

NEW FREEDOM BOROUGH WATER DEPARTMENT

2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIER ID # 7670082

**Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable.
Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda.**

The **Safe Drinking Water Act** in 1998 requires that New Freedom Borough issue annual water quality reports to all of its customers. The purpose of this report is to provide our customers with water quality information and a summary of testing done in the year 2010. We are pleased to present you with this annual water supply report, which we hope will provide answers to some common questions. Last year as in past years, your tap water met all United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and PA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) drinking water standards. The water is tested on a regular basis to ensure that it is in compliance with all of the required standards as set forth by the EPA and DEP. If you should have any questions or concerns please call Keith E. Dickmyer, Water Department Superintendent at 235-5744 Monday thru Friday 7:30 am – 3:30 pm. You may also reach us via e-mail at nfboro@nfdc.net or nfbdpw@comcast.net respectively. You are always welcomed and encouraged to attend a Borough Council meeting which begin at 7:00 pm on the second Monday of each month at the Municipal Building located at 49 East High Street. For additional information please log onto <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html> or <http://www.dep.state.pa.us>

The New Freedom Borough water supply originates from the ground water aquifer via five (5) deep wells situated thru out the local area. In addition, the Borough purchases supplementary water from the York Water Company (YWC) thru an interconnection meter pit at the north end of Washington Road. YWC makes up approximately 10% of the average daily usage. YWC provides treated surface water originating from the East and South Branches of the Codorus Creek. For more information log onto <http://www.yorkwater.com>

NEW FREEDOM BORO WATER SOURCES

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Well One: South Front Street | 4. Well Seven: Bowser Road |
| 2. Well Three: East Main Street | 5. Well Eight: Bowser Road |
| 3. Well Four: Playground Alley | 6. YWC: Washington Road |

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).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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)

MONITORING YOUR WATER

New Freedom Borough Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. New Freedom Borough Water Department tests for a wide range of contaminants such as IOC's and others. 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 data has been noted on the sampling results table.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	Range	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Nitrate	N	6.19	ppm	4.67 - 6.19	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
Lead and Copper Rule	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	# of Sites Above AL	Action Level (AL)	MCL G	Major Sources in Drinking Water
* Lead (7/09)	N	4.0	ppb	0	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (7/09)	N	0.392	ppm	0	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing
Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine	N	0.71	ppm	0.28 - 0.71	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfectant Byproducts	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	Range	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N	20.8	ppb	1.8 – 39.8	N/A	80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	N	4.0	ppb	1.0 – 7.0	N/A	60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Turbidity	Violation Y/N	Unit of Measurement	MCL	Highest Monthly Average of All Readings for 2009	Highest Single Measurement	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Turbidity	N	NTU	TT - 95% of all monthly samples taken must be less than or equal to 0.3 NTU	100% of all monthly samples were less than 0.1 NTU	0.07	Soil erosion and runoff	

* 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>.”

SAVE WATER; SAVE MONEY

A stream of water smaller than a pencil lead will waste 5,400 gallons a month; a stream one-sixteenth of an inch will waste 21,600 gallons and a stream one eighth of an inch will waste 108,000 gallons.

Water conservation is easy. Make sure your faucets are “drip-less”. Shorten your shower by a few minutes, run an inch less in your tub and always do a full load of laundry. Don’t let the water run while you scrub vegetables, shave, or brush your teeth. You’ll save many thousands of gallons of water each year.

Of course, you’ll save money, too!

