



Borough of Chambersburg Water Quality Report for the 2019 Reporting Year

Per the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) regulations, the Borough of Chambersburg Water Department (PWSID 7280005), presents its 2019 Consumer Confidence Report. This report is designed to provide consumers with valuable information concerning Chambersburg's drinking water quality including source location, compliance with federal and state regulations, contaminants detected, and most importantly answers the question, Is our water safe to drink?

IS OUR WATER SAFE TO DRINK?

The EPA sets the standards for safe drinking water under the authority of the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act. DEP adopts these standards and is the agency which regulates all public water systems in Pennsylvania.

The water that Chambersburg produces meets all EPA and DEP standards. Chambersburg also participates in the Partnership for Safe Water program. This is a voluntary self-improvement program sponsored by the American Water Works Association and DEP. Members commit to improving plant operation and are held to stricter standards than those of EPA and DEP. Chambersburg meets those standards as well. Judging the water by these criteria, Chambersburg's water is indeed safe to drink. However, there are some people who are more at risk than the general population. Quoting from EPA:

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 (1-800-426-4791).

SOURCE OF YOUR WATER

The source of Chambersburg's water is the East Branch of the Conococheague Creek. Water is collected from an 18 sq. mi. watershed northeast of Caledonia State Park. Most of the watershed lies within Adams County with a small percentage lying in Franklin and Cumberland Counties.

Long Pine Reservoir within our watershed can store up to 1.8 billion gallons of water, approximately 1.5 years supply for the Borough of Chambersburg.

Protection of our watershed is the single most important factor in ensuring a safe water supply. We are fortunate that 95% of our watershed lies within Michaux State Forest. There is no industry, no agricultural activity, and only a small residential population in the 5% remaining watershed outside of Michaux State Forest.

In the Borough of Chambersburg's Source Water Assessment, few potential contamination sites exist; however, the few that do exist pose a moderately high risk, mainly the Route 233 transportation corridor and associated residential activities along it. This report is available for review at Chambersburg's Water Treatment Plant:

Julio Lecuona Water Treatment Plant
7659 Lincoln Way East
Fayetteville, PA 17222
Phone number: (717) 352-7450



Figure 1: Long Pine Run Reservoir Spillway

EPA requires that the following information about drinking water contaminants be included in this report.

SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION

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, bacteria and protozoa, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture livestock operations, and wildlife.*
- *Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, 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 byproducts 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 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.

As a surface water source, our water is naturally susceptible to surface runoff and any contaminants carried by the runoff, which include microbial contaminants from wildlife and the small residential population in our watershed. Removal of the clay and silt particles and organic debris that harbor these microbial contaminants is the main function of our water filtration plant.

The absence of industry and agriculture in our watershed minimizes the threat of organic chemical pollution. The aquifer feeding the springs and streams which flow into Long Pine Reservoir and the Conococheague Creek is practically inert, adding almost no minerals to the water.

The watershed contains lots of trees which produce needles and leaves. As fallen leaves and other vegetation decompose, decomposition products enter the soil. These decomposition products, collectively called natural organic matter (NOM), mainly tannic, humic, and fulvic acids, enter the soil and are subsequently washed into the streams whenever a substantial rainfall event occurs. As the NOM concentration increases, treatment of the water becomes more difficult.



Figure 2: Long Pine Run Reservoir

NOMs are not regulated contaminants; but, they can combine with chlorine to form regulated disinfection byