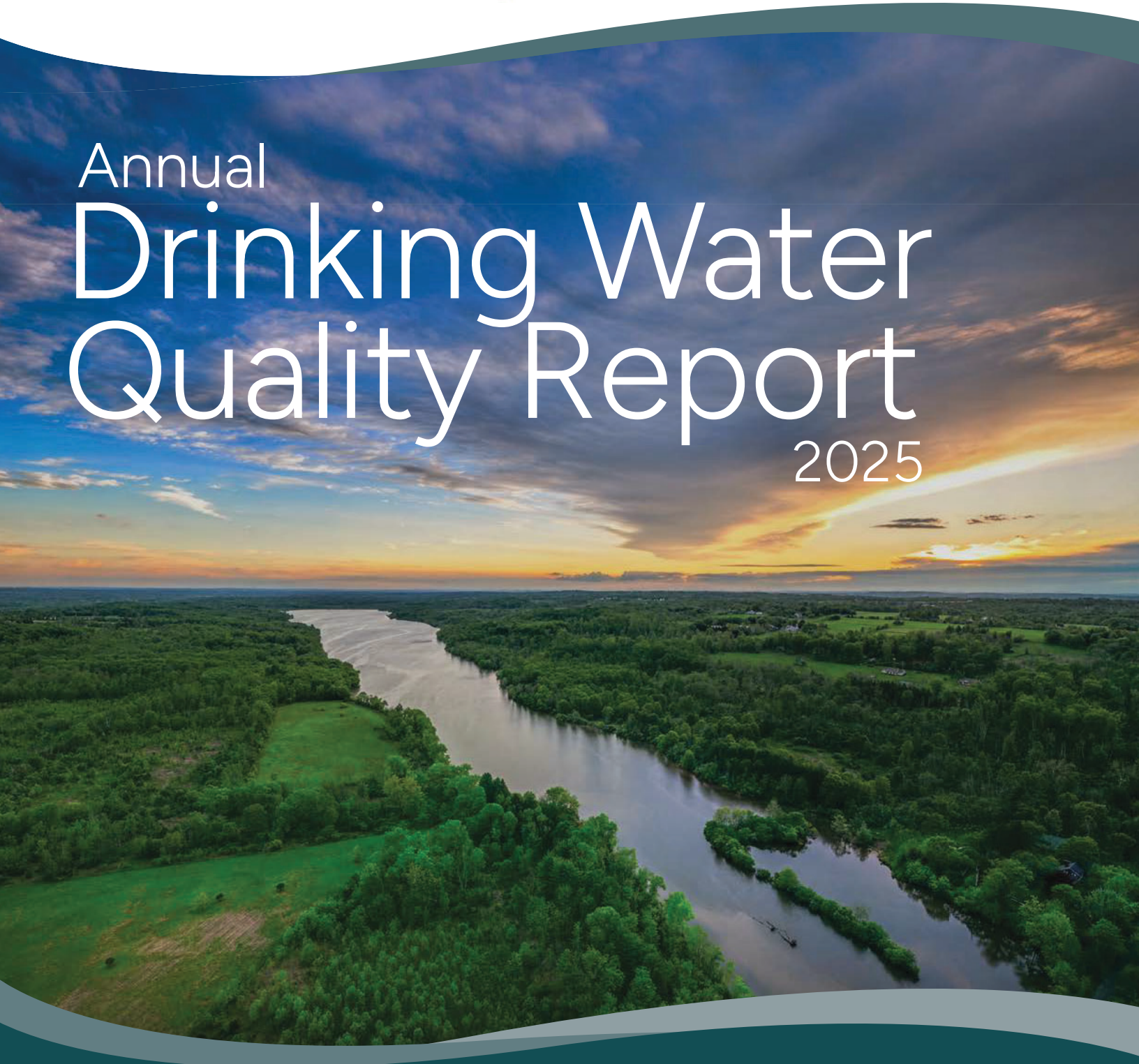
North Wales Water Authority

PWSID 1460048

Main System

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2025



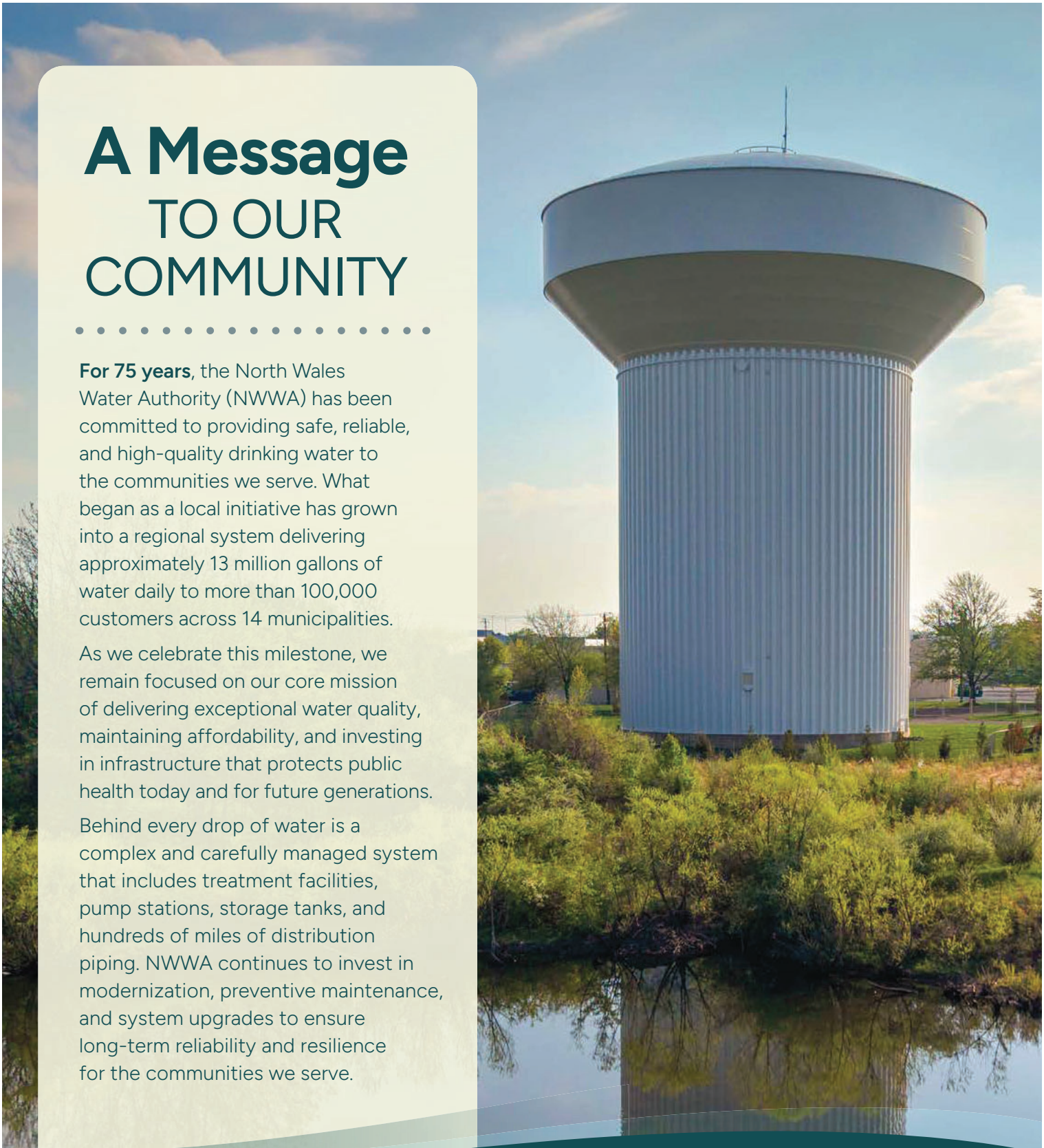
– Celebrating 75 Years of Service Excellence –

A Message TO OUR COMMUNITY

For 75 years, the North Wales Water Authority (NWWA) has been committed to providing safe, reliable, and high-quality drinking water to the communities we serve. What began as a local initiative has grown into a regional system delivering approximately 13 million gallons of water daily to more than 100,000 customers across 14 municipalities.

