Buckingham Township Mill Creek Water System
2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report - PWSID #1090164

Spanish (Español)

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.)

Is my water safe?

Last year, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Buckingham Township vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and we are proud to report that our system did not violate any maximum contaminant levels in 2024.

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/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).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from two groundwater wells FG-1 (source 001) and FG-2 (source 002) located in Phase 2 of the Mill Creek Ridge.

Water System Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Stephen Clark (215-794-8834). 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. Upcoming meeting dates are listed on the Township website at www.buckinghampa.org.

Source Water Assessment and its availability

Source water assessment was completed by the Penn State Environmental Resource Research Institute and received from PA DEP in June of 2007. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Southeast Regional office, Records Management Unit at (484) 250-5910.

Water Conservation with an Instant Benefit

As concerns with water supplies across the country rise, we as good residents need to start looking at things around the home that can improve our use of this precious resource. Since all of the water in Buckingham Township is provided by groundwater wells located around the Township, it should be looked upon as a local resource that needs to be protected. Through water-saving technologies and simple steps that can be taken around the house, we can help ensure reliable water supplies today and for future generations.

Anyone who showers first thing in the morning may be familiar with the waiting period for hot water to reach the fixture. Depending on where the hot water heater is located and where the shower is, it can take up to 90 seconds for the hot water to arrive.

Hot water recirculation pumps are a convenient option that allows you to benefit from an immediate supply of hot water to all of the faucets in your home. This immediate availability can help you conserve water. Instead of having to wait for the water to heat up every time you take a shower, wash your hands, or do the dishes, these unique systems will pump hot water through the hot water piping system and back to your heater.

In most cases, the hot water recirculation pump has a motion sensor located near each water fixture in your home. This sensor activates the circulation pump each time you turn the water on. The system includes temperature sensors and a check valve that prevents water from going back into the return plumbing line. The recirculation pump actually moves water in the line back to the water heater, thus reducing the amount of time needed for hot water to reach your faucet. It is estimated a hot water recirculation pump can save 11,000 gallons per year in a four-person household.

An on-demand hot water recirculation pump offers consumers an opportunity to maximize water conservation and energy efficiency. Unlike recirculation systems which run constantly or operate on a timer, the on-demand systems are button-activated and function only when needed. This option gives the consumer maximum control over their investment.

A recirculation pump may be a successful approach to water conservation in your home, office or business. If you are interested in obtaining more information about this technology, please contact a local, licensed plumber.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The Mill Creek 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 Analytical Laboratories, Inc. (215) 723-6466 during 2024.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (as CL2)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.85	0.24-1.85	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Nitrate	10	10	0.66	0-0.66	ppm	2024	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2023)	60	N/A	8.1	N/A	ppb	2023	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Dichloroacetic Acid (HAA) (2023)	N/A	N/A	4.6	N/A	ppb	2023	N	*Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
Trichloroacetic Acid (HAA) (2023)	N/A	N/A	1.1	N/A	ppb	2023	N	*Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
Dibromoacetic Acid (HAA) (2023)	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A	ppb	2023	N	*Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (2023)	80	N/A	17.8	13.0-17.8	ppb	2023	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Chloroform (THM) (2023)	N/A	N/A	4.6	3.3-4.6	ppb	2023	N	*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
Bromoform (THM) (2023)	N/A	N/A	1.9	1.2-1.9	ppb	2023	N	*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
Bromodichloro-methane (THM) (2023)	N/A	N/A	5.9	4.6-5.9	ppb	2023	N	*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*
Chlorodibromo-methane (THM) (2023)	N/A	N/A	5.4	3.8-5.4	ppb	2023	N	*Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	5.0	3.3-5.0	ppb	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.15	N/A	ppm	2024	N	Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTION RESIDUAL

Contaminant	MinRDL	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.40	1.0	1.0-2.6	ppm	2024	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Range of Detection	Units	Sample Date	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper (2022)	1.3	1.3	0.032	0.0085-0.034	ppm	2022	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead (2022)	15	0	0	0	ppb	2022	0 out of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Combined Uranium	30	0	12.08	N/A	2024	µg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	15	0	3.493	10.1-11.6	2024	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Testing was conducted for a broad range of contaminants in 2024 which were <u>not detected</u> in our samples, including nitrite, total coliform presence, vinyl chloride, cadmium, chromium, cyanide (free), fluoride, mercury, nickel, selenium, antimony, beryllium, and thallium.

