Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities

We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

Date: Third Tuesday of the month

Time: 4 p.m.

Phone: (610) 406-6300

Location: RAWA main office
1801 Kutztown Rd.
Reading, PA 19604

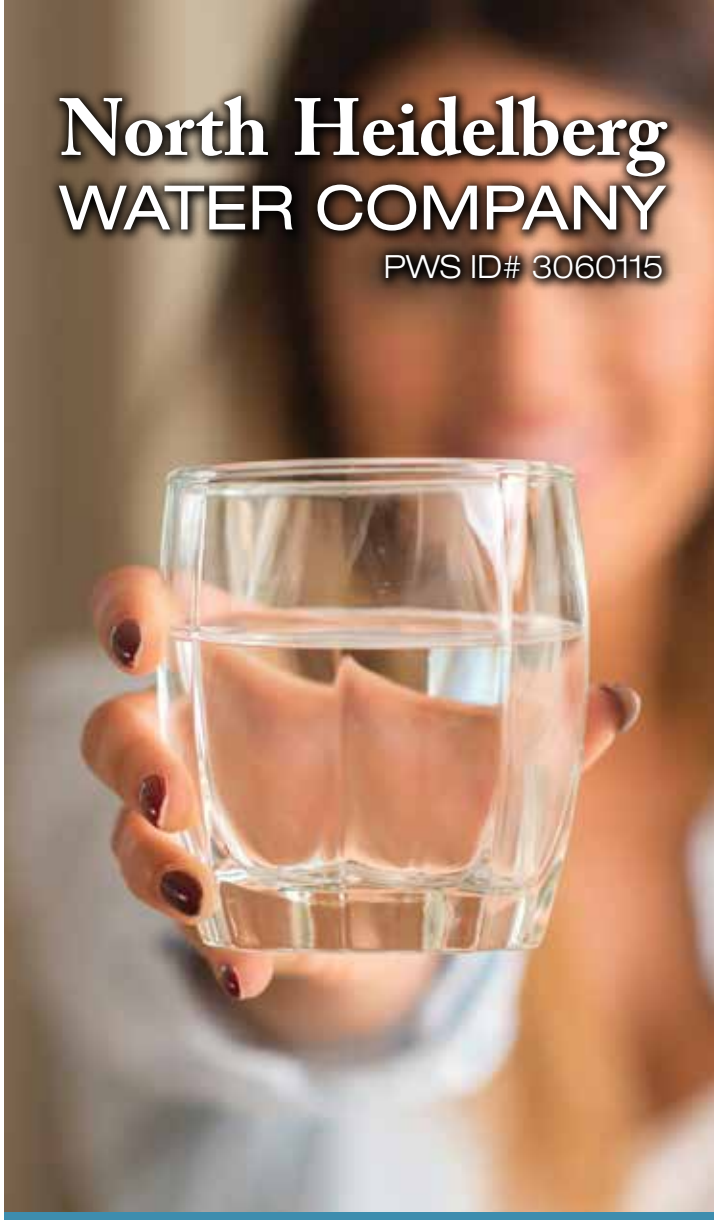
En Español

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.

North Heidelberg Water Company
1801 Kutztown Road
Reading, PA 19604

North Heidelberg WATER COMPANY

PWS ID# 3060115



2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2020 Test Results

PWS ID# 3060115

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020. 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.

Chemical Contaminants

Chemical (Units)	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
*Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	1.75	0.95-1.75	Oct 2020	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (ppb)	60	N/A	9.8	1.3-9.8	Aug 2020	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	N/A	43.6	5.6-43.6	Aug 2020	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

** Based on the monthly average of all sites tested.*

Entry Point 101 Disinfectant Residual **

Contaminant (Units)	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	0.80	0.63**	0.63-1.97	Apr 2020	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*** A violation would occur if we failed to maintain the minimum entry point residual disinfectant for more than four hours. In April 2020, the entry point residual disinfectant was above the minimum required within four hours.*

Entry Point 101 Inorganic Chemicals

Contaminant (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	1.93	July 2020	N	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage: Erosion of natural deposits

Entry Point 102 Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant (Units)	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	0.40	0.11	0.11-2.08	Aug 2020	N	Water additive used to control microbes

***A violation would occur if we failed to maintain the minimum entry point residual disinfectant for more than four hours. In August 2020, the entry point residual disinfectant was above the minimum required within four hours.*

Entry Point 102 Inorganic Chemicals						
Contaminant (Units)	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	2.85	July 2020	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (Units)	**Violation Y/N**	**Date Sampled**	**Action Level**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead (ppb)	N	2019	15	0	2	1 out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	N	2019	1.3	1.3	0.242	0 out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

In July 2019, to comply with the Lead and Copper Rule, North Heidelberg Water Company conducted one study of 10 samples. 1 out of 10 samples was found to be above the action level established for lead.

Lead & Copper Monitoring

Lead is not present in drinking water when it leaves our water treatment plant and underground pipes. Water can leach lead from brass or chromed-plated brass faucets and fixtures in the home. If you have questions about your drinking water or think you have lead in your plumbing, contact us at (610) 406-6300 or info@readingareawater.com

Berks County Water and Sewer Association

In 2017, the Berks County Water and Sewer Association (BCWSA), with assistance from the Berks County Planning Commission (BCPC), the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, and other partners developed a comprehensive Source Water Protection Program for the entire county. RAWA participated in this initiative, after completing an individual source water protection plan in 2017. The goal is to work collaboratively to protect drinking water sources in Berks County like groundwater wells, springs and surface waters like rivers, creeks and lakes. A Source Water Protection Coordinator will assist all participating water systems sustain the watershed improvement strategies described in the SWP Plan such as public outreach, assistance with protection projects and reporting. The Berks County Water Source Water Protection Program will assist us in keeping our raw water, the single most important ingredient in providing service, protected from pollutants.

Definitions and Abbreviations

In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've 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.

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.

ND (Non-Detectable) - A result below the detection limit for the chemical.

Mrem/year - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L).

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L).

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter