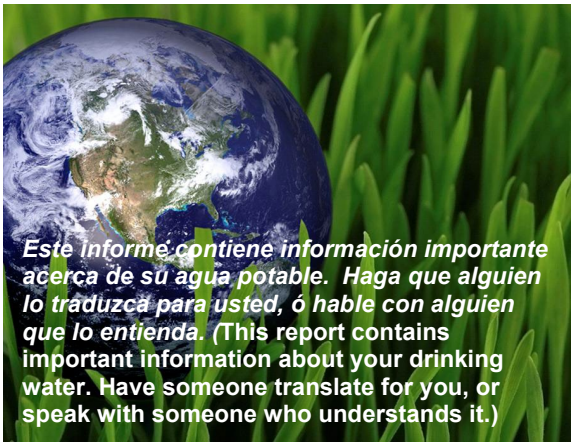



# New Freedom Borough
## PWSID #7670082

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Water Testing Performed in 2022

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 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).

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. New Freedom Borough 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*.

**IMPORTANT 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).**

# 2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of New Freedom Borough

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table shows the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. 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 Water Drinking Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

The New Freedom Borough water supply originates from the ground water aquifer via four (4) deep wells situated throughout the local area. In addition, the Borough purchases supplementary water from the York Water Company (YWC) through an interconnection meter pit at the north end of Washington Road. YWC makes up approximately 10% of the average daily usage. YWC provides treated surface water originating from the East and South Branches of the Codorus Creek. For more information log into http://www.yorkwater.com. The direct link to the York Water company CCR can be found at yorkwater.com/CCR.pdf.

**NEW FREEDOM BOROUGH WATER SOURCES**

**1. Well One: South Front Street 2. Well Three: East Main St.**
**3. Well Four: Playground Alley 4. Well Eight: Bowser Road 5. YWC: Washington Road**

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Don Bortner, Public Works Superintendent, at the Borough office, 717-235-2337. We value our customers and want them 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 second Monday of every month at 6:30 pm in Council Chambers at 49 East Hight St., New Freedom, PA.

| Contaminants | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit of Measurement | Range | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate | N | 4.543 | ppm | 4.757-7.015 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium (2021) | N | 0.046 | ppm | 0.025-0.068 | 2 | 2 | Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Calcium (2018) | N | 35.846 | ppm | 22-48 | | | |
| Magnesium (2018) | N | 9.2047628571 | ppm | 4.8-11 | | | |
| Nickel (2021) | N | 0.00267 | ppm | 0.001-0.004 | | | |

| Lead and Copper Rule | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit of Measurement | # of Sites Above AL | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead* | N | 2.0 | ppb | 0 | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper | N | 1.18 | ppm | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing |

| Disinfectant | Violation Y/N | Lowest Level Detected | Unit of Measurement | Range | MRDL | MRDLG | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine (June) | N | 0.59 | ppm | 0.59-0.96 | 4 | 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

| Disinfectant Byproducts | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Unit of Measurement | Range | MCLG | MCL | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | N | 4.9825 | ppb | 1.15-10.2 | N/A | 80 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | N | 2.19 | ppb | 0-7.2 | N/A | 60 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination |

**Entry Point Disinfectant Residual**

| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine EP 101 | 0.40 | 0.02 | 0.02-1.99 | ppm | 01/13/2022 | N | Water additive used to control microbes |

Other Violations: The Borough received a late reporting violation for chlorine residual at Entry Point 104 on April 25, 2022.

## What's In My Water?

In the summary table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms and abbreviations we've 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 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, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

***ppq*** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

***ppt*** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

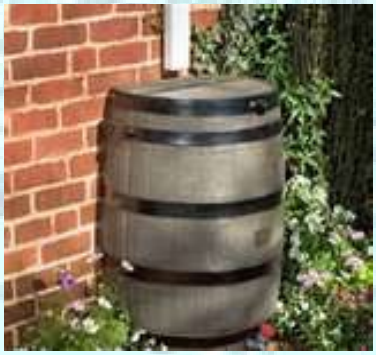
## WAYS TO CONSERVE

**When cleaning out fish tanks, give the nutrient-rich water to your plants.**


**Teach your children to turn off faucets tightly after each use.**

**Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn or plants are watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.**

**Water your plants deeply but less frequently to encourage deep root growth and drought tolerance.**



**Share water conservation tips with friends and neighbors.**

**Collect water from your roof to water your garden.**

Annual Water Quality Report

ter Testing
formed in
4.