

NEW FREEDOM BOROUGH PWSID #7670082

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Water Testing Performed in 2023

*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.)*



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, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur 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, 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 ensure 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 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 Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as a person with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or 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).

2023 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 contaminants 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, 2023. 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](http://www.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 Donald 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 (2023)	N	4.88	ppm	4.64 - 5.49	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
Combined Uranium (2023)	N	0.67	pCi/L	0.67	20	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226 (2023)	N	0.31	pCi/L	0.07 – 0.69	5	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (2021)	N	0.00267	ppm	0.01 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	0.0	ppb	0	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	N	0.279	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 (December)	N	0.6	ppm	0.6 - 1.21	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	6.1125	ppb	1.21 - 14.4	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	3.87	ppb	0 -17.8	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	0.40	0.25	0.025 - 1.96	ppm	December	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Other Violations: The Borough received a Failure to Monitor Treatment, Groundwater Rule, April 1, 2023, at all Entry Points and a Monitoring/Reporting, Adjusted Gross Alpha, October 1, 2023, at all Entry Points.

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 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.

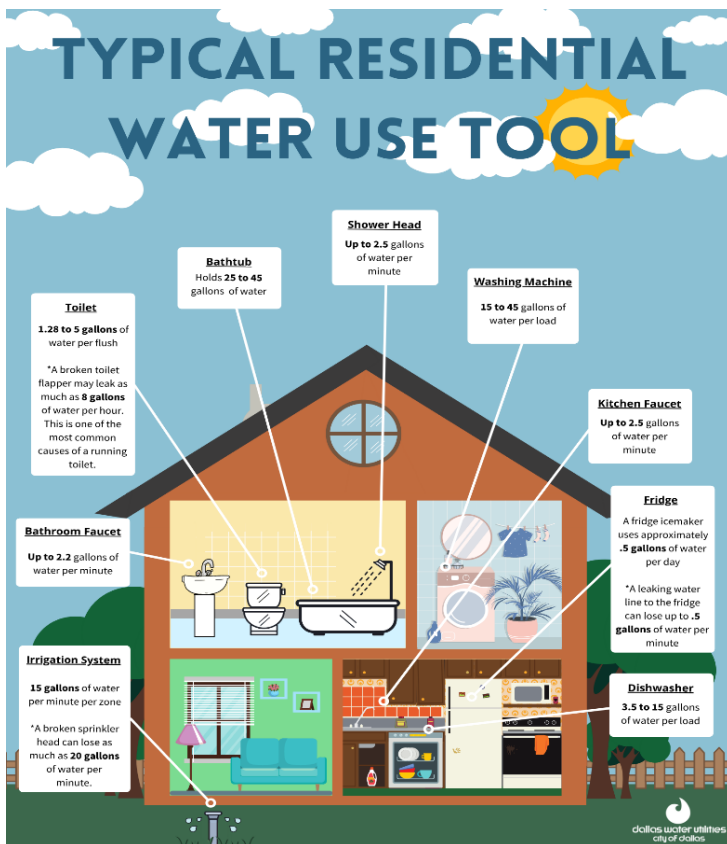
Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) **ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) **ppt** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

How Do We Use Drinking Water In Our Homes?



We take our drinking water supplies for granted; yet they are limited. Only about 3% of Earth's water is fresh water, with only approximately 1% suitable for drinking. The remainder is stored in glaciers, ice caps, permafrost, or deep underground. Rivers and streams primarily serve as sources for most of our drinking water.

The average American uses 82 gallons of water each day home. Toilets, showers, and faucets account for most of the water consumption at home.

- Toilets in the average home use 33 gallons of water per day.
- Showers and faucets account for 27 gallons each day.
- Leaks cause approximately 18 wasted gallons of water every day.

The EPA suggests that installing water-efficient fixtures and appliances can help reduce water consumption by 20%. Here are some statistics from the EPA about reducing water consumption.

- Nationwide, household leaks contribute to an estimated waste of nearly 900 billion gallons of water annually.
- By running the dishwasher once a week instead of twice, a family can save 320 gallons of water annually.
- Turning off the tap while brushing your teeth and shaving can save about 5,700 gallons of water a year if done regularly.
- Allowing the faucet to run for five minutes while washing dishes can squander 10 gallons of water!
- If the average-sized lawn in the US is watered continuously for 20 minutes daily over seven days, it is equivalent to running a shower continuously for four days or taking more than 800 showers!



PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE
ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for New Freedom Borough

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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 our drinking water meets health standards. During 2023 we failed to monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Gross Alpha	Every 9 Years	0 of 4	2023	2024

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

Samples were missed in 2023. Samples taken 1/30/24, Results reported 2/27/24

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.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact Don Bortner at 717-235-2337.

Certified by:

Signature:

Date: 4 - 2 - 24

Print Name and Title: Donald L. Bortner, Jr. - Superintendent of Public Works

As a representative of the Public Water system indicated above, I certify that public notification addressing the above violation was distributed to all customers in accordance with the delivery requirements outlined in Chapter 25 PA Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: Spring Newsletter

PWS ID#: 7670082

Date distributed: Week of 4-15-24