Wrightsville Borough Municipal Authority
P.O. Box 187 ■ Wrightsville, Pennsylvania 17368 ■ Telephone 252-2768 ■ Fax 252-0725
Frederick C. Smith, Jr., Chairman Brian Lyle, General Manager

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

THE BOROUGH OF WRIGHTSVILLE AND APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF HELLAM TOWNSHIP AND LOWER WINDSOR TOWNSHIP

This is an annual report describing the quality of the water produced and services the Wrightsville Borough Municipal Authority Water Treatment Plant delivers to you every day. Public Water System I.D. 7670097. This report meets the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirement for "Consumer Confidence Report," and contains information on the source of our water, its constituents, and the health risks associated with any contaminants. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. Please read this report carefully. If you have any questions, call Brian Lyle, the Borough Municipal Authority General Manager at (717) 252-3711. Billing and other general questions can be directed to Lorri Harmer, Authority Secretary at (717) 252- 2768 Ext. 11.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands.)

THE BOROUGH MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF WRIGHTSVILLE'S DRINKING WATER MEETS OR SURPASSES ALL FEDERAL AND STATE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Water Authority meetings occur the second Thursday of every month at 4:00 p.m. at the Authority Office on Water Street.

The Borough Municipal Authority of Wrightsville Water Supply System provides water for the Borough of Wrightsville, and small portions of Hellam Township and Lower Windsor Township.

The water plant, located on North Front Street, adjacent to the Susquehanna River, was originally constructed in 1897 along Kreutz Creek but was abandoned in 1904 due to insufficient supply and poor water quality. A new source consisting of drilled wells and springs was established off Haughs Road. Miller Lake, the present site of the water treatment plant an abandoned spring-feed limestone quarry, was purchased in 1950. In 1961, a filter plant was constructed and water was transported from the Susquehanna River to Miller Lake to supply water to the water plant. Upgrades have taken place in 1978 and 1987. In 1990 the Wrightsville Borough Municipal Authority purchased the water supply. During the period from 1994 to 1996, Wrightsville undertook a $ 924,406 rehabilitation project, which replaced worn equipment and upgraded the facilities to current design and regulatory standards. In October of 1998 $124,510 was used to replace an old Pig Tail Clarifier with a new Microfloc Absorption Clarifier. In 1999 $94,500 was spent for a second Microfloc Absorption Clarifier. In 2013 the finished water storage tank on Hellam Steet was sand blasted and painted at a cost of $353,749. In 2020 we will be upgrading our pumps and electrical system at the water treatment plant.

Excess nutrients and soil runoff from agricultural sources, construction, and urban runoff are some of the major factors affecting water quality in your watershed. Proper nutrient management and soil conservation practices can protect source water quality. You can also protect water quality by applying lawn fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides only when absolutely necessary and then only in the minimum quantity required. You should also consider that storm water catch basins lead to streams and rivers that supply drinking water. These storm water inlets are only designed for storm water and not as a convenient disposal site for household chemicals or used motor oil. To learn more about protecting source water quality in the Wrightsville watershed you can contact a Department of Environmental Protection regional watershed coordinator at (717)705-4952. DEP staff protects water quality through the source water assessment and protection program (SWAP). For more information see the DEP Source Water Assessment Summary for Wrightsville elsewhere in this report.
Wrightsville's water treatment plant is a modern facility that purifies source water drawn from the Susquehanna River. The source water contains impurities, which must be removed before the finished water is safe for human use. These impurities are removed as the water passes through a series of treatment processes. Chlorine is added for disinfection, potassium permanganate is added for taste and odor control, and StrenPAC an aluminum-based cationic, along with Superfloc-Polymer to help remove impurities.

Wrightsville's water supply facilities have been constructed and are operated under the provisions of permits issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. These permits require that Wrightsville provide water meeting Federal and State safe drinking water requirements.

Treated or finished water is pumped to three elevated storage tanks. We maintain an approximate 1-day supply of water in storage at any given time. Wrightsville's water treatment plant produced an average of .381 MGD of water in 2019, with a permitted capacity of .684 MGD**.** Therefore, the Authority has sufficient water supplies and treatment capacity to meet user demand into the future.

Key Table

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, measure of very small particulate matter in water.
PCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) the equivalent of 1 cent in $10.000, 000
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) the equivalent of 1 cent in $10,000,000,000
Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level: The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system
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 is 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 a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of 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 contamination.
Non-Detects (ND): The laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminants are not present at a detectable level.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a concentration that, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirement that a water
system must follow. For example, the lead level is at 90% of sample sites must be below 15 parts per billion of lead.

Key Table *(continued)*

Treatment Technique (TT): Required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water (95% samples 0.3 NTU).

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU's is just noticeable to the average person.

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

1. Free or total chlorine residual is measured in the water system to assure the water supply is properly disinfected. The entry point value is the lowest level of chlorine detected at the water plant. The distribution system value is the highest monthly average level of chlorine detected among all of the distribution system sample sites.
2. Compliance for TOC removal is based on a rolling annual average, therefore the data in the table is from 2015.

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. The Authority of Wrightsville Borough 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.

