

JUNE 2018

# HILLTOWN TOWNSHIP WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY 2017 WATER QUALITY REPORT

HTWSA WATER SYSTEM ♦ PWSID #1090117 & PWSID #1090162

*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)*

## HTWSA's Commitment to you: Safe & Reliable Drinking Water

### Providing Service to More Residents



Residents in the Village of Blooming Glen and the northeastern portion of the Township now have fire protection service and the opportunity to connect to the HTWSA water system. Our water supply main has been extended, starting near the Blooming Glen Mennonite Church, on Blooming Glen Road, and continuing along Route 113, Forest Road and Minsi Trail to the Regency at Hilltown, an adult community situated between Minsi Trail and Route 313. This project was completed at no cost to our customers and allows HTWSA to offer services to additional residents.

Connection to the system is not mandatory for existing residents. Residents who live in this area, and would like to connect to public water, may contact the Authority office for details. Residents who live along the new water main may wish to notify their home insurance provider that fire protection is now available near their home.

### How Good is Hilltown's Water?

The Hilltown Township Water and Sewer Authority (HTWSA) has been committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water since 1986. We

test our water using the most current equipment and methods to ensure safe drinking water. This annual report will provide you with information regarding the source of your water; test results; and other things you should know about the water you use.



We are proud to report that the water we provide to you exceeds the water quality standards of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

You may also visit EPA's drinking water website for more information about drinking water standards and quality. [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

## Drinking Water Meets and Exceeds EPA and PADEP



We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017. The state allows us to monitor for some 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. The date has been noted on the sampling table results.💧

## Important Health Information

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate ways to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 💧

### DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS—HTWSA CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION

#### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant          | Action Level (AL) | MCLG     | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value | Units       | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Violation of TT Y/N | Sources of Contamination  |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Copper (2016)        | 1.3               | 1.3      | 0.2                               | ppm         | 0 of 20                            | N                   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives                    |
| Lead (2016)          | 15                | 0        | 2.8                               | ppb         | 0 of 20                            | N                   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Contaminant          | MCL               | MCLG     | Level Detected                    | Range       | Units                              | Violation Y/N       | Sources of Contamination  |
| Barium (2015)        | 2                 | 2        | 0.073                             | 0.071-0.073 | ppm                                | N                   | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Chromium (2015)      | 100               | 100      | 2.8                               | 2.8         | ppb                                | N                   | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits  |
| Fluoride (2015)      | 2                 | 2        | 0.23                              | 0.22-0.23   | ppm                                | N                   | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nickel (2015)        | 0.1               | 0.1      | 0.0061                            | 0-0.0061    | ppm                                | N                   | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries.   |
| Nitrate              | 10                | 10       | 0.88                              | 0.85-0.88   | Ppm                                | N                   | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                              |
| Chlorine (In System) | MRDL =4           | MRD-LG=4 | 1.17                              | 0.62-1.17   | ppm                                | N                   | Water additive used to control microbes.  |

HTWSA serves customers on two distribution systems. The majority of our customers are served by the Central Distribution System (PSWID 1090117). This system is supplied water from HTWSA wells and an interconnection with North Penn Water Authority (NPWA).

## DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS—HTWSA CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION

### DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

| Contaminant                   | MCL | MCLG | Level Detected | Range  | Units | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination                 |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)       | 60  | n/a  | 5.23*          | 0-8.2  | ppb   | N             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | 80  | n/a  | 22.85*         | 0-49.2 | ppb   | N             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

### ENTRY POINT DISINFECTION RESIDUAL—WELLS 1, 2, AND 5

| Contaminant | Minimum Residual | Lowest Level | Range     | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination                 |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|-------------|---------------|--|
| Chlorine    | 0.40             | 0.41         | 0.41-2.71 | ppm   | Daily 2017  | N             | Water additive used to control microbes. |

\*This value represents the highest running annual average result.

Regulated contaminants not listed in the table were not detected in our samples.

**Other Violations:** During 2017 testing for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) were reported late, but reached compliance. Please be advised that the resulting violation generated was due to timing and has nothing to do with the quality of the results found. 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 your drinking water meets health standards.