Unit Descriptions	
Terms	**Definitions**
ug/L	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter – a measure of radioactivity.
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected
NR	Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.
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.
TT	Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection 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.
MinRDL	Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level – 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.
MNR	Monitored not regulated
MPL	State assigned maximum permissible level

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
Sulfate (2020)	32.7 ppm	250 ppm	salty taste
Zinc (2020)	0.031	5 ppm	metallic taste

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 side effects against the costs of removing arsenic from the 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. People who drink water containing arsenic in excess of MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Information about Barium While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for barium, it does contain low levels of barium. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of barium's possible health effects against the costs of removing barium from drinking water. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of barium which is a chemical known at high concentrations when consumed over many years to have adverse health effects such as increase in blood pressure in humans.

Information about Nitrate
Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Infants below age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome caused by high nitrate levels in drinking water. Nitrate levels may rise quickly in short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Information about Lead
Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Exposure to lead in drinking water can decrease IQ and attention span in infants and children. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. 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. Buckingham 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 Buckingham Township at 215-794-8834 or contact@buckinghampa.org .. 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.

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.

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 our system. You can view the Service Line Inventory online at: www.Buckinghampa.org/2024-CCR-Mill-Creek-Water
A printed copy is also available at **Buckingham Township Administration Building**, 4613 Hughesian Drive Buckingham, PA 18912 by calling our office at (215) 794-8834.

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.

Information about Uranium
Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

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.

Other Violations
We are required to monitor drinking water for disinfection byproducts on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring

are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2024, there were no violations.

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

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 prescribe 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).

2024 Service Line Inventory – Public Access Report
Mill Creek Water System

PWSID #1090164

Buckingham Township, Bucks 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.)

This document presents the Service Line Inventory (SLI) for the Mill Creek Water System, as required under the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP).

The LCRR requires all water systems to develop and maintain a comprehensive inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. This document supports public awareness and transparency.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Stephen Clark (215-794-8834).** 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:

Lead: Known/suspected lead lines.

Galvanized Requiring Replacement: Previously downstream of lead.

Non-lead: Confirmed copper, plastic.

Unknown: Material not identified.

SERVICE LINES			
SLI CLASSIFICATION	**DEFINITION**	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
LEAD	ANY PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE IS KNOWN TO BE MADE OF LEAD.	0	
GALVANIZED REQUIRING REPLACEMENT (GRR)	A PORTION OF THE SERVICE LINE IS GALVANIZED AND IS DOWNSTREAM FROM: -A PORTION THAT WS PREVIOUSLY LEAD OR IS OF UNKNOWN LEAD STATUS -CONNECTORS THAT ARE LEAD OR UNKNOWN	0	
NON-LEAD	AN EVIDENCE-BASED RECORD, METHOD, OR TECHNIQUE HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT ALL PORTIONS OF THE SERVICE LINE ARE NOT LEAD OR GRR	74	100%
UNKNOWN	THE SERVICE LINE MATERIAL IS NOT KNOWN. THER IS NOT ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT MATERIAL CLASSIFICATION	0	
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE SERVICE LINES ENTERED IN THE DETAILED INVENTORY		74	100%

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

Stephen Clark at (215-794-8834).

†***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. Buckingham 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 Buckingham Township at 215-794-8834. 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.

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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.

A printed copy is also available at Buckingham Township Administration Building 4613 Hughesian Drive, Buckingham, PA 18912 or by calling our office at (215)-794-8834.

