2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Ridglea Water System

PWSID #1150215

South Coventry Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania

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

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report for the Ridglea Water System. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from two groundwater wells, Well #1 and Well #2, located approximately 375 feet south of the intersection of Route 23 and Stauffer Road.

> ***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 means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).***

The Ridglea Water System is routinely monitored for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2024**.** However, 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 results table. Samples collection and testing was conducted by MJ Reider Associates, Inc. (610) 374-5129 during 2024.

We are pleased to report that the drinking water supplied to the residents of Ridglea is safe and met all of the federal and state water quality requirements throughout 2024.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Amanda Shaner (610-469-0444).** We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

> ***Action Level (AL) -*** *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*
>
> ***NA*** *–Not applicable*

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.*

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) - *The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.*

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL) *– The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.*

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.*

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

Level 2 Assessment – *A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.*

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

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – *one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l) *– one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.*

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) *– a measure of radioactivity.*

WATER QUALITY DATA

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic**	10	0	4	N/A	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
*Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	4.8	0-4.8	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

*Chlorine (Distribution) levels were above the allowed limit for the months of October and November in 2024. This was corrected and the levels returned to compliance for December 2024.

****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.

WE NEED YOUR HELP

Customer participation is needed to meet our Lead and Copper testing requirements. The DEP requires ten (10) samples to be collected annually from different locations in our distribution system. Please help us satisfy these testing requirements by providing a water sample to our Representative upon request. These samples will be tested for lead and copper at no cost to you. A copy of the laboratory test results will be sent to you after testing. If you would like to assist us, please contact

Amanda Shaner at (610-469-0444).

LEAD AND COPPER†

Chemical Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Range of Detections	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2022)	15	0	4	0-24	ppb	1 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (2022)	1.3	1.3	0.190	0.026-0.345	ppm	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

†***Information about Lead***

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. South Coventry Township is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact South Coventry Township at 610-469-0444. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

A Service Line Inventory has been completed for your water system in accordance with EPA regulations. The inventory identifies the material composition of service lines in our distribution system. Our records indicate that there are no lead service lines in your system. You can view the Service Line Inventory online at: https://southcoventry.org/departments/water-and-sewer/

A printed copy is also available at South Coventry Township Administration Building 1371 New Philadelphia Road Pottstown, PA 19465 or by calling our office at (610) 469-0444.

†*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

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Gross Alpha (2022)	15	0	5.44	2.08-5.44	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Combined Uranium (2020)	30	0	2.10	NA	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Testing was conducted for a broad range of contaminants in 2024 which were not detected in our samples, including: haloacetic acids (five), trihalomethanes, barium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide (free), fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, antimony, beryllium, thallium, nitrite, nitrate, total coliform presence, perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and regulated VOCs (benzene, carbon tetrachloride, chlorobenzene, toluene, vinyl chloride, etc.). We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

Secondary Contaminant Testing

EPA has established National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (NSDWRs) that set non-mandatory water quality standards for 15 contaminants. EPA does not enforce these "secondary maximum contaminant levels" (SMCLs). They 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. The table below summarizes selected testing for Secondary Contaminants which has been performed on your water.

Contaminant	Detected Level	SMCL	Noticeable Effects above SMCL
Iron	0.69 ppm	0.3 ppm	rusty color; sediment; metallic taste; reddish or orange staining
Manganese	0.454 ppm	0.05 ppm	black to brown color; black staining; bitter metallic taste

Information about PFOA and PFOS

PFAS are a large class of man-made synthetic chemicals that were created in the 1930s and 1940s for use in many industrial and manufacturing applications. PFAS have been widely used for their unique properties that make products repel water, grease and stains, reduce friction and resist heat. Because of their unique chemical structure, PFAS readily dissolve in water and are mobile, are highly persistent in the environment and bioaccumulate in living organisms over time. PFAS are referred to as "forever chemicals," because they do not readily break down when exposed to air, water, or sunlight. The primary means of distribution of PFAS throughout the environment has been through the air, water, biosolids, food, landfill leachate and fire-fighting activities. Exposure to these chemicals is known to cause a number of adverse health effects in laboratory animals and in humans. Exposure can occur when fish caught in water contaminated with PFAS are eaten, foods packaged in PFAS coated materials are consumed, soil and dust polluted with PFAS are unintentionally ingested, or products made with PFAS chemicals are handled. Drinking water containing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) in excess of MCL of 14 ng/L may cause adverse health effects including developmental

effects (neurobehavioral and skeletal effects). Drinking water containing perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) in excess of MCL of 18 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including decreased immune response. *Sampling results for PFOA and PFOS were not detected.*

Information about Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water 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 care for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider. *Sampling results for nitrate were not detected.*

Other Violations

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. During Quarter 3 of 2024, a violation occurred because we did not complete all monitoring or testing for perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and for failure to monitor or test for perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. Failure to monitor, test, and report PFOS and PFOA samples resulted in a violation notification which occurred in July 2024. This error has since been fixed and regular, routine sampling will occur. Please be advised drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL of 14 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including developmental effects (neurobehavioral and skeletal effects). Please be advised drinking water containing PFOS in excess of 18 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including decreased immune response. All results of samples taken were below the minimum allowable level; you do not need to take any action at this time.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (renters, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Educational Information

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 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 stormwater run-off, 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 run-off and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which 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 the limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, included bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).