As we celebrate this milestone, we remain focused on our core mission of delivering exceptional water quality, maintaining affordability, and investing in infrastructure that protects public health today and for future generations.

Behind every drop of water is a complex and carefully managed system that includes treatment facilities, pump stations, storage tanks, and hundreds of miles of distribution piping. NWWA continues to invest in modernization, preventive maintenance, and system upgrades to ensure long-term reliability and resilience for the communities we serve.



100k+
Customers Served

13m
Gallons of Water Delivered Daily

14
Municipalities Served

Quality you can trust.

Test Results:

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report, covering all testing performed from January 1 through December 31, 2025.

This report provides important information about your drinking water, including its source, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. NWWA conducts thousands of water quality tests each year through a rigorous and carefully scheduled sampling program to ensure your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state standards.

Within this report, you will find information on detected contaminants and their levels, regulatory limits known as Maximum Contaminant Levels, and overall compliance status. To make the report easier to read, we include only those substances that were detected in our water, while a complete list of all analytical results is available upon request.

It is important to understand that the presence of a detected substance does not necessarily indicate that the water is unsafe. Our goal is to ensure that all detected levels remain well below their respective regulatory limits.

The state allows monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because their concentrations do not change frequently. In those cases, the most recent sampling data is included, along with the year in which the sample was collected.

The Role of Chlorine

Chlorine plays a critical role in protecting your drinking water and remains a standard, regulated part of the treatment process. It is added in carefully controlled amounts to eliminate harmful bacteria and viruses, maintain a protective disinfectant residual as water travels through miles of underground pipes, and ensure that water remains safe all the way to your tap.

This process is required and regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.

At times, customers may notice a slight chlorine taste or odor. This can occur due to seasonal temperature changes, increased water demand, or operational adjustments needed to maintain optimal disinfection levels. While these changes may be noticeable, chlorine levels remain well within safe regulatory limits. In fact, the presence of chlorine indicates that your water is being actively disinfected to protect public health.

Water Main Flushing and System Maintenance

Each year, the North Wales Water Authority conducts a comprehensive hydrant flushing program as part of our commitment to maintaining a safe and reliable water system.

Hydrant flushing is a routine and essential maintenance practice that helps preserve water quality throughout the distribution system. By systematically opening fire hydrants, we are able to remove naturally occurring minerals such as iron and manganese, clear sediment that can accumulate in water mains, and improve overall water clarity and freshness. This process also supports the effectiveness of our disinfection program by ensuring proper circulation and maintaining consistent chlorine residual levels throughout the system.

During flushing activities, customers may temporarily experience discolored water, typically appearing yellow or brown, along with possible fluctuations in water pressure. While this may be concerning, these conditions are not harmful and are the result of sediment being stirred up within the pipes. If discoloration occurs, running cold water for several minutes will usually restore normal clarity.

Hydrant flushing is one of the many proactive steps NWWA takes to protect water quality, extend the life of our infrastructure, and ensure the continued delivery of high-quality drinking water to our community.

Our sources of water

96%
Treated Surface Water

PROTECTING THE SOURCE. PROTECTING OUR FUTURE.

Our water's journey

North Branch Neshaminy Creek → **Lake Galena** → **Forest Park Water Treatment Plant** → **Distribution System** → **To Your Tap**

In 2025 approximately 96 percent of the water NWWA delivered to its customers was treated surface water from the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant. The source of water treated at Forest Park is the North Branch Neshaminy Creek, which originates as a small stream near Route 413 in central Bucks County. The creek then flows into Lake Galena, which is the reservoir for Forest Park. Water released from Lake Galena flows down the North Branch to where it is drawn into the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant in Chalfont.

At times throughout the year, water is pumped from the Delaware River at Point Pleasant and diverted into the North Branch near Gardenville. This diversion controls the level of Lake Galena for recreational and stormwater retention purposes, ensures a sufficient drinking water supply, and maintains base flow in the stream.

The remaining 4 percent of water came from 10 groundwater supply wells that NWWA operates. These wells are located throughout our service territory. The water from these wells is chlorinated before it is delivered to our customers' homes.