APPENDIX

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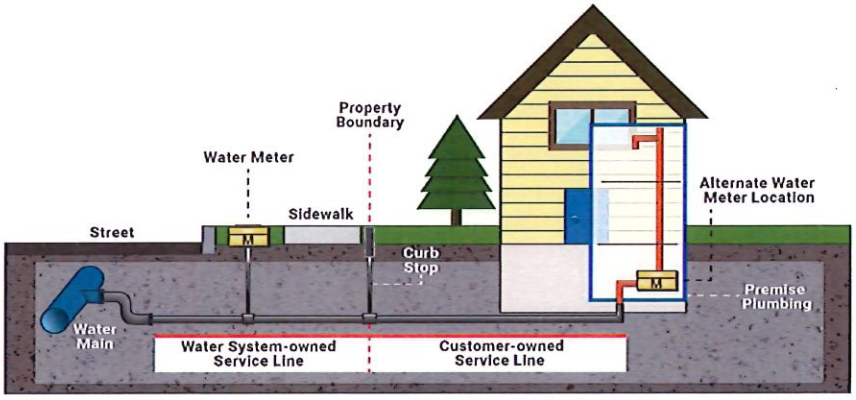
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY FORM

IMPORTANT NOTE: The classification of a service line applies to the entire length of the service line, regardless of ownership

Service Line Designation Where Ownership Is Split Between the Water System and Customer



System-Owned Portion Material Type	Customer-Owned Portion Material Type	Service Line Classification[2,3,4,5]
Lead or lead-lined	Any material	*Lead*
Any material	Lead or lead-lined	*Lead*
Unknown	Any material but lead or lead-lined	*Lead Status Unknown*
Any material but lead or lead-lined	Unknown	*Lead Status Unknown*
Any material but lead, lead-lined, galvanized, or unknown	Any material but lead, lead-lined, galvanized, or unknown	*Non-Lead*[1]

System-Owned Portion		Customer-Owned Portion		
Lead Connector Upstream?	Material Type	Lead Connector Upstream?	Material Type	
No	Any material but lead, lead-lined, or unknown	No	Galvanized	*Non-Lead*
No	Galvanized	No	Any material but lead, lead-lined, or unknown	*Non-Lead*
No	Galvanized	No	Galvanized	*Non-Lead*
No	Not previously lead	No	Galvanized	*Non-Lead*
Yes or Not sure	Galvanized	Any response	Any material but lead, lead-lined or unknown	*Galvanized Requiring Replacement*
Yes or Not sure	Any material but lead, lead-lined or unknown	Any response	Galvanized	*Galvanized Requiring Replacement*
No	Any material but lead, lead-lined or unknown	Yes or Not sure	Galvanized	*Galvanized Requiring Replacement*
Any response	Previously lead or unsure if previously lead	Any response	Galvanized	*Galvanized Requiring Replacement*

[1] Any determination of Non-Lead is subject to review and approval by the Department

[2] It is only necessary to replace the portions of the service line that are Lead or Galvanized Requiring Replacement.

[3] When both portions of the service line are Lead or Galvanized Requiring Replacement, both portions must be replaced at the same time. Partial replacements are not allowed.

[4] If either portion of the service line is classified as Lead Status Unknown, it must be replaced unless further investigation changes the classification to Non-Lead. The change in classification must be submitted to the Department in the Updated Inventory.

[5] The presence of lead connectors, goosenecks or pigtails is only relevant to the determination of Galvanized Requiring Replacement.

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SERVICE LINE INVENTORY FORM

LCRR Tap Sampling Tier Determination

Tier Level	Applies To:	* May Apply To:	**Does NOT apply to:
1	CWS Systems: Single Family Residence connected to a Lead Service Line NTNC Systems: Any building type connected to a Lead Service Line	CWS Systems: Multi Family Residence connected to a Lead Service Line if Multi Family Residences make up MORE than 20% of the distribution system	CWS & NTNC Systems: Service lines classified as Galvanized Requiring Replacement or Lead Status Unknown
2	CWS Systems: Any Building/Other connected to a Lead Service Line	CWS Systems: Multi Family Residence connected to a Lead Service Line if Multi Family Residences make up LESS than 20% of the distribution system	CWS Systems: Service lines classified as Galvanized Requiring Replacement or Lead Status Unknown; NTNC Systems
3	CWS Systems: Single Family Residences connected to a Galvanized Requiring Replacement Service Line NTNC Systems: Any building type connected to a Galvanized Requiring Replacement Service Line		CWS & NTNC Systems: Services lines classified as Lead Status Unknown
4	CWS Systems: Service lines connected to a Single Family Residence that contains copper pipes with lead solder		CWS Systems: Services lines classified as Lead Status Unknown; NTNC Systems
5	CWS Systems: Single Family and Multi Family Residences where the plumbing is representative of other locations served by the system NTNC Systems: Any building type where the plumbing is representative of other locations served by the system	CWS Systems: Service lines connected to a Building/Other location IF there are an insufficient number of Single Family or Multi Family Residential Tier 5 sites available	

