CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2021
QUINCY TOWNSHIP
7575 MENTZER GAP RD.
WAYNESBORO, PA 17268

DEP ID # 7280025

Disponible en Español

El texto original de este informe se encuentra disponible en el idioma Inglés, Sin embargo una versión en español está disponible para ayudar e informar a la población de habla hispana a obtener una mejor comprensión de su servicio de agua potable. The original text of this report is available in the English Language, a translation of this original will assist and inform the Spanish speaking population to gain an understanding of the status of the local public water system.

Quincy Township is pleased to present to you this report as required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). The contact person for water system information is James Kauffman and Yeisson Rodriguez, certified by the state of Pennsylvania to operate water systems, and can be reached by calling (717) 762-5679.

OPERATOR:

James Kauffman and Yeisson Rodriguez are certified by the state of Pennsylvania to operate water systems and was the Plant Operators of record for the water system in 2021. The Quincy Village Water System meets all the standards established by DEP and EPA.

OPERATION:

There are two 100,000 gallon water storage tanks which are used for fire protection and drinking water. We chlorinate and soften the water as we pump it at the treatment facility. Water pressure of 55 PSI is created by the high elevation of the two water tanks on the hill.

There is one well #2. The well is a ground water source, is located near the water treatment plant which is beside the two 100,000 gallon water storage tanks.

Pressure switches are used to keep both 100,000 gallon water storage tanks full at all times. The pumps can pump 4,000 gallons/hr. We have spare standby pumps.

The water system has two water softeners which use salt and automatically recharge at a predetermined setting. The water is softened to a 40-60 ppm range of hardness.

Quincy Township requires that lead free material be used on any solder joint. The enforcement of this policy is overseen by the Code Enforcement Officer.

Quincy Township Supervisors meet on a regular basis as per the advertised meeting schedule. Any concerns should be forwarded to the Township Supervisors by calling (717) 762-5679.

In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have 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 Microgram per liter (Microgram/l) – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
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 expectant risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
VOC – Volatile Organic Chemicals.
IOC – Inorganic Chemicals.
SOC – Synthetic Organic Chemicals.
RAD – Radioactive Contaminants including gross alpha, combined uranium, radium-226, and radium-228.
ML – Milliliter.
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 contamination.

TEST RESULTS <u>NON-DETECT LIST</u>

SOC'S	**06/23/2021 ND**
VOC'S	**02/21/2021 ND**
IOC'S	**11/02/2021 ND**

TOTAL COLIFORM		
Total Coliform	ND	Tested every month
E-coli	ND	Tested every month

HALOAETIC ACIDS	
Haloacetic Acids	7/13/21

Asbestos	
Asbestos	ND

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	RESULTS	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha	Next test 2025	No	Erosion of natural deposit is the likely source. AL 5 pCi/L MCL 15 pCi/L

TEST RESULTS:
DETECT LIST

Lead Sample Date: Start: 06/01/2019 End: 09/30/2019 Next sample: 06/01/2022- 09/30/2022	RESULTS 90th percentile 0.000 Mg/L	VIOLATION NO	Typical Source of Contamination Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits A/L .015
W.O.C.		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits A/L .015
Cottage 107		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits A/L .015

Wentz		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits A/L .015
Colestock		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits A/L .015
Douglas Hess Wing	ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits A/L .015
COPPER **Sample Date:** Next sample: 06/01/2022-09/30/2022	RESULTS 90th percentile 0.135 MG/L	VIOLATION NO	Typical Source of Contaminant Erosion of natural deposit or corrosion of plumbing is the Likely source.MCL 1.3 mg/l
W.O.C.	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposit or corrosion of plumbing is the Likely source.MCL 1.3 mg/l
Cottage 107	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposit or corrosion of plumbing is the Likely source.MCL 1.3 mg/l
Wentz	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposit or corrosion of plumbing is the Likely source.MCL 1.3 mg/l
Colestock	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposit or corrosion of plumbing is the Likely source.MCL 1.3 mg/l
Douglas Hess Wing	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposit or corrosion of plumbing is the Likely source.MCL 1.3 mg/l

2021 Lead/Copper 90th Percentile Summary Table

CONTAMINANT	YEAR	NUM_OF_SAMPLE RECORDS	90th_PERCENTILE RESULT	NUM_OF_SAMPLES ABOVE_ACTION_LEVEL	ACTION LEVEL	UNIT_OF MEASURE	SAMPLE START DATE	SAMPLE END DATE
1022	2019	5	0.135	0	1.3	MG/L	06/01/2019	09/30/2019
1030	2019	5	0	0	0.015	MG/L	06/01/2019	09/30/2019

NITRATE **Date: 10/19/2021**	RESULTS	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as N	1.83 mg/l	No	Fertilizer from farming is the likely source. MCL 10 mg/l
Nitrite as N	<0.200	No	Fertilizer from farming is the likely source.