### Key To Tables (HTWSA & NPWA)

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)-** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's 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.

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

**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 contamination.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L), One part per billion corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000,000.

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter

(mg/L), One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000.

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**NTU -** Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person

**Treatment Technique (TT) -** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N/A—Not Applicable

## WHAT ELSE SHOULD I KNOW?

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**Microbial contaminants**, these include viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

**Inorganic contaminants**, these include salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

**Pesticides and herbicides**, these may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water run off, and residential uses.

**Organic chemical contaminants**, these include synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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**Information about 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. HTWSA 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>.

**Information about Copper:** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

**Radioactive contaminants**, these can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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 contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. ♦

### SAMPLING AND TESTING

Hilltown Township Water and Sewer Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to the Federal and State laws. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public systems. HTWSA has met or exceeded all standards set forth for quality and safety.

During 2016, samples were tested at Analytical Laboratories, Inc. Chalfont, PA (215) 723-6466. More information about contaminant and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency.

**Safe Drinking Water Hotline**  
**1-800-426-4791**

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

**Other Contaminants Tested But Not Detected:** Fecal Coliform Bacteria; Uranium; Inorganic Compounds such as Arsenic, and Nitrite; Regulated Volatile Contaminants, such as Benzene, Chlorobenzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene and Xylenes; Synthetic Organic Chemicals, such as Chlordane, Diquat, and Endrin.



### Where Does Your Water Come From?

In 2017, three municipal groundwater wells and an interconnection with North Penn Water System fulfill the needs of HTWSA's customers. HTWSA's wells are located in the East Branch Perkiomen watershed. Well No.1 is located off Thistle Lane, Well No. 2 is located on South Perkasio Road, and Well No. 5 is located on Route 152. Arsenic treatment and disinfection are conducted at each well facility prior to distribution. A copy of the Source Water Assessment is available for viewing at the HTWSA Office.

HTWSA has two interconnects with North Penn Water Authority (NPWA). The southern connection is the sole source for the Ridge and Reserve at Hilltown. The northern interconnect is the supplementary water source for the central distribution system.

HTWSA customers living in the **Hilltown Ridge and Reserves at Hilltown** subdivisions are served by the Southern Distribution System (PWSID #1090162). This system is supplied solely through an interconnect with NPWA. HTWSA monitors contaminants which are associated with distribution of drinking water for this System. Contaminants which are associated with source water are monitored by NPWA.

#### DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS—HTWSA SOUTHERN DISTRIBUTION

##### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminant          | Action Level (AL) | MCLG     | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value | Units       | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Violation of TT Y/N | Sources of Contamination   |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Copper               | 1.3               | 1.3      | 0.089                             | ppm         | 0 of 7                             | N                   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead                 | 15                | 0        | 0                                 | ppb         | 0 of 7                             | N                   | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits                                   |
| Contaminant          | MCL               | MCLG     | Highest Level Detected            | Range       | Units                              | Violation Y/N       | Sources of Contamination   |
| Chlorine (In System) | MRDL =4           | MRD-LG=4 | 1.04                              | 0.46 - 1.04 | ppm                                | N                   | Water additive used to control microbes.   |

##### DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

| Contaminant                   | MCL | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range | Units | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination                 |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA)        | 60  | n/a  | 13.4                   | 13.4  | ppb   | N             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | 80  | n/a  | 49.6                   | 49.6  | ppb   | N             | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

**Other Violations:** No violations occurred during 2017.

#### Source Water Information—NPWA

In 2017, approximately 88% of the water that NPWA delivered to its customers was treated surface water from the Forest Park Water (FPW) Treatment Plant located in Chalfont. The remaining 12% of water came from 13 groundwater supply wells that NPWA operates. These wells are located throughout the service territory, in Bucks and Montgomery Counties. The water from these wells is chlorinated before it is delivered to NPWA customers' homes.