* Buildings/residences with a Point of Use (POU) treatment device MAY be used for LCRR Tap Sampling - IF - there is another tap location that is used to dispense potable which does NOT have a POU device installed. It is not acceptable to sample from a location where the POU device has been removed for purposes of collecting a sample.

** Buildings/residences with a Point of Entry (POE) treatment device may NOT be used for LCRR Tap Sampling.

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SERVICE LINE INVENTORY FORM

Using Mechanical Excavation as Evidence of Non-Lead

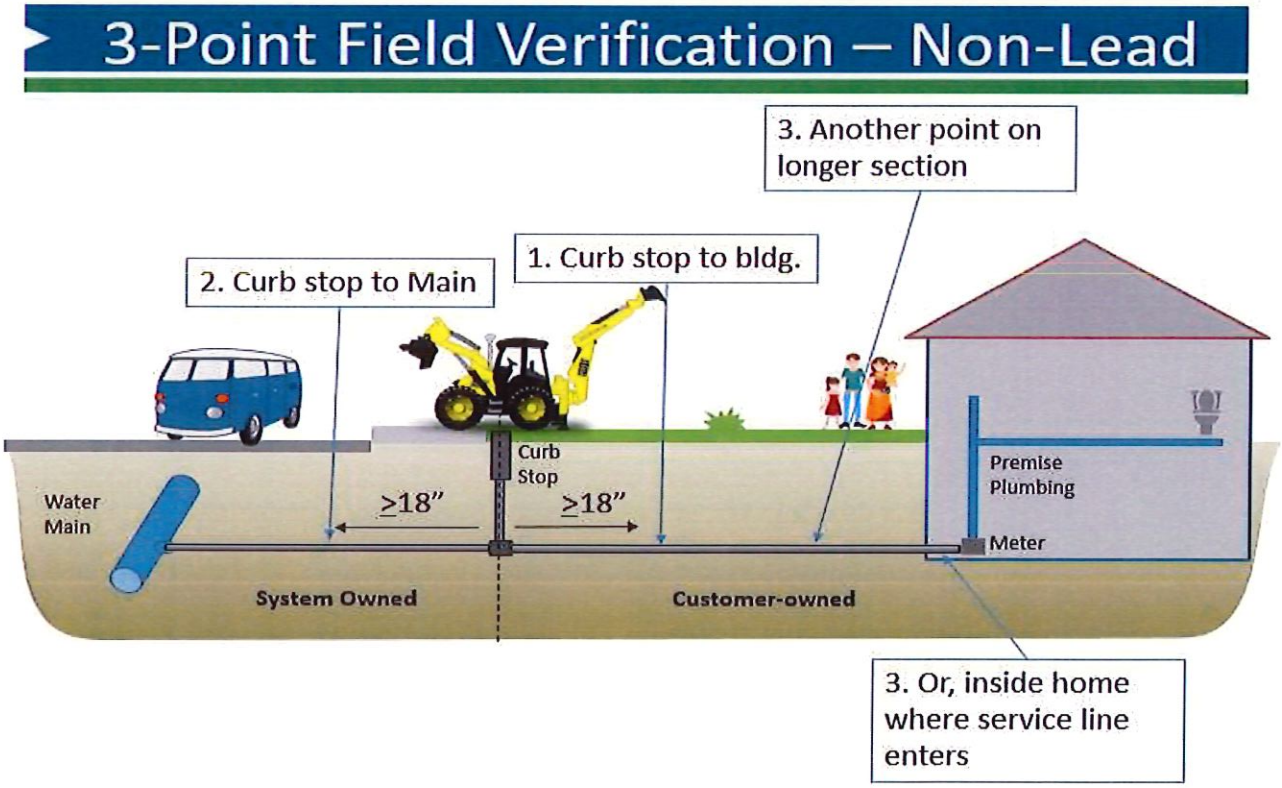
Return to Instructions

→ "Mechanical Excavation" refers to any technique that allows physical access to the exterior of the service line piping, including but not limited to: trenching, potholing, and vacuum extraction.

