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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIROMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Gettysburg Municipal Authority

PWSID#: 7010019 Year 2022

Este informe contiene informaciön importante acerca de su agua potable, Haga que algujen *lo* traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mark Guise, Utilities Manager at 717-334-6738. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Monday of every month at 6:00PM prevailing time at the Authority Office, 601 East Middle Street, Gettysburg, PA 17325.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER.

Our water sources are:

Gettysburg Filtration Plant, which is surface water, located near Sachs Bridge, Cumberland Township
Wells 3,8,9,10 are located in Cumberland Township
Wells 2,6 are located in the Gettysburg Borough

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to industrial facilities, transportation corridors, gas stations, and farming. Overall, our sources have little risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports e-Library web page: www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities) water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP Southcentral Regional Office Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717) 705-4708

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people 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 providers. EPA/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 (800-426-4791)

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

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DEFINITIONS:

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 contaminants.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (Min RDL) The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Level 1 Assessment— A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment — A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS								
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Distribution Chlorine Residual	4	4	MIN AVG 1.06 MAX AVG 1.53	0.37-2.15	ppm ppm	MAX AVG 11/2022	N	Additive to control Microbes
Arsenic	10	0	8.0	2.0 - 8. 0	ppb	5/10/2021	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff From orchards Runoff from glass and electronics Production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.25	0.036-0.25	ppm	06/28/2022	N	Discharge of drilling waste from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	10	10	3.08	0.67-3.08	ppm	6/28/2022	N	Runoff from Fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic tanks, Sewage; erosion Of natural deposit
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	80	N/A	59.07	14.4-95.8	ppb	2022	N	By-product of Drinking water chlorination
Halo acetic Acids (HAA)	60	N/A	40.45	13.2-52.3	ppb	2022	N	By-product of Drinking water chlorination
Combined Uranium	30	0	6.90	4.18-6.90	PCi/L	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	8.64	0.0-8.64	PCi/L	2020	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	5	0	2.08	2.08	PCi/L	2022	N	Erosion of natural deposits

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Lowest Detected SampleDate	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine Entry point 101 Water Plant	0.20	1.01	1.01-2.62	ppm	01/04/22	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine Entry Points 102 105 106 107 109	 0.80 0.90 0.80 0.70 0.40	 0.89 1.09 1.22 1.0 0.7	 0.89-2.20 1.09-2.35 1.22-2.13 1.0-2.17 0.70-2.10	 ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm	 11/16/22 09/12/22 06/19/22 03/30/22 07/20/22	 N N N N N	Water additive used to control microbes.

LEAD AND COPPER	Action Level (AL)	MCGL	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above (AL) of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2019)	15	0	2	ppb	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (2019)	1.3	1.3	0.42	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbial related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results:					
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	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	See detailed descriptions under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial related to E coli					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
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	See detailed descriptions under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
E. coli	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	See description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Turbidity

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT= 1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.15	1/02/22	N	Soil runoff
	TT = at least 95% of monthly samples $\leq$ 0.3 NTU		100%	1/22 to 12/22	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25-45%	36%-57.1%	None	N	Naturally present in the environment

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Health Effect. While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high on concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

OTHER VIOLATIONS: Late reporting for a distribution sample, an incorrect reporting of a ground water rule chlorine residual. These errors were corrected and submitted to remain in compliance.

. There was NO risk to public health.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

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 from 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 metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Information about 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. Gettysburg Municipal Authority 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 INFORMATION. •

About Nitrate: Nitrate in the 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 activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Gettysburg Municipal Authority has a Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection approved and active Source Water Protection Plan as of December 2017. An executive summary of the SWPP information can be found at WWW.Gettysburgma.com. The purpose of this plan is to determine potential sources of pollution that may impact our public water supplies along with priorities and measures to help protect our water supplies.

Gettysburg Municipal Authority constructed a new 1.5 million gallon elevated water tank off Natural Springs Road in Straban Township. This new tank became operational in June of 2022.