The source of water that is treated at FPW is the North Branch Neshaminy Creek. The North Branch Neshaminy Creek originates as a small stream near Route 413 in Central Bucks County. The creek flows into Lake Galena, which is the reservoir for Forest Park Water. Water released from the Lake Galena flows down the Neshaminy Creek to where it is drawn into the FPW, in Chalfont, PA. At times throughout the year, water is pumped from the Delaware River at Point Pleasant and diverted into the North Branch Neshaminy Creek near Gardenville, PA. This diversion controls the level of Lake Galena for recreational purposes, ensures a sufficient drinking water supply, and maintains base flow in the stream. ♦

**SUMMARY OF NPWA WATER QUALITY DATA (PWSID #1460034)**

| Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measurement)   | Violation<br>Y/N | Highest<br>Level<br>Detected | Range<br>Detected | MCLG             | MCL            | Sources of Contamination  |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>REGULATED AT THE WELLS OR FPW</b>   |                  |                              |                   |                  |                |   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>  |                  |                              |                   |                  |                |   |
| Antimony (ppb)   | N                | 0.7                          | 0-0.7             | 6                | 6              | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder         |
| Arsenic (ppb) <sup>1</sup>   | N                | 6                            | 0-6.0             | 0                | 10             | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste   |
| Barium (ppm)   | N                | 0.448                        | 0.0181-0.448      | 2                | 2              | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits  |
| Chromium (ppb)   | N                | 3.0                          | 0-3.0             | 100              | 100            | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits                            |
| Fluoride (ppm)   | N                | 0.124                        | 0-0.124           | 2                | 2              | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories               |
| Nitrate (ppm) <sup>2</sup>   | N                | 4.67                         | 0.318-4.67        | 10               | 10             | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nickel (ppb) <sup>3</sup>  | N                | 0.7                          | 0-0.7             | N/A              | N/A            | Erosion of natural deposits; By-product of various industrial processes                     |
| <b>VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS</b>  |                  |                              |                   |                  |                |   |
| Tetrachloroethylene  | N                | 1.02                         | 0-1.02            | 0                | 5              | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners   |
| <b>RADIONUCLIDES (2014 &amp; 2017)</b>   |                  |                              |                   |                  |                |   |
| Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)   | N                | 5.68                         | 0-5.68            | 0                | 15             | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Combined Radium (pCi/L)  | N                | 1.18                         | 0-1.18            | 0                | 5              | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Uranium (µg/L)   | N                | 5.50                         | 0-5.50            | 0                | 30             | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| <b>DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (DBPs)</b>   |                  |                              |                   |                  |                |   |
| Bromate (ppb)  | N                | 3.7                          | 2.3-3.7           | 0                | 10             | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| <b>PERFORMANCE MONITORING</b>  |                  |                              |                   |                  |                |   |
| Turbidity (NTU) <sup>4</sup>   | N                | 0.04                         | 0.01-0.04         | N/A              | TT             | Soil runoff   |
| Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measurement)   | Violation<br>Y/N | Lowest<br>Level<br>Detected  | Range<br>Detected | Min.<br>Residual | Sample<br>Date | Sources of Contamination  |
| <b>ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS</b>  |                  |                              |                   |                  |                |   |
| Chlorine (leaving FPW) (ppm)   | N                | 1.00                         | 1.00-1.72         | 0.2              | 2017           | Water additives used to control microbes  |
| Chlorine (leaving the wells) (ppm)   | N                | 0*                           | 0-2.00            | 0.4              | 2017           | Water additives used to control microbes  |
| *Chlorine levels did not drop below the minimum residual level required for more than 4 hours. |                  |                              |                   |                  |                |   |
| Contaminant<br>(Unit of Measurement)   | Violation<br>Y/N | Highest<br>Level<br>Detected | Range<br>Detected | MCLG             | MCL            | Sources of Contamination  |
| <b>CONTAMINANTS TESTED THROUGHOUT THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM</b>                                  |                  |                              |                   |                  |                |   |
| Chlorine (ppm)   | N                | 1.01                         | 0.75-1.01         | MRDLG = 4        | MRDL = 4       | Water additives used to control microbes  |
| Haloacetic Acids (ppb)   | N                | 12.1*                        | 3.48-28.4         | N/A              | 60             | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)  | N                | 28.9*                        | 6.2-66.9          | N/A              | 80             | By-product of drinking water disinfection   |

