

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2019**  
**QUINCY TOWNSHIP**  
**7575 MENTZER GAP RD.**  
**WAYNESBORO, PA 17268**  
**DEP ID # 7280074**

**COPY OF THIS REPORT WILL BE AVAILABLE AT QUINCY TOWNSHIP  
OFFICE AND/OR VISIT <http://www.quincytwp.org>.**

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*Disponible en Español*

*El texto original de este informe se encuentra disponible en el idioma Inglés, Sin embargo una versión en español estaría disponible para ayudar e informar a la población de habla hispana a obtener una mejor comprensión de su servicio de agua potable, por favor acérquese a la Oficina en la dirección mencionada en la parte superior. 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, please visit us at the address mention above to receive assistance and translation of this report.*

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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:**

Travis Schooley is certified by the state of Pennsylvania to operate water systems and was the Plant Operator of record for the water system in 2019. The Quincy Township Water System meets all the standards established by DEP and EPA.

**OPERATION:**

You are served by a newly constructed Water Treatment Plant located at the cul-de-sac of Monns Gap Road. The permitting of the service well (Well #5) and construction of the booster pump station and the treatment plant was completed in September 2015. Connections to this public water system began in October of 2015.

There is one 294,000 gallon water storage tank which is used for fire protection and drinking water. Water pressure (PSI) is created by the high elevation of the water tank on the hill at the Water Treatment Plant.

Well #5 and the booster pump station is located along Tomstown Road. The booster pump station houses two pumps that alternate and pumps the raw water up the hill to the Water Treatment Plant where it is chlorinated.

A Pressure switch is always used to keep the water storage tank full. The pumps currently can pump up to 157 gallons per minute. We have spare standby pumps.

The township is currently developing a backup water well source nearby and if all goes as anticipated, the new well will be incorporated into the water system.

This system is controlled by a computerized SCADA system, which can be monitored remotely 24/7 and alerts the operator and other mission essential personnel to any condition at the plant.

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 manage the Quincy Water System and meet on a regular basis the first Tuesday of each month at 6:30 PM and the third Thursday of each month at 8:30 AM. 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:

<b>Non-Detects (ND)</b> – Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the detectable level.
<b>Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)</b> – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
<b>Parts per billion (ppb) or Microgram per liter (Microgram/l)</b> – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or single penny in \$10,000,000.
<b>Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)</b> – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.
<b>Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)</b> – One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000.
<b>Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)</b> – Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
<b>Action Level (AL)</b> – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>Treatment Technique (TT)</b> – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)</b> - 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.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)</b> – 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.
<b>VOC</b> – Volatile Organic Chemicals.
<b>IOC</b> – Inorganic Chemicals.
<b>SOC</b> – Synthetic Organic Chemicals.
<b>RAD</b> – Radioactive Contaminants including gross alpha, combined uranium, radium-226, and radium-228.
<b>ML</b> – Milliliter.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)</b> – 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.
<b>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)</b> – 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.

### TESTING PERFORMED IN 2019

As you can see in the tables testing has been performed in 2019 and all contaminants were either not present at the detectible level (ND) or present within the permitted maximum contaminant level (MCL) allowable limits.

Contaminant	Testing date	Sampling Interval
Chlorine Residual	See Below	Monthly
Total Coliform Presence	Tested every month ND	Monthly
SOCs	Not require for present year	Tri-annually
IOCs	Not require for present year	Tri-annually
VOCs	02/19/2019 ND	Annual
RADs	Not require for present year	NINE YEARS
Lead/Copper	07/01/2019 ND	Bi-annually
Nitrites/Nitrates	07/08/2019 ND	Annually
HAA5	11/05/2019 ND	Annually
TTHM	11/05/2019 ND	Anually

### TEST RESULTS NON-DETECT LIST

<b>NITRITE</b> Date: 07/08/19	RESULTS	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrite as Nitrogen	ND	No	Fertilizer from farming is the likely source. MCL 1 mg/l

### TEST RESULTS DETECT LIST

<b>NITRATE</b> Date: 07/08/19	RESULTS	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as Nitrogen	ND	No	Fertilizer from farming is the likely source. MCL 10 mg/l

<b>CHLORINE</b> Date: 01/01/19 to 12/31/19	RESULT S Highest monthly average	RANGE OF DETECTION	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	0.80 ppm	0.40 – 0.90 ppm	No	Water additives used to control microbes MRDL 4.0 ppm MRDLG 4.0 ppm

## EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hot Line at **800-426-4791**.

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. 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.

Each user will be notified if any test result exceeds the limit established by EPA and DEP. Please call or write if you have any questions.

### 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](http://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."

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](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at **800-424-LEAD**, or contact your health care provider.