

2022 Annual Water Quality Report

MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS BOROUGH AUTHORITY
200 HARMAN STREET
MOUNT HOLLY SPRINGS, PENNSYLVANIA 17065-1339

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.

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.

For More Information About Your Water:

**Mount Holly Springs
Authority Board
Meetings**

**Second Thursday of Every
Month @ 5:00 PM**

**Meeting Location
Borough Office:**

**200 Harman Street
Mount Holly Springs**

Contact Person:

**Derek
Hemler**

717-634-4017

METER REPLACEMENT PROJECT

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.

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.

Definitions of Terms Used In Report

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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 level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs 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 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.

Parts Per Billion (ppb): Unit of concentration equivalent to micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

Parts Per Million (ppm): Unit of concentration equivalent to milligrams per Liter (mg/L).

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): Unit of measure for radiation.

Running Annual Average (RAA): Quarterly calculation using previous 12 monthly averages.

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**.

Common Contaminants in Water

Contaminants that may be present in ground 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, 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 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 mining activities.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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 2022. 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
Chemical Contaminants				
Nitrate	10 ppm	N/A	1.63 ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine	4.0	4.0	Range 0.69-1.02 ppm	Water additive to control microbes
HAA5 ²	60	N/A	1.83 ppb	By-products of drinking water disinfection
TTHM ³	80	N/A	4.34 ppb	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual				
Chlorine	Minimum 0.5 ppm	N/A	Minimum: 0.74 ppm Range: 0.74-1.53 ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper				
Copper	AL = 1.3 ppm	AL = 1.3 ppm	90th Percentile = 0.260 ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	AL = 15 ppb	AL = 0 ppb	90th Percentile = 1.0 ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Microbial				
Total Coliform	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	0	Naturally present in the environment
Treated Water E. Coli	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform positive repeat sample for E. coli	0	0	Human and Animal fecal waste
Raw Water E. Coli	N/A	N/A	0	Human and Animal fecal waste

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.

Contaminants Tested But Not Detected

Parameters tested but not detected in your drinking water include:

Asbestos; Free Cyanide; Gross Alpha; 11 Metals: Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Fluoride, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium and Thallium; Nitrite; Radium-226 and Radium-228; 31 Synthetic Organics (SOCs); Total Coliform Bacteria; Uranium; 21 Volatile Organics (VOCs)

Save Water, Save Money

- ◆ Homes with electric water heaters spend approximately one-quarter of their electric bill just to heat water.
 - ◆ Letting your faucet run for 5 minutes uses about as much energy as leaving a 60-watt bulb on for 22 hours.
 - ◆ Install water-saving appliances (dishwashers, washing machines), low-flow showerheads or faucet aerators.
 - ◆ Set your lawn mower blades to 2-3 inches high—longer grass improves moisture retention and helps it survive drought conditions.
 - ◆ **BE ALERT**— report any suspected leaks or suspicious puddles of water in your yard to the Mount Holly Springs Borough Authority at once.
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