→ To provide sufficient evidence for a designation of Non-Lead, mechanical excavation must be performed at a minimum of 3 locations across the length of the service line, as follows*:

1. Curb stop to building
   - A minimum of 18 inches from the curb stop
     – OR –
   - If the distance to the building is less than 18 inches, halfway to the building
2. Curb stop to water main
   - A minimum of 18 inches from the curb stop
     – OR –
   - If the distance to the water main is less than 18 inches, halfway to the main
3. Third point (choose one)
   - Inside the home where the service line enters if visible (must be inspected by system personnel - OR - the home owner must submit a clear photograph to the water system)
     – OR –
   - A second excavation point in the longer section of the service line that is at least halfway between the first point and the building or water main

*EXCEPTION: If the system is using Mechanical Excavation as the means of identification on only one side of a Jointly-owned system, then only two-points of verification are needed on that side.



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SERVICE LINE INVENTORY FORM

Inventory Requirements of the LCRR

Question	Answer	Regulatory Citation(s)
1. Who must prepare a service line inventory?	All community water systems (CWSs) and non-transient non-community water systems (NTNCWSs).	40 CFR §141.84(a)
2. What material classification should I use?	Service lines must be classified as one of four types: – Lead, – Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR), – Non-Lead, (specify the actual material such as copper or plastic), or – Lead Status Unknown. → This spreadsheet will determine the service line classification for you if completed correctly. → Where the material is unknown, EPA recommends that systems consider using subclassifications to capture additional information (*e.g.* , unknown - unlikely lead).	40 CFR §141.84(a)(4) and §109.706
3. What if the service lines in my system are split ownership, meaning that my system owns a portion and the customer owns a portion?	The inventory **must** include both the system-owned and customer-owned portions of the service line; however, systems must count each service line from the water main to the interior building plumbing ***only once*** for determining the number of service lines requiring replacement (*i.e.* , lead service lines and GRR), assigning a tap sample tiering classification, and facilitating reporting of inventory information to states and EPA. See the "Class & Tier Info" tab for information on how the spreadsheet classifies service lines that have split ownership.	40 CFR §§141.84(a)(2) & (a)(7)(i)
4. What information should I use to identify service line material and prepare my inventory?	You **must** use previous materials evaluation, construction and plumbing codes/records, water system records, distribution system inspections and records, information obtained through normal operations, and state-specified information to prepare your inventory. EPA recommends systems consider additional service line investigation methods such as visual inspection, water quality sampling, and excavation.	40 CFR §§141.84(a)(3) & (a)(5)
5. When is the initial inventory due?	October 16, 2024.	40 CFR §141.80(a)(3)[1]
6. What if I have no Lead, Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR), or Lead Status Unknown service lines?	You have some different requirements that are explained in the answers to questions 7, 8, and 9.	N/A
7. Do I need to update my inventory?	**For systems with Lead, GRR, or Lead Status Unknown service lines** The service line inventory should improve over time with better information. You **must submit inventory updates** to your state on the following frequency: (1) Annually if you conduct lead tap sampling semi-annually or annually. (2) Triennially (*i.e.* , once every 3 years) if you conduct lead tap sampling triennially. **For systems with only Non-Lead service lines** You are not required to provide an update. However, if you subsequently find any LSL or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you **must** notify your state within 30 days and prepare an updated inventory on a schedule established by the state.	40 CFR §141.90(e)(3)
8. Do I need to make my information publicly available?	**For systems with Lead, GRR, or Lead Status Unknown service lines** You **must** make the inventory publicly available and include a locational identifier for lead service lines and GRR. Water systems serving more than 50,000 people **must** provide inventories on-line. **For systems with only Non-Lead service lines** You can provide a written statement, in lieu of the inventory, that your distribution system has no lead service lines or GRR service lines along with a general description of all applicable sources used to make that determination.	40 CFR §§141.84(a)(8) & (a)(9)
9. Do I need to include a statement in my Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?	**For systems with Lead, GRR, or Lead Status Unknown service lines** CWSs **must** indicate how the public can access the service line inventory information in their CCR. **For systems with only Non-Lead service lines** CWSs **must** include a statement that a service line inventory contains no lead service lines and instructions on how to access the information.	40 CFR §141.153(d)(4)(xi)
10. What information must States report to EPA?	For each water system, the number of Lead, GRR, and Lead Status Unknown service lines in its distribution system, reported separately.	40 CFR §142.15(c)(4)(iii)(D)

