

MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS BOROUGH AUTHORITY
200 HARMAN STREET, MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS, PA 17065
2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIER ID # 7210037

THIS REPORT CONTAINS IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

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 establishes the requirements for these annual water quality reports. The deadline for distribution of the annual report to all water customers is July 1st each year for the preceding calendar year.

MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS SOURCES OF WATER

- Mount Holly Springs Borough Authority's source of water is permitted under the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act and is identified as PWS ID No. 7210037.
- The drinking water is from a well, which is located in South Middleton Township, but owned by the Mount Holly Springs Borough Authority (MHSBA). A 110,000-gallon storage tank is located at the same location. MHSBA has two additional storage tanks, each with a volume of 250,000 gallons.
- MHSBA maintains an interconnection with the South Middleton Township Municipal Authority (SMTMA) for emergency use. During 2021, no water was transferred through this interconnection.
- Wells are classified as ground water sources. As water travels 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 from human activity.

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 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**.
- Water from the MHSBA well is pumped to the storage tanks for distribution to customers. The water is treated with polyphosphate for corrosion control and disinfected with chlorine in accordance with federal and state guidelines prior to distribution.
- Chemical addition for corrosion control is necessary to prevent corrosion of household plumbing systems. Disinfection is necessary to inactivate microorganisms which are naturally present in the environment.

METER REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

Please be aware that over the next several years, Mount Holly Springs Borough Authority will be replacing older water meters with new radio read water meters. Authority staff will leave written notice on your front door if you are not home at the time of their visit. If you receive such notice, please contact Josh Kuhn at (717)386-6943 with a date and time when you will be home so the Authority can reschedule your meter replacement.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR WATER

Visit the Borough's website at www.mhsboro.org
Click "Boards and Commissions" and then "Borough Authority"
for a link to past and present Annual Water Quality Reports.

Mount Holly Springs Authority Board Meetings
Second Thursday of Every Month @ 5:00 PM
200 Harman Street Mount Holly Springs
Contact Person:
Derek Hemler 717-634-4017

COMMON CONTAMINANTS IN WATER

Water produced from the wells is more commonly known as groundwater. The water is located several hundred feet below the ground surface in aquifers. Aquifers are cracks or holes in the bedrock beneath the Earth's surface. As water travels over the surfaces of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases radioactive material. It can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in 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 METAL, WHICH CAN BE NATURALLY-OCCURRING OR RESULT FROM URBAN STORM WATER RUNOFF, INDUSTRIAL OR DOMESTIC WASTE WATER DISCHARGES, OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION, 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 PETROLEUM PRODUCTION, AND CAN ALSO COME FROM GAS STATIONS, URBAN STORM WATER RUNOFF, AND SEPTIC SYSTEMS.
- **RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS**, WHICH CAN BE NATURALLY-OCCURRING OR THE RESULT OF OIL AND GAS PRODUCTIONS AND MINING ACTIVITIES.

This brochure is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to EPA and DEP standards. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes 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.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 persons 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 (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.**

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE ABOUT NITRATE

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 PPM is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activities. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for help from your healthcare provider.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

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

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

NTU=Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of water clarity)

nd: not detectable at testing level. **ppb:** Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter(ug/l)

n/a: not applicable **pCi/l:** Pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR WATER

The Mount Holly Springs Borough Authority is pleased to report that the water that 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. MHSBA tested for approximately 77 different contaminants during the past 5 years. Not all of these contaminants are required to be tested every year. Of the 77 contaminants tested, only 6 contaminants were detected and no MCLs or Treatment Techniques were exceeded. These 6 contaminants and their potential source of contamination are shown on the table on the following page.

Table of Detected Contaminants				
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Test Value ¹	Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants				
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	1.64 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.
Dichloroacetic Acid	N/A	N/A	0.001	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	N/A	N/A	0.0021	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	N/A	0.001	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorodibromomethane	N/A	N/A	0.0006	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual				
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	Minimum: 0.57 ppm Range: 0.57– 1.27ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
Corrosion Control Performance Monitoring				
Copper	AL = 1.3 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	90th Percentile = 0.35 ppm Max = 0.40 ppm (2019)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	AL = 15 ppb	AL = 0 ppb	90th Percentile <5.0 ppb Max = 12 ppb (2019)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts				

Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0 ppm	MRDLG = 4.0 ppm	Max RAA: 1.03 ppm Range: 0.72 – 1.03 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
HAA5 ²	60 ppb	NA	1.3 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM ³	80 ppb	NA	3.69 ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
¹ Pennsylvania DEP allows public water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data presented on this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. In these cases, the calendar year in which water samples were tested for these contaminants is shown in parentheses. ² HAA5 represents 5 Haloacetic Acids. ³ TTHM represents Total Trihalomethanes.				

* 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. New Freedom Borough Water Department 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>.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

DATE
07/01/2021

VIOLATION TYPE
DRR M/R FAIL DIST WEEKLY OR VL - R3

VIOLATION ID
29210