Forest Park Water: Delivering Clean, Reliable Water

Over 40 years ago, North Penn and North Wales Water Authorities developed a plan to solve chronic water shortages in Central Bucks and Montgomery Counties. The region depended entirely on groundwater, which led to dangerously low supplies and frequent mandatory restrictions in the 1960s, '70s, and '80s. To support future growth, authorities built a surface water treatment facility drawing from the Delaware River.

Construction of the pump station began in 1983, but faced years of opposition, litigation, and delays. Surface water was finally introduced in 1989, with the full Forest Park Water treatment plant completed in Chalfont in 1994. The facility featured advanced technology including ozone and carbon polishing.

Expansions followed to meet growing demand. In 2007, capacity reached 40 million gallons per day. A 2019 upgrade increased production to 43 million gallons per day with the addition of advanced pressure membranes—the most sophisticated filtration system available.

Today, Forest Park Water operates 24/7, combining conventional and cutting-edge methods to deliver the highest quality drinking water. A member of the Partnership for Safe Water since 1995, it has received the Area Wide Optimization Program award annually since 2007.

Forest Park Water continues its mission as a dedicated regional supplier, providing clean, reliable water to the communities it serves for generations to come.

Source Water Assessment

In June 2011, a source water assessment of the North Branch Neshaminy Creek intake, which supplies water to the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant, was completed by Spotts, Stevens & McCoy Inc. for DEP. The assessment found that the intake is potentially most susceptible to point sources of pollution from auto repair shops, wastewater treatment plants, boating, quarries, on-lot septic systems, and gas stations. Non-point sources of potential contamination include major transportation corridors and runoff from areas of urban development, livestock farming, and industrial parks. The most serious potential sources are related to accidental release of a variety of materials along transportation corridors and high nutrient levels from Lake Galena.

The Forest Park Water Treatment Plant has the capability to treat a wide array of contaminants and minimize any negative impacts from such sources. Regular, frequent monitoring of the water supply allows us to identify any concerns and remediate any problems in a timely manner. Contingency and emergency response plans are in place to deal with any release of contaminants or accidental occurrences that could compromise the quality of your drinking water.

A source water assessment of our groundwater sources was also completed in June 2011 by Spotts, Stevens & McCoy. Most of the land that surrounds NWWA wells is highly developed residential areas. The assessment found that our groundwater sources are potentially most susceptible to transportation corridors, residential activities, railroad transportation, wastewater disposal, and golf courses.

Summary reports of the assessments are available at https://greenport.pa.gov/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4490/. Complete reports were 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, by calling (484) 250-5910.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Cryptosporidium and giardia are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of our source water (before treatment) at Forest Park during March, June, September, and December 2025 did not indicate the presence of cryptosporidium in any of the four samples collected. Two of the samples of four detected giardia. Treatment processes are designed to remove or inactivate cryptosporidium and giardia cysts with a high level of certainty. Current available test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they are capable of causing disease. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, immunocompromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. NWWA encourages immunocompromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium and giardia must be ingested to cause disease, and they may be spread through means other than drinking water.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) prescribe regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration and DEP 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 these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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, 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 and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

QUESTIONS? If you would like to learn more about your water and our organization, please visit our webpages at www.nwwater.com, view the video about Forest Park Water Treatment Plant, or call us at our main office at 215-699-4836 and ask to speak with one of our water quality experts.

For free additional copies or more information about this report, please reach out to our office.

Detected Sample Results

North Wales Water Authority: Table Includes Results from NWWA Wells (NW) and Forest Park Water Treatment Plant (FP)

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	1 (NW)	N/A (NW)	ppb	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.017 (FP) 0.54 (NW)	N/A (FP) 0.126–0.54 (NW)	ppm	2025 2024	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	10	0	2.7 (FP)	0–4.5 (FP)	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chromium	100	100	1 (NW)	N/A (NW)	ppb	2021	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2*	2	0.109 (FP)	N/A (FP)	ppm	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	N/A	N/A	0.003 (NW)	N/A (NW)	ppm	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate	10	10	0.605 (FP) 3.72**(NW)	0.386-1.11 (FP) 0.971–3.67 (NW)	ppm	2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	30	0	4.80 (NW)	1.65–4.80 (NW)	ppb	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health. NWWA does not add fluoride to the water during treatment.
**Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results. This value represents the higher running annual average result, not a single sample result.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANT TABLE

