UPPER SOUTHAMPTON MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

Serving Upper Southampton

P.O. Box 481
Southampton, PA 18966
Phone (215) 364-1390
Fax (215) 364-9410

Annual Water Quality Report

Water Testing Performed in 2025

PWSID #1090063

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.)

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table on page 4 shows the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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 is noted in the sampling results table.

Our water source is 80% Delaware River water, purchased from the Bucks County Water and Sewer Authority, and 20% from wells that draw from the Stockton Aquifer and are located off Street Road and Willopenn Drive. Since July 2015, North Wales/North Penn has treated our Delaware River water source at the Forest Park Water Treatment Plant. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Barbara O'Neill at 215-364-1390. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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).

Service Line Inventory Results

As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised 2021 lead and copper rule, all water utilities are required to determine where lead pipes exist in their systems, including the pipes on the customer-side that connect to the public system.

Upper Southampton Municipal Authority prepared a service line inventory of our system that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. The public can review this inventory by contacting our office at (215) 364-1390

Routine System Flushing Scheduled

In April and October of every year, crews will be opening up fire hydrants and blow-offs, letting water flow out into the streets. This is part of a routine process called "flushing," which scours and cleans the system and verifies the proper operation of hydrants and valves.

What's In My Water?

In the summary table, you may find many terms and abbreviations with which you may not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms and abbreviations, we have provided you with 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.

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.

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.

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Detected Contaminants Health Effects and Corrective Actions

No contaminants were above the MCL or action level during the monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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 constituents have been detected; however, the PA DEP has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels. The PA DEP allows the Authority to test for some contaminants less often than annually because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, is not from 2025.

Other Violations

The water system received eight (8) “failure to monitor” violations for chlorine residuals at entry points 101 and 103. These occurred from January to July at entry point 101 and from June and July at entry point 103. These violations have been marked as “compliance achieved” through the DEP monitoring website. There was also a “failure to maintain treatment” violation at entry point 101, as well as a tier 1 public notice violation. These two violations were a reporting error, not an actual breakdown of treatment. Even though the above violations were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened. All water quality samples collected in 2025 were below the regulated contaminant levels and have met or exceeded all Federal and State requirements.

.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-comprised persons such as person 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 health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

MCL’s are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of the Upper Southampton Municipal Authority

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our General Manager, Barbara O' Neill, in the municipal office at 215-364-1390. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled monthly meetings. They are held on the fourth Monday of every month at 6:30 pm in the Authority Building, 945 Street Road, Southampton, PA.

CONTAMINANT (unit of measurement)	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chemical Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.10	0.94-1.10	2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
Cyanide	200	200	12	12	2024	N	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Iron	N/A	N/A	0.025	0-0.03	2024	N	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	n/a	25	6..2-25	2025	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	n/a	65	6.6-65	2025	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Manganese	N/A	N/A	0.035	0.018-0.05	2024	N	
PFOS	18	14	8.15	3.9-15	2025	N	Discharge from Manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFOA	14	8	9.95	6.6-13	2025	N	Discharge from Manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) EP 101	15	0	2.23	N/A	01/12/2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	1.44	N/A	01/12/2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual (MRDL)	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Date of Lowest Value	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine EP 101 (ppm)	0.4	0	0-4.02	10/20/2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine EP 103 (ppm)	0.4	1.77	1.77-3.88	06/01/2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Distribution Disinfectant Residuals

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual (MRDL)	Highest Avg. Result	Month of Highest Avg Result	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4.0	2.35	January	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	# of Sites above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.19	0 out of 32	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0 out of 32	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

The PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) completed a source water assessment of our sources in 2005. The assessment found that our sources have little risk of significant contamination overall. The summary report can be found online at PA DEP Water Source Summary Report.

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 that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals that 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; and
- 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 limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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).*

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC Positive Samples					
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and correct any problems found during the assessments.	N	Naturally present in the environment

Information about Lead

Testing in 2025 indicated no presence of lead. If present, however, 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. USMA 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 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 USMA at 215-364-1390. 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.