Notes:

[1] On June 10, 2021, EPA signed a rule extending the compliance date from January 16, 2024 to October 16, 2024 (86 FR 31939).

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

SERVICE LINE INVENTORY FORM

General Information

Revision Tracking

Inventory Type:	**Initial** Inventory Date (Required):	**Updated** Inventory Date:
Initial	10/14/2024	

Facility Information

Water System Name:
Mill Creek Ridge

PWSID (7-digit number):	Total Population Served (number of people):	Number of Service Connections:	PWS Type:
1090164	**99**	**74**	*CWS*

1. If CWS, do multi-family residences comprise ≥ 20% of the structures served?	*No*
2. Does the number of service connections reported on the Detailed Inventory tab (shown above), match the number reported to DEP on the annual Average Daily Water Use form?	*Yes*
3. Does the water system serve any Disadvantaged Communities?	*No*
If Yes, enter approximate percentage:	0%
4. Is there documentation that defines service line ownership in this system, such as a local ordinance?	*Yes*

If Yes, describe below (250 character maximum):
Township Water standards require a joint ownership.

Physical Address

Street (No P.O. Boxes):
4613 Hughesian Drive

City or Town:	State:	Zip Code:
Buckingham	**PA**	**18912**

Mailing Address (if different from Physical Address)

Street or P.O. Box:

City or Town:	State:	Zip Code:

Contact Person

Name:	Title:
Liam Allenstein-Lyon	**Assistant Project Designer**
Telephone (ten digit):	Email:
(717) 686-4692	lallenstein-lyon@casval.com

Report Prepared By:	**Same as Contact Person?** **Yes**
Name:	Title/Affiliation:
Telephone (ten digit):	Email:

Public Access Documentation

How is the system making its inventory accessible to the public? Check all that apply.
NOTE: *If the system serves > 50,000 people, the inventory MUST be provided on-line.*

- ☐ Interactive on-line map
- ☐ Static on-line map
- ☐ Printed service line map
- ☑ Printed tabular data
- ☑ Information on water utility mailings or newsletter
- ☑ Hard copy information available in water system office
- ☐ Other

If "Other", please describe (250 character maximum):

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SERVICE LINE INVENTORY FORM

Inventory Methodology

PWS Name: Mill Creek Ridge
PWSID: 1090164

No

Part 1: Historical Records Review

Type of Record	Examples	Describe the Records Reviewed (250 character maximum)	Level of Confidence in Records
1. Previous Materials Evaluation	*Locations of Tier 1 lead tap sampling locations that are served by a lead service line.*		*No Records*
2. Construction and Plumbing Codes and Records	*Local ordinance adopting an international plumbing code. Permits for replacing lead service lines.*	The entirety of the water system was installed after the PA lead ban.	*High*
3. Water System Records	*Distribution system maps. Tap cards. Meter installation records. Standard operating procedures.*	Subdivision plans, as-builts, inspection reports	*High*
4. Distribution System Inspections and Records	*Service line repair/replacement records. Inspection records.*		*No Records*
5. Other			*No Records*