Contaminant	SMCL in CCR Units	SMCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Manganese	0.05	N/A	0.022 (NW)	N/A (NW)	ppm	2024	N	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate	250	N/A	80.2 (NW)	N/A (NW)	ppm	2024	N	Leaching from natural deposits

Secondary contaminants are established as guidelines to assist public water systems in managing their drinking water for aesthetic considerations, such as taste, color, and odor. These contaminants are not considered to present a risk to human health at the SMCL.

DISTRIBUTION DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Contaminant	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Monthly Average	Range of Monthly Average Results	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4.0	4.0	1.38	1.06–1.38	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.20 (FP) 0.40 (NW)	1.34 (FP) 0.4 (NW)	1.34–1.81 (FP) 0.4–2.66 (NW)	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

TURBIDITY AT FOREST PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	N/A	0.07	2025	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples<0.3 NTU	N/A	100%	2025	N	

100% of Turbidity samples were below 0.1 NTU. As a member of the Partnership for Safe Drinking Water, our goal is to maintain turbidity levels below 0.1 NTU. This was achieved throughout 2025.

Microbial – Coliform Bacteria, Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Coliform bacteria including Total Coliform and E. Coli were monitored on a continuous basis in 2025. Neither parameter was detected in accordance with the regulations of the PA Department of Environmental Protection.

Raw water monitoring for Giardia and Cryptosporidium was performed in March, June, September, and December of 2025. Giardia was detected in 2 out of 4 samples. Cryptosporidium was not detected. Cryptosporidium and Giardia are both naturally present in the environment.

HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)—2025

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Range of Detections	Level Detected	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60.0	N/A	0—34.5	29.6	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Constituents of Disinfection Byproducts: Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)							
Contaminant	MCLG		Range of Detections	Average of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Dibromoacetic acid	N/A		0-1.31	0.32	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic acid	0		1.38-23.1	12.7			
Trichloroacetic acid	20.0		0-11.4	5.45			

We had no detections of Monobromoacetic acid or Monochloroacetic acid during the 2025 sample year.

TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHMS)—2025

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Range of Detections	Level Detected	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	80.0	N/A	8.7–78.1	46.2	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Constituents of Disinfection Byproducts: Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)							
Contaminant	MCLG		Range of Detections	Average of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane	0		2.6-13.8	6.6	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane	60.0		1.2-5.5	2.45			
Chloroform	70.0		4.5-60.2	22.4			

We had no detections of Bromoform during the 2025 sample year.

REGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS (PFAS) 2025

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Range of Detections	Running Annual Average*	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	18	14	4.10-12.2(NW)	10.5 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14	8	ND-2.8 (FP) 5.54-14.7(NW)	1.9 (FP) 12.6 (NW)	ppt	N	

*Compliance is based on a running annual average of quarterly results. This value represents the highest running annual average result, not a single sample result.

UNREGULATED PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS (PFAS) 2025: Results from NWWA Groundwater Wells unless otherwise indicated. For more information please see 'Sources of Water' section

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Range of Detections	Average of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	N/A	N/A	ND-2.0 (FP) 3.33-8.41(NW)	0.48 (FP) 4.93 (NW)	ppt	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	N/A	N/A	ND**-5.16	3.33	ppt	N	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	N/A	N/A	1.89-4.50	2.56	ppt	N	
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	N/A	N/A	ND-4.52	2.59	ppt	N	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	N/A	N/A	2.59-7.76	5.10	ppt	N	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	N/A	N/A	2.63-8.71	5.36	ppt	N	
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	N/A	N/A	ND-6.75	5.53	ppt	N	

**ND (Non-detect): An ND result indicates that the contaminant concentration in a sample is below the threshold at which instrumentation can reliably detect it. As of the 2025 sample year, the lowest detectable value for any PFAS by an accredited lab is 2.0 ppt.

