Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

New Freedom Borough - PWSID #7670082 - Water Testing Performed in 2024

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 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, 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 byproducts 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 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.

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2024 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 1 to December 31, 2024. 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/CCR.pdf.

NEW FREEDOM BOROUGH WATER SOURCES

Well One: Ground Water - Church Alley Well Four: Ground Water - Playground Alley YWC: Surface Water - Washington Road

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact Jake Smith, Public Works Superintendent, at the Borough Office at 717-235-2337. We value our customers and are committed to keeping you informed about your water quality. To learn more, we encourage you to attend our regularly scheduled Borough Council meetings, held on the second Monday of each month at 6:30 PM in Council Chambers, 49 East High Street, New Freedom, PA.

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Units	Range	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Nitrate (2024)	Ν	6.07	ppm	4.4 – 7.39	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (2024)	Ν	0.039	ppm	0.022-0.066	2	2	Discharge from drilling wastes and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Uranium (2023)	Ν	0.1	ug/L	0.1	20	20	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (2021)	Ν	0.00275	ppm	0.001-0.005			
Gross Alpha (2024)	Ν	0.49	pCi/L				
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) (2024)	Ν	3.2	ppt	3.0 - 3.4	14	8	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities.
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) (2024)	Ν	3.2	ppt	2.3 - 3.2	18	14	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities.
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS) (2024)	Ν	12	ppt	0 – 12	Unregulated, no MCL of MCLG established yet by EPA or DEP		Synthetic chemical used in industrial and manufacturing applications.
Perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA) (2024)	Ν	4.7	ppt	4.4 - 4.7	Unregulated, no MCL of MCLG established yet by EPA or DEP		Synthetic chemical used in industrial and manufacturing applications.
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS) (2024)	Ν	2.1	ppt	2 – 2.1	Unregula of MCLG yet by E	ted, no MCL established PA or DEP	Synthetic chemical used in industrial and manufacturing applications.

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Lead and Copper Rule	Violation Y/N	Level Detected		Un	its	# of Sites Above AL		Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
**Lead	N	0.0		p	dc	0		15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	N	0.012 – 0.906		pp	om	0		1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Lowest Level Detected		Un	its	Range		MRDL	MRDLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (April)	N	0.67		pp	om	0.67 - 1.16		4	4	Water additive to control microbes.
Disinfectant By- products	Violation Y/N	Level Detected		Ur	nits	Range		MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	7.135		pţ	b	2.47 – 14.5		N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Ν	3.5625		p	b	0 - 13		N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual										
Contaminant	Minimu Disinfect Residu	nimum Lowe Ifectant Level sidual Detec		st ted	Range of Detection		Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamina- tion
Chlorine	0.40	0.4		1	0.41 - 1.91		ppm	02/14/202	24 N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Other Violations: The Borough received a Monitoring/Reporting, Failure to Monitor or Plan Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) and Monitoring/Reporting, Failure to Monitor or Plan Trihalomethanes (TTHM) July 2024.										

** New Freedom Borough prepared a Service Line Inventory (SLI) that includes the type of material contained in each customer's service line within our distribution system. This inventory was submitted to PA DEP and can be accessed by contacting our office at 717-235-2337.

How Do We Use Drinking Water In Our Homes?

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suggests that installing water-efficient fixtures and appliances can help reduce water consumption by 20%. Here are some annual statistics from the EPA about reducing water consumption.

- Household leaks contribute to an estimated waste of nearly 900 billion gallons of water.
- Running the dishwasher once a week instead of twice, can save 320 gallons of water.
- Turning off the tap while brushing your teeth and shaving can save 5,700 gallons of water.
- Allowing the faucet to run for five minutes while washing dishes can use 10 gallons of water.

• If the average-sized lawn 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!

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What's In My Water?

The summary table may contain terms and abbreviations that are unfamiliar. 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 study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system.

• Level 2 Assessment – 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 a 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 (μ g/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

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).

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PROTECTION

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL

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

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 <u>2024</u> 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
Trihalomethanes	Quarterly	2	08-14-24	08-13-24
Haloaetic Acids (five)	Quarterly	2	08-14-24	08-13-24

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

Samples pulled on 08-13-24, Sample date by rule is 3 days before or after 08-17-24. Public notice posted within one year of sample date

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 <u>Jake Smith</u> at 717-235-2337

Certified by Signature

Date: 4/2/25

Print Name and Title: Jake Smith, 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: <u>Borough Newsletter and www.newfreedomboro.org</u>