Additional Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount 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 Water Hotline at 800-426-4791. The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 radioactive material, and can pick-up substance resulting from the presence of animal or human activity. Contaminants that maybe present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or results from urban storm water runoff, and industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

(E) 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 prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water system. The EPA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Results

Regulated Substances (Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Plant)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL mg/l	MCLG to CCR	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violations Y/N	Typical Source
Atrazine (ppm)	2019	0.003	3	<0.002	SS	N	Runoff from herbicide on crops
Barium (ppm)	2019	2	2	<0.400	SS	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from mental refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppm)	2019	0.1	100	<0.001	SS	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	1.7	SS	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2019	1	1	<0.40	SS	N	Come from Nitrates
Selenium (ppm)	2019	0.05	50	<0.01	SS	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits discharge from mines
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	2	2	<0.20	SS	N	Water Additive that promotes strong teeth
Turbidity (NTU)	2019	TT	TT	.049	.033-.085	N	Source water contaminant from runoff

Bacterial Results (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL mg/l	MCLG to CCR	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Violations Y/N	Typical Source
Total Coliforms (%)	2019	0.0% of Monthly samples are positive	0 bacteria	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Tap Water Samples: Lead and Copper Results

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL mg/l	MCLG to CCR	Number of Samples	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Violations Y/N	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2019	.015	15	21	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	21	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Other Compounds (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (units)		Year	MCL mg/l	MCLG to CCR	Avg. Result	Range of Detection	Violations Y/N	Typical Source
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	CC	2019	.080	80	30.32	21.2 – 38.7	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
	960 Hellam St	2019			27.80	17.4 – 45.3	N	
Total Organic Carban (TOC)	Entry Point	2019	TT	TT	1.86	1.4 – 2.2	N	Naturally present in The environment
	Raw	2019	TT	TT	3.67	2.6 – 6.2		
TOC Removal		2019	25%		48%	29% - 60%	N	

Entry Point Disinfection Residual (Measured on the water leaving treatment plant)

Source of Contamination	Min Disinfection Residual	Entry Point	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Chlorine	0.4	101	1.35	1.35 – 2.20	ppm	N	Water Additive used to control microbes

Special Notice To At Risk Population

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is 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 infection by cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Does Wrightsville Water add fluoride to my water? The Wrightsville Water Co. does not add fluoride to the water.
Why the chemical smell? This is due to adjusted levels of chlorine depending upon the weather and river conditions.
Why does my water look milky? It is from tiny air bubbles in the water, after a little while, the bubbles will rise to the top and be gone.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE MORE INFORMATION:

If you would like more information regarding Wrightsville Borough Municipal Authority please contact our office at 717-252-2768 ext. 11, or visit our website at: www.wrightsvilleborough.com

Meetings of the Wrightsville Water Authority Board of Directors are held the second Thursday of every month at 4:00 PM at the Authority's offices, located at 601 Water Street in Wrightsville

Business Hours & Phone
Walk-in: 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM
Telephone 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM
Monday through Friday
Telephone: 717-252-2768

If you have a specific concern or question regarding water quality, you may contact the water plant during normal business hours at 717-252-3711

Information about the Wrightsville Watershed may be obtained directly from DEP at 717-705-4952

Emergency Hours & Phone
24 HOURS PER DAY
7 DAYS PER WEEK
Telephone: 717-577-9746

Public Water Supplier Identification Number PA7670097

IMPORTANT MESSAGE

In order to comply with the new Pennsylvania Tier-One Notification regulations, WBMA has contracted with Swift-Reach, Inc. to provide telephonic notifications to our customers for water emergencies. These notifications will only be issued for EMERGENCIES. If you have not received a notification yet we may not have your phone number, please call us at 717-252-2768 to enter your information.

Ways to Conserve Water at Home

1. **Evaluate your water habits.**

   Do you leave the water running while brushing your teeth?

   Do you take extra long showers?

   There simple things you and other family members can do to start saving water today!

2. **Look for leaks – and repair them right away.**

   Most leaks are easy to detect and repair. For sinks, check faucets and pipes for dripping water.

   Replace washers, and repair or replace fixtures, if needed.

   For toilets, add food coloring to the tank water and check the bowl in 15 minutes. (don't flush) If there's color in the toilet bowl, it means there's a leak.

   Ninety percent of water leaks in the home are due to the toilet system.

3. **Also check your water system for leaks.**

   This is easy to do. Just follow these steps:

- Locate your water meter and take an initial reading. Then make sure no one in your home uses any water for 30 minutes. take another reading.
- Subtract the first reading from the second reading to determine what leaked out.
- Then look for leaks. Find them by checking pipes, hoses and connections. Have any leaks repaired right away.

4. **Install water-saving devices.**

   If you don't already have water-efficient or low-flow fixtures, you can cut your water use with:

- Aerators (devices that mix air with water)
- Low-flow fixtures (such as shower heads), flow restrictors or cut-off valves.
- Tank displacement devices (for older toilets that use 3.5 gallons or more per flush).

5. **Save water while preparing food**

- Use a brush and bowl of water to clean food instead of letting the water run.
- Thaw frozen food in your refrigerator or microwave, not under running water.
- Reuse water when you can. For example, when you cook vegetables, save cooking water for soup stock**.**

6. **If you have low water pressure, contact our office or the water company immediately.**

Wrightsville Borough Municipal Authority
601 Water Street
Wrightsville, Pa. 17368

PRSRT STD
ECRWSS
US POSTAGE
PAID
EDDM RETAIL

POSTAL CUSTOMER