

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2019
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 estaría 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 or 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 service in 2019. The Quincy Township 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 are two wells, #1 and #2. Both wells are a ground water source. Well #1 is located on the lower area of the property. The storage tanks are located approximately ½ mile away from well #1 on the higher area of the property. The two areas are connected by a 4" pipe. Well #2 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 NON-DETECT LIST

SOC'S	Required 2021
VOC'S	02/19/2019 ND
IOC'S	Required 2021
Lead and copper	07/01/2019 ND

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

HALOACETIC ACIDS	
Haloacetic Acids	Next test July 2021

NITRITE 7/8/2019	RESULTS	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrite as Nitrogen	ND	No	Fertilizer from farming is the likely source. MCL 1 mg/l

Lead	RESULTS	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contamination
W.O.C.	ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits A/L .015
Cottage 107	ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits A/L .015
Wentz	ND	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits A/L .015
Colestock	ND	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	RESULTS	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
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

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**

NITRATE Date: 7/08/2019	RESULTS	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate as Nitrogen	1.88 mg/l	No	Fertilizer from farming is the likely source. MCL 10 mg/l

CHLORINE Date: 01/01/19 to 12/31/19	RESULTS Highest monthly	RANGE OF . DETECTION	VIOLATION	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	0.98 ppm 27/10/19	0.40 – 1.00 ppm	No	Water additives used to control microbes MRDL 4.0 ppm MRDLG 4.0 ppm

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 Environmental Protection Agency'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 modern and reliable system with no violations. 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.

Please call or write if you have any questions.

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 7280025

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 3/22/20 we 3/28/20 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, how often we are supposed to sample for COMPLIANCE WITH ADDENDUM D: DESINFECTATION REQUIREMENT RULE and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up 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
1013	WEEKLY	3	WEEKLY	EVERY WEEK

What happened? What was done?

No sample was taken/submitted for the week of March 22-28, 2020. A notice of violation was issued on May 18, 2020. Even chlorine residual is monitored daily, a submission in the online DEP system is required weekly to comply with addendum D: Desinfection Requirement Rule.

For more information, please contact Yeisson Rodriguez at 717-76256-79.

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.

This notice is being sent to you _____.

PWS ID#: 7280025

Date distributed: 6/29/2020