

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Waynesboro Borough Authority (Indirect Service Area)
PWSID - 7280044

May 1, 2013

COMPLETE CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IS OUR GOAL!

Introduction

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This Report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you each and every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the drinking water that we provide is of the highest quality possible and are pleased to report that *our water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements.*

Water Source & Treatment

Our water source is a surface water supply originating from the East Branch of the Antietam Creek, also known as the Antietam Watershed. Waynesboro water customers are very fortunate to have this pristine source for their public water supply. The watershed is comprised of mature forest owned by the Waynesboro Borough Authority and the Pennsylvania Department of Forestry. This allows for the complete environmental control necessary to ensure a safe and reliable water source.

A source water assessment was publically presented by PADEP on 12/17/2012. No major sources of contamination were identified in the report. There were some concerns expressed in the report regarding illegal trash dumping on the watershed and the possibility of motor vehicle contamination. Copies of this report may be obtained at the Waynesboro Municipal Offices.

Waynesboro's water is treated at the Waynesboro Water Filtration Plant located along

Rattlesnake Run Road in Quincy Township. This is a state-of-the-art complete treatment facility which is operated 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, by highly experienced personnel, to provide the best quality water and services possible.

Waynesboro placed an additional source of water on-line in September of 2009. This is a groundwater source and is utilized to supplement the primary surface water source. The well is treated by a membrane filtration process prior to entering the distribution system. The well is located along S. R. 316 and resides on over 8 acres of undeveloped land to provide adequate source water protection.

Thanks For Your Assistance

The Waynesboro Borough Authority appreciates your water saving efforts. Remember, the following water conservation measures not only conserve precious water resources, but can also result in a significant annual savings on your utility bill.

- Repair dripping faucets and leaking toilets.
- Wash clothes and dishes only when you have a full load.
- Place a plastic jug of water or a brick in your toilet tank to cut down the amount of water used.
- Install water-efficient shower heads.
- Take quicker showers.
- Turn off the water when brushing your teeth or shaving.
- Use a broom (not a hose) to clean driveways, steps, and sidewalks.

Contact your Utility

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact S. Leiter Pryor, Utilities Director, at the Waynesboro Municipal Offices (717)762-2101. We want our valued water customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Borough Authority meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at the Waynesboro Municipal Offices, 57 East Main Street, Waynesboro, PA 17268, in the second floor conference room, at 3:00 p.m. Visit our WEB SITE at www.waynesboropa.org.

Water Quality Monitoring

The Waynesboro Borough Authority routinely monitors the water supply for various constituents in accordance with federal and state requirements. The following table shows the results of our monitoring efforts for the period of January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012. It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the detectable level.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in two thousand years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of the water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "maximum allowed" is 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 "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels for health effects described for many regulated constituents. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health risk.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant level - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Persons with Compromised Immune Systems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as persons 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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For the Spanish-speaking members of our community: Este informe contiene información muy importante. Tradúzcalo o hable con un amigo quien lo entienda bien

2012
Water Quality Tables
Waynesboro Borough Authority (Indirect Area)

| Contaminants (Unit of Measure) | Violation Y/N | Level Detected | Range | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---------------|----------------|--------------------|------|-----------------|---|
| <u>Microbiological Contaminants</u> | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | N | 0 | 0 | 0 | Monthly Samples | Naturally present in the environment |
| Turbidity (ntu) | N | 0.06 | * | n/a | TT | Soil runoff |
| <u>Inorganic Contaminants</u> | | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | N | 3.3 | Annual Sample | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppb) | N | 0.19 | ** | 1.3 | AL = 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Fluoride (ppm) | N | 0.90 | 0.6 - 1.05 | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead (ppb) | N | 5.6 | ** | 0 | AL = 15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium | N | 0.019 | Annual Sample | N/A | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of metal refining |
| <u>Volatile Organic Contaminants</u> | | | | | | |
| HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb) | N | 41 | 28 - 54 | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | N | 50 | 27 - 94 | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| <u>Radioactive Contaminants</u> | | | | | | |
| ALPHA / EXCL. [Radon & Uranium] (pCi/l) | N | 1.0 | Multi-year Sample | 0 | 30 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium 228 | N | 2.82 | 0.0 - 8.48 | N/A | 5.0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| <u>Entry Point Disinfection Residual</u> | N | 2.5 | On-line Monitoring | 0.5 | 0.4 Minimum | Added for control of microbes |

*Turbidity - Continuously monitored. Is a measure of the clarity of water. Water in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

** Naturally occurring levels of lead and copper in the source water are non-detectable. This table represents the level detected in the 90th percentile of homes monitored pursuant to the US-EPA lead & copper rule. None of the homes monitored for these contaminants exceeded the action level.