\*Since compliance is based on a running annual average, this value represents the highest running annual average result.

| SUMMARY OF NPWA WATER QUALITY DATA            |                  |                                  |                         |      |                              |  |
|---|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------|------------------------------|--|
| Contaminant<br>(Unit of measurement)          | Violation<br>Y/N | 90th Per-<br>centile Re-<br>sult | Action<br>Level<br>(AL) | MCLG | # Sites above<br>AL of total | Sources of Contamination   |
| <b>REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP (2013)</b> |                  |                                  |                         |      |                              |  |
| Copper (ppm)                                  | N                | 0.698                            | 1.3                     | 1.3  | 0 out of 34                  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb)                                    | N                | 2.0                              | 15                      | 0    | 2 out of 34                  | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits                                   |

**Regulated Contaminants which were tested for, but not detected include:** Microbial Contaminants (E. Coli, Total Coliform Bacteria); Inorganic Contaminants (Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nitrite, Selenium, Thallium); various Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs).

- 1 While your drinking water meets EPA's standards 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.
- 2 Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 advice from your health care provider.
- 3 While many water suppliers continue to monitor nickel levels in water, there is currently no EPA (MCL) for nickel in drinking water. EPA is reconsidering the limit on nickel.
- 4 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the NPWA filtration system. As a mem-

## THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT NPWA'S WATER QUALITY TESTING

### Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Giardia and Cryptosporidium are microbial pathogens found in surface water throughout the U.S. Monitoring of the source water (before treatment) at FPW indicated the presence of Cryptosporidium in 3 out of 9 samples collected. Giardia was detected in 5 out of 9 samples collected. FPW treatment processes are designed to remove or inactivate Giardia and Cryptosporidium 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, immune-compromised people, infants and small children, and the elderly are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. NPWA encourages immuno-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Giardia and Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

### Unregulated Contaminate Monitoring

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not yet 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. In 2016, unregulated contaminant assessment monitoring was conducted at FPW, NPWA Wells and distribution system. The results of this testing may be viewed in the NPWA Annual Water Quality Report, available online.

### Source Water Assessment Information

A Source Water Assessment of NPWA groundwater sources was completed by the PA DEP. Most of the land that surrounds NPWA

wells is highly developed commercial and residential areas, with a small amount of forested or agricultural/undeveloped land. The Assessment found that NPWA groundwater sources are potentially most susceptible to transportation corridors, residential and agricultural activities, railroad transportation, auto repair shops, machine/metal working businesses, National Priorities List (NPL) sites, industrial wastewater disposal, golf courses, a recycling center and a print shop. Summary reports of the Assessments are available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: <http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045>. Copies of the complete reports are available for review at the PA DEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (484) 250-5910. A Source Water Assessment of the North Branch Neshaminy Creek Intake, which supplies water to the Forest Park Water Filtration Plant, was completed and prepared by Spotts, Steven & McCoy, Inc. for the PA DEP. The Assessment found that the North Branch Neshaminy Creek 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 releases of a variety of materials along transportation corridors and high nutrients from Lake Galena. The FPW Treatment Plant has the capability to treat a wide array of contaminants and minimize any negative impacts from such sources. Regular and frequent monitoring of the water supply allows us to identify any concerns and remediate any problems in a timely manner. Contingency plans and emergency response plans are in place to deal with any release of contaminants or accidental occurrences that could compromise the integrity of your drinking water quality.

## HILLTOWN TOWNSHIP WATER AND SEWER

Hilltown Township Water and  
Sewer Authority  
P.O. Box 365  
Sellersville, PA 18960

Regular Hilltown Water and Sewer Authority Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of every month at 7:30 p.m. at the Authority Office.

316 Highland Park Road  
Hilltown Township

Customer Service: (215) 453-6065

Emergency After-Hours (215) 453-6065

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

Contact Authority Manager James C. Groff if you have any questions concerning this report. Hilltown Water and Sewer Authority is a member of the Pennsylvania Rural Water Association and the American Water Works Association.



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WE'RE ON THE WEB!!

[WWW.HTWSA.ORG](http://WWW.HTWSA.ORG)

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[NorthPennWater.org](http://NorthPennWater.org)