
**2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER
QUALITY REPORT**

**BEDMINSTER MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
PENNLAND FARMS WATER SYSTEM
PWS 1090163**

**BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP
BUCKS COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA**

June 2024

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REFERENCE NO. 7800-70

2023 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Bedminster Municipal Authority

Pennland Farms

(PWS1090163)

Espanol (Spanish)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

Is my water safe?

Bedminster Municipal Authority (BMA) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, officially called a "Consumer Confidence Report". U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) require community water suppliers to deliver a Consumer Confidence Report to their customers each year. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water.

IN 2023, BMA TAP WATER MET ALL EPA AND DEP DRINKING WATER HEALTH STANDARDS.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The water for Pennland Farms that BMA treats and supplies is drawn from two potable groundwater wells: Well No. 1 and Well No. 2 (Pennland Farms). The residential land uses surrounding these wells pose little susceptibility to potential sources of contamination. Source water monitoring serves as source water assessment and confirms the sources are not subjected to contamination.

Please be advised that during the periods of January 2023 to August 2023, the water for the Pennland Farms system was supplied by these two groundwater wells. The remainder of the year, your water was supplied by BMA's "Stonebridge" water system (PWSID 1090104). 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. 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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

DURING 2023, BMA DID NOT VIOLATE ANY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS. However, we failed to deliver a Tier 3 public notification for a Disinfectant Requirement Rule (DRR) violation issued by the PADEP on January 19, 2022. Following a violation awareness issued February 21, 2023, a detailed explanation regarding this violation and inclusion of a Tier 3 public notification was incorporated in our 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. Compliance was achieved.

If you should have any questions regarding this incident, please do not hesitate to contact the Bedminster Municipal Authority at 215-249-1042 or at info@bedminsterma.org

Conclusion

BASED ON BMA'S 2023 SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS RECORDS, THE WATER SUPPLIED BY BMA COMPLIES WITH THE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE US EPA AND THE 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 assistance from all our customers during drought conditions. With proper water conservation, each customer is assured of having an 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 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.

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 High	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Sources of Contamination
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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	1.48	0.83 1.48	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	9.21	NA 9.21	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroacetic Acid (HAA)	Sum of HAA must be less than 60	NA	5	NA 5	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroacetic Acid (HAA)	Sum of HAA must be less than 60	NA	2	NA 2	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromoacetic Acid (HAA)	Sum of HAA must be less than 60	NA	2	NA 2	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	NA	38.1	NA 38.1	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chloroform (THM)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	16.2	NA 16.2	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform (THM)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	2	NA 2	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloromethane (THM)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	11.5	NA 11.5	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromomethane (THM)	Sum of THM must be less than 80	NA	8.4	NA 8.4	2022	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Contaminants	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range		Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Sources of Contamination
				Low	High			

Secondary Contaminants

Iron (ppm)	MCL = N/A SMCL = 0.3	NA	0.01	0	0.05	2023	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	MCL = N/A SMCL = 0.05	NA	0.001	0	0.006	2023	NA	Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Combined Uranium (µg/l)	30	0	2.75	2.50	2.99	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/l)	5	0	0.10	0	0.20	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/l)	5	0	0.20	0	0.40	2023	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual Table

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

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual "MinRDL"	Lowest Level Detected	Range or Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	0.4	0.40	0.40 – 2.55	ppm	2023	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper Table

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

Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Water 90 th Percentile	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Exceeds AL	Possible Sources of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

Lead (ppb)	15	0	2.5	0 out of 5	2022	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.041	0 out of 5	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 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>.

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. 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>

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

Microbial Contaminants

Total Coliform Presence (2023)

Inorganic Contaminants

Antimony (2021)	Fluoride (2021)
Arsenic (2022)	Mercury (2021)
Asbestos (2021)	Nickel (2021)
Barium (2022)	Nitrate (2023)
Beryllium (2021)	Nitrite (2023)
Cadmium (2021)	Selenium (2021)
Chromium (2021)	Thallium (2021)
Cyanide (2021)	

Organic Contaminants

1,1,1-trichloroethane (2023)	Ethylbenzene (2023)
1,1,2-trichloroethane (2023)	Ethylene dibromide (EDB) (2022)
1,1-dichloroethylene (2023)	Glyphosate (2022)
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (2023)	Heptachlor (2022)
1,2-dibromo-3-chloroprop (2022)	Heptachlor epoxide (2022)
1,2-dichloroethane (2023)	Hexachlorobenzene (2022)
1,2-dichloropropane (2023)	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (2022)
2,3,7,8-tcdd (Dioxin) (2022)	Lindane (2022)
2,4,5-tp silvex (2022)	Methoxychlor (2022)
2,4-d (2022)	O-dichlorobenzene (2023)
Alachlor (2022)	Oxymal (Vydate) (2022)
Atrazine (2022)	PCBS (2022)
Benzene (2023)	P-dichlorobenzene (2023)
Benzo(a)pyrene (2022)	Pentachlorophenol (2022)
Carbofuran (2022)	Picloram (2022)
Carbon tetrachloride (2023)	Simazine (2022)
Chlordane (2022)	Styrene (2023)
Chlorobenzene (2023)	Styrene (2023)
Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (2023)	Tetrachloroethylene (2023)
Dalapon (2022)	Toluene (2023)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (2022)	Toxaphene (2022)
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (2022)	Trans-1,2-dichloroethene (2023)
Dichloromethane (2023)	Trichloroethylene (2023)
Dinoseb (2022)	Vinyl chloride (2023)
Diquat (2022)	Xylenes (2023)
Endothall (2022)	
Endrin (2022)	

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.

Due to Coronavirus concerns, Bedminster Municipal Authority will not be taking walk-in visitors until further notice.

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