Part 2: Identifying Service Line Material During Normal Operations

1. During which normal operating activities is information collected about service line material? Check all that apply.

- ☐ Water meter reading
- ☐ Water meter repair or replacement
- ☑ Service line repair or replacement
- ☑ Water main repair or replacement
- ☐ Backflow prevention device
- ☐ Other

If "Other", please explain (250 character maximum):

2. Has the system developed standard operating procedures (SOPs) for collecting service line material information? *Yes*

If "Yes", please describe (250 character maximum):

The site project report form requests the information

Part 3: Service Line Investigations

1. Identify the service line investigation methods used by the system to prepare this inventory (check all that apply).

Column A: File/Record Review	Column B: Analytics	Column C: Physical Inspection
☐ Customer Self-Identification	☑ Statistical Analysis	☐ Visual Inpection at Existing Access Point
☑ Previous Materials Evaluation	☐ Predictive Modeling	☐ CCTV Inspection Inside Pipe
☑ Installation Record (e.g., tap card)	☐ Water Quality Sampling	☐ CCTV Inspection Outside Pipe (Curb Box)
☐ Repair or Replacement Record	☐ Other analytics technique	☐ Mechanical Excavation (e.g., Potholing, Trenching)
☐ Other type of record review		☐ Other physical inspection method

If "Other", please explain (250 character maximum):

2. How are service line locations selected for physical inspection?
For example, environmental justice, sensitive populations, statistical modeling, or targeting areas with high numbers of Lead Status Unknowns? (250 character maximum)

N/A

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SERVICE LINE INVENTORY FORM

Inventory Response Summary information

PWS Name: Mill Creek Ridge
PWSID: 1090164

NOTES: Information will autofill based on the responses in the Detailed Inventory. Record types marked "Inactive" are not included.

Service Line Classification Summary			
Service Line Classification	**Definition**	**Number**	**Percentage**
Lead	Any portion of the service line is known to be made of lead.	0	
Galvanized Requiring Replacement	A portion of the service line is galvanized and is downstream from: – a portion that was previously lead or is of unknown lead status – connectors that are lead or unknown	0	
Lead Status Unknown	The service line material is not known. There is not enough evidence to support material classification.	0	
Non-Lead	An evidence-based record, method, or technique has demonstrated that ALL portions of the service line are NOT lead or GRR.	74	100%
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE SERVICE LINES ENTERED IN THE DETAILED INVENTORY		74	100%

Service Line Classification by School/Childcare Summary			
		Number	**Percentage**
Service Lines Connected to a Childcare facility:		0	
	Lead	0	
	Galvanized Requiring Replacement	0	
	Lead Status Unknown	0	
	Non-Lead	0	
Service Lines Connected to an Elementary School:		0	
	Lead	0	
	Galvanized Requiring Replacement	0	
	Lead Status Unknown	0	
	Non-Lead	0	
Service Lines Connected to an Secondary School:		0	
	Lead	0	
	Galvanized Requiring Replacement	0	
	Lead Status Unknown	0	
	Non-Lead	0	
Lead Status Unknown Service Lines:		0	
	Likely Lead	0	
	Unlikely Lead	0	

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SERVICE LINE INVENTORY FORM

Inventory Response Summary information

PWS Name: Mill Creek Ridge
PWSID: 1090164

NOTES: Information will autofill based on the responses in the Detailed Inventory. Record types marked "Inactive" are not included.

Tap Sample Monitoring Locations by Tier		
Tier	**Number**	**Percentage**
Tier 1	0	
*Tier 1 – or – Tier 2	0	
Tier 2	0	
Tier 3	0	
Tier 3 (if not enough Tier 1)	0	
Tier 4	0	
Tier 5	74	100%
**Tier 5 (if not enough SFR & MFR)	0	
Tier 5 (if not enough Tier 1 & 3)	0	
Systems w/POE do not meet tiering criteria	0	
NUMBER OF TIERED LOCATIONS:	74	
NUMBER OF SERVICE LINE LOCATIONS NOT TIERED:	0	

*For CWS, if the %MFRs is > 20%, a proportional number of MFRs may be assigned to Tier 1

**For CWS, if there are insufficient SFR & MFR Tier 5 stuctures, may use Building/Other