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (6/2025)	15	0	1.6	ppb	0 out of 34	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (6/2025)	1.3	1.3	0.256	ppm	0 out of 34	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Thank you to the participants of the 2025 Lead and Copper monitoring period.

UCMR5: 2025 NWWA FINISHED WATER LOCATIONS*

Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sources of Contamination
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	6.07	ND-9.65	ppt	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	4.86	ND-6.8	ppt	
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	3.73	ND-6.4	ppt	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	3.65	ND-5.8	ppt	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	5.45	ND-3.7	ppt	
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	5.60	ND-8.1	ppt	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	7.92	ND-5.6	ppt	
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	8.78	ND-11.1	ppt	
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	5.88	ND-13	ppt	
Lithium	9.36	ND-9.3	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits

During the 2025 sample year, NWWA began its participation in Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). UCMR is a monitoring program in which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) releases a list of priority unregulated contaminants for water systems across the country to test for. The goal of UCMR is to create a collection of nationally representative drinking water occurrence data to aid in future regulatory determinations. For more information, please visit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/learn-about-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule

*This is a combination of results from both finished groundwater sources and finished surface water sources.

NOTICE OF VIOLATIONS: FAILURE TO REPORT SAMPLE RESULTS

During the second quarter of 2025, a haloacetic acid result was not uploaded by the lab to the PADEP reporting database within the required timeframe. Once the deficiency was discovered, the lab uploaded the result to the database outside of the required timeframe.

During the first quarter of 2025, one of our monthly reports that is submitted to the PADEP's reporting database contained a typo. This deficiency was discovered beyond the required timeframe to submit said report, and the typo was addressed at the time of discovery.

DEFINITIONS

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

Minimum Disinfectant Residual: the minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (non-detect): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part substance per trillion parts water (or nanograms per liter).

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level

SMCLG: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level Goal

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

Below is a list of parameters which were monitored for but did not detect during the 2025 sample year:

(FP & NW) Regulated Volatile Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Styrene	p-Dichlorobenzene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1,2-Dichloroethane	Trichloroethylene
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Tetrachloroethylene	Benzene
Dichloromethane	1,2-Dichloropropane	Vinyl Chloride
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Toluene	Carbon tetrachloride
Ethylbenzene	o-Dichlorobenzene	Xylenes, total
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	Chlorobenzene

(FP) Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony	Fluoride
Arsenic	Mercury
Beryllium	Nickel
Cadmium	Nitrite
Chromium	Selenium
Cyanide	Thallium

(FP) Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Atrazine
Dioxin [2,3,7,8-TCDD]
Pentachlorophenol

(FP) Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) – PA DEP State Compliance Monitoring

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)

(NW) Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Alachlor
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate

(NW) Other

Nitrite

(FP) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) 5 - Sampling results from January 2025 - May 2025. All results < reporting limits (non-detect)

11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)	perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)
1H,1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	Lithium
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)

(NW) Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) 5 - All results < reporting limits (non-detect)

11Cl-PF3OUdS	PFDoA	PFPeS
9Cl-PF3ONS	PFEESA	PFUnA
ADONA	PFHpS	PFTA
HFPO-DA	4:2FTS	PFTrDA
NFDHA	PFMPA	NEtFOSAA
8:2FTS	PFMBA	NMeFOSAA
PFDA	6:2FTS	

Service Line Inventory:

The Service Line Inventory is a regulation that was enacted by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to safeguard public health by identifying problematic service line materials. The regulation states all water systems must create an inventory of all the different service line materials within their service areas. In October 2024, initial submissions of Service Line Inventories were due for all water systems. You may have received a postcard from us in November 2024 regarding the identification status of your service line material for the Service Line Material Inventory. A special thanks to everyone who called in and helped us further our inventory through self-identification or setting up an appointment with a water operator.

For more information and to see where the inventory currently stands, please visit https://www.nwwater.com/inventory-today-safer-water-tomorrow

Learn More

NWWA
North Wales Water Authority

Main Office
200 W Walnut Street
North Wales, PA 19454

267-482-6940
Nwwater.com