Fluoride Date: 11/02/2021	<1.00 MG/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promote strong teeth, discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories.
Nickel Date: 11/02/2021	0.05 MG/L	No	
TTHM Total trihalomethanes Date: 07/13/2021 Haloacetic Acids Date:07/13/2021	6.23 ug/l <0.002 MG/L	No No	By-product of drinking chlorination

CHLORINE Date: 01/01/20 to 12/31/20	RESULTS Highest	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	1.02 ppm	0.40 – 1.02 ppm	No	Water additives used to control microbes MRDL 4.0 ppm MRDLG 4.0 ppm

LOCATION ID	ANALYTE	HIGHEST VALUE REPORTED	LOWEST VALUE REPORTED	DATE OF LOWEST VALUE	MIN_RESIDUAL LEVEL REQUIRED	UNIT OF MEASURE
102	CHLORINE	1.02	0.4	12/25/2021	0.40	MG/L

ANALYTE	MONTH_OF HIGHEST AVG_RESULT	HIGHEST AVG. RESULT	MRDL	OVER MRDL	LOWEST AVG. RESULT	UNIT OF MEASURE
CHLORINE	Aug	0.79	4.0		0.55	MG/L

ANALYTE	QUARTER	YEAR	SAMPLE TYPE	LOCATION	NUM OF SAMPLES	MINIMUM VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE	MCL	OVER MCL	AVERAGE RESULT	UNIT OF MEASURE	LAST SAMPLE DATE
NITRATE	4	2021	ENTRY POINT	102	1	1.83	1.83	10		1.83	MG/L	10/19/2021
NITRATE	Annual	2021	ENTRY POINT	102	1	1.83	1.83	10		1.83	MG/L	10/19/2021
CHLOROFORM (THM)	3	2021	DISTRIBUTION		1	0.00322	0.00322			0.00322	MG/L	07/13/2021
CHLOROFORM (THM)	Annual	2021	DISTRIBUTION		1	0.00322	0.00322			0.00322	MG/L	07/13/2021
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (THM)	3	2021	DISTRIBUTION		1	0.00195	0.00195			0.00195	MG/L	07/13/2021
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE (THM)	Annual	2021	DISTRIBUTION		1	0.00195	0.00195			0.00195	MG/L	07/13/2021
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE (THM)	3	2021	DISTRIBUTION		1	0.00106	0.00106			0.00106	MG/L	07/13/2021
CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE (THM)	Annual	2021	DISTRIBUTION		1	0.00106	0.00106			0.00106	MG/L	07/13/2021
TRIHALOMETHANES	3	2021	DISTRIBUTION		1	0.00623	0.00623	0.080		0.00623	MG/L	07/13/2021
TRIHALOMETHANES	Annual	2021	DISTRIBUTION		1	0.00623	0.00623	0.080		0.00623	MG/L	07/13/2021

VIOLATIONS:

Quincy Village water system is require to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. During 2021 we failed to sample your water for residual desinfectan concentration within the dsitribution system on certain dates and

other tests were taken out of the regular schedule.Tier 3 Violations were issue for particular dates as specified in the table below, a TIER 3 violations is classify as- **That cause NO health effects. To correct this situation the system is back taking weekly samples within the distribution as require and reporting them in a timely manner**.

Contaminant	Contaminant ID	Violation Type	Violation ID	Entry Point Location	Period Begin Date	Fiscal Year
HALOACETIC ACIDS (FIVE)	2456	M/R FAIL TO MONITOR OR PLAN - 27	34922		07/01/2021	2021
TRIHALOMETHANES	2950	M/R FAIL TO MONITOR OR PLAN - 27	34923		07/01/2021	2021
CCR REPORT	7000	CCR CERT NOT SUB BY DUE DATE - 7C	02196		10/01/2021	2022
CHLORINE	0999	DRR M/R FAIL DIST WEEKLY OR VL - R3	11241		12/01/2021	2022

SUMMARY:

Regulatory Agencies allow us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. We have included the most recent test available.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources of water was completed in 2007 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection. The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, accidental spills along the road, and pesticides applied to agriculture lands. Overall, our sources have little risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to: Quincy Township, 7575 Mentzer Gap Rd., Waynesboro, PA 17268. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP South Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717)705-4732.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels for good health effects. To understand the possible 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 effect.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constants that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 **E**nvironmental **P**rotection **A**gency's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line at **800-426-4791.**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as individuals with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, who have undergone organ transplants, 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 provider. **EPA/CDC** (Center for Disease Control) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4791).**

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 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 water runoff, 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 storm water runoff, 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 storm water runoff, 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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Quincy Township has a reliable system. Well #2 is used on a regular basis with Well #1 as a back-up. Each user will be notified if any test result exceeds the limit established by EPA and DEP.

Lead!

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is also a possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free" may contribute lead to drinking water. Until 2014, the law allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead-free." When water is in contact with pipes, and plumbing containing lead for several hours, the lead may enter drinking water. Homes built before 1988 are more likely to have lead pipes or lead solder. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of a person's potential exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly formula mixed with lead-containing water can receive 40 to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

Don't forget about other sources of lead such as lead paint, lead dust, and lead in soil. Wash your children's hands and toys often as they can come into contact with dirt and dust containing lead.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Exposure to Lead in Your Water

1. **Run your water to flush out lead.** Run water for 15-30 seconds to flush lead from interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours.
2. **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
3. **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead. 3930-FM-BSDW0552 Rev. 1/2017 Form - 2 –
4. **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.
5. **Test your water for lead.** Call us at to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
6. **Get your child's blood tested.** Contact your local health department or health care provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.
7. **Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead.** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free" may contribute lead to drinking water. Until 2014, the law allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8% lead to be labeled as "lead-free."

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. QUINCY VILLAGE WATER SYSTEM 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.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at: **www.epa.gov/lead** , call the National Lead Information Center at **800-424-LEAD**, or contact your health care provider.

Please call or write if you have any questions.