

2021 Annual Water Quality Report

NEW OXFORD MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY

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THIS REPORT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

For More Information about Your Water:

New Oxford Municipal Authority Board Meetings
4th Tuesday of every other Month
Meetings @ 1:00 PM

Meeting Location at Authority Office:

409 Water Works Road, New Oxford PA 17350-1511

Contact Person:

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(717) 624 - 9399

Inside this Issue:

	<u>Page</u>
<i>Consumer Confidence Report Rule</i>	1
<i>Safety of Drinking Water</i>	1
<i>NOMA Sources of Water</i>	1
<i>Treatment of Drinking Water</i>	2
<i>Source Water Protection Plan</i>	2
<i>Common Contaminants in Water</i>	2
<i>Contaminants Detected in Your Water</i>	2
<i>Definitions and Terms</i>	3
<i>Table of Contaminants</i>	4 - 5

Consumer Confidence Report Rule

In 1996, Congress Amended the Safe Drinking Water Act, adding a provision that requires all community water systems to deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report. Final regulations were promulgated by EPA in 1998, known as the Consumer Confidence Report Rule, which established the requirements for these annual water quality reports. The deadline for distribution of the annual report is July 1st of every year for the preceding calendar year.

Safety of Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as people 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/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater.

NOMA Sources of Water

The water system, owned and operated by the New Oxford Municipal Authority (NOMA), is permitted under the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act and is identified as PWS ID No. 7010025. The drinking water is drawn from the South Branch Conewago Creek, which is classified as a surface water source. As water travels over the surface of the land, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. NOMA maintains four finished water storage tanks. Two storage tanks, with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons each are located at the water treatment facility. An elevated storage tank with a capacity of 200,000 gallons is located on East Golden Lane. The Oxen County Meadows Well 001 is a groundwater source and includes a storage tank with a capacity of 387,000 gallons. This groundwater source can supply 144,000 gallons per day to the public. NOMA also has an emergency interconnect with the York Water Company which can supply 576,000 gallons per day to NOMA customers on an on needed basis.

Treatment of Drinking Water

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater. Surface water withdrawn from the South Branch Conewago Creek is treated at NOMA's Water Treatment Facility using conventional filtration. Treatment chemicals added include: activated carbon, DelPAC, chlorine and permanganate. The Oxen Country Meadows Well is a groundwater source and only requires chlorine addition. Chemical addition is necessary for organics and solids removal, disinfection, taste and odor control and neutralization. Disinfection is necessary to inactivate microorganisms which are naturally present in the environment. The treated water is pumped to the storage tanks prior to distribution to customers.

Common Contaminants in Water

Contaminants that may be present in the 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 storm runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining or farming.
- ▶ Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- ▶ Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, and which may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- ▶ Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

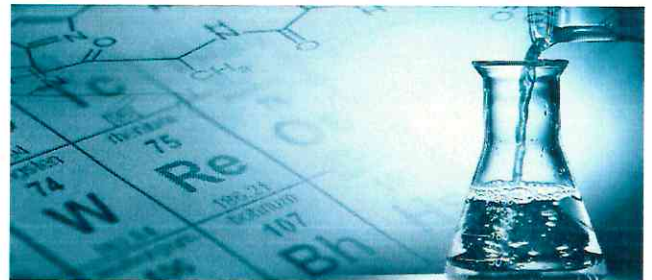


Source Water Protection Plan (SWPP)

The New Oxford Municipal Authority has been working in conjunction with DEP and the engineering firm of Spotts, Stevens and McCoy over the past few years to develop a Source Water Protection Plan for NOMA's water intake on the South Branch Conewago Creek. The purpose of the SWP Plan is to determine potential sources of pollution that may impact public water supplies and the appropriate measures to be taken to protect such water supplies. The core assessment issues of the South Branch Conewago Creek Watershed include contamination from agricultural activities, urban runoff and industrial point sources. The SWPP was finalized and approved by DEP as of July 2019.

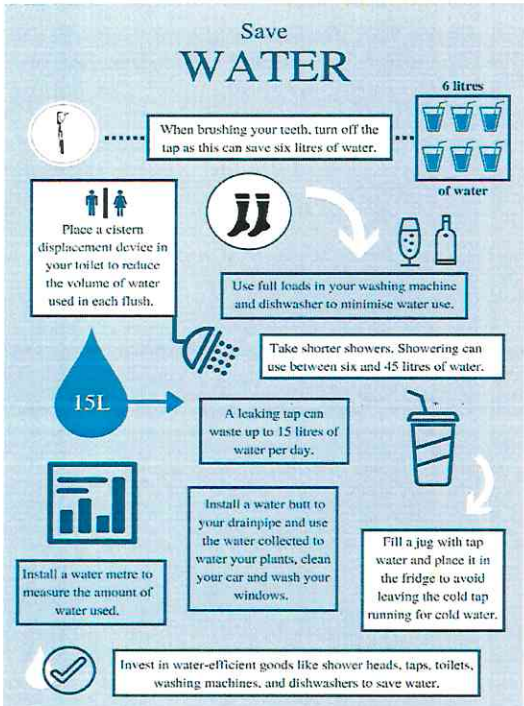


Safe Drinking Water Starts at the Source



Contaminants Detected in Your Water

The New Oxford Municipal Authority (NOMA) is pleased to report that the water you drink has complied with all Federal and State drinking water standards during 2021. However, even with the best water treatment, it is not always possible to remove all contaminants. Earth and rock act as natural filters and remove many of these contaminants. NOMA tested for approximately 95 different contaminants the past 5 years. Not all of these contaminants are required to be tested every year. Contaminants tested but not detected include the following: Arsenic, Antimony, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, E. Coli, Free Cyanide, Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite, Selenium, Thallium, Total Coliform and 20 Volatile Organic Contaminants.



Bathroom - where over half of ALL water use inside a house takes place:

- ◇ Do not let the water run while shaving or brushing teeth.
- ◇ Take short showers instead of tub baths. Turn off the water while soaping and shampooing.
- ◇ If you must use tub, close the drain before turning on the water and fill the tub only half full.
- ◇ Bathe small children together.
- ◇ Never use your toilet as a waste bucket.

Kitchen and Laundry - simple practices that save a lot of water:

- ◇ Keep drinking water in refrigerator instead of letting the faucet run until the water is cool.
- ◇ Wash fruits and vegetables in a basin. Use a vegetable brush.
- ◇ Do not use water to defrost frozen foods; thaw in the refrigerator overnight.
- ◇ Scrap, rather than rinse, dishes before loading into the dishwasher; wash only full loads.
- ◇ Add food wastes to your compost pile instead of using garbage disposal.
- ◇ Wash only full loads of laundry or use the appropriate water level or load size selection on the washing machine.

Definitions of Terms

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. MCL's 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 disinfectant residual, in this case for Chlorine that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant residual in drinking water, in this case Chlorine, below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (Min. RDL): The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Measure of turbidity which is the clarity of water.

Parts per Billion (ppb): Unit of concentration equivalent to micrograms per Liter (ug/L).

Parts per Million (ppm): Unit of concentration equivalent to milligrams per Liter (mg/L).

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of radiation.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Violation Notice

The New Oxford Municipal Authority is pleased to announce they have met all Federal and State Drinking Water Regulations. No Notice of Violations (NOV) were issued during the time period of January 1st, 2021 to December 31st, 2021.

Table of Contaminants

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Test Value ¹	Major Source in Drinking Water
Microbiological Contaminants				
Turbidity ²	Minimum 95 % < 0.3 NTU Maximum = 1.0 NTU	NA ³	TT: Minimum 100 % Maximum = 0.15 NTU	Soil Runoff.
Microbial Contaminants				
Total Coliform Bacteria	* For systems that collect < 40 samples/month * More than 1 positive monthly sample	0	No Violation	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Contaminants				
Fluoride	2.0 ppm	2.0 ppm	Maximum 0.0 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	10.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	Result: 1.86 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks and sewage.
Lead and Copper Rule				
Copper	AL = 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	90 th percentile: 0.171 ppm Maximum: 0.310 ppm 0 in 20 samples exceeded the action level (2019)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	AL = 15 ppb	0 ppb	90 th percentile: 0.007 ppb Maximum: 0.017 ppb 0 in 20 samples exceeded the action level (2019)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

¹ Pennsylvania DEP allows public water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data on this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. In these cases, the calendar year in which the water samples were tested for these contaminants are shown in parenthesis.

² Turbidity is a measure of cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

³ NA represents Not Applicable.

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. NOMA is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of material 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>.

Table of Contaminants				
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Test Value ¹	Major Source in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Byproducts (DPBs), Precursors and Disinfectant Residuals				
Free Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0 ppm	MRDLG = 4.0 ppm	Range: 0.51 - 0.93 ppm	Water additives used to control microbes.
HAA ₅ ³	60 ppb	NA ²	Maximum: 13.7 ppb Range: 13.5 - 13.7 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM ⁴	80 ppb	NA	Maximum: 49.4 ppb Range: 47.3 - 49.4 ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
TOC ⁵ Source	NA	NA	Average: 2.20 ppm Range: 1.9 - 2.5 ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
TOC - CFE ⁶	<u>TT: < 2.0 ppm</u> Minimum 35 % Removal	NA	<u>RAA⁷: 1.40 ppm</u> Avg. Removal: 36.4 % Range: 32.0% - 45.8%	Naturally present in the environment.
Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)				
Free Chlorine	Min. RDL = 0.2 ppm	NA	Range: 0.43 - 1.88 ppm	Water additives used to control microbes.
Groundwater Treatment Rule (GWTR)				
Free Chlorine	Min. RDL = 0.4 ppm	NA	Range: 0.41 - 1.66 ppm	Water additives used to control microbes.
Nitrate	10.0 ppm	10.0 ppm	Result: 2.78 ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.

¹ Pennsylvania DEP allows public water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data on this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. In these cases, the calendar year in which the water samples were tested for these contaminants are shown in parenthesis.

² NA represents Not Applicable.

³ HAA₅ represents Total Haloacetic Acids.

⁴ TTHM represents Total Trihalomethanes.

⁵ TOC represents Total Organic Carbon.

⁶ CFE represents Combined Filter Effluent.

⁷ RAA represents Running Annual Average.

New Oxford Municipal Authority Board Members

Chairman: John Spalding

Term Expires: January 4th, 2026

Vice Chairman: James Eisenhart

Term Expires: January 6th, 2025

Secretary: Donald Kline

Term Expires: January 1st, 2024

Treasurer: David Moul

Term Expires: January 3rd, 2027

Personnel: John Deatrick

Term Expires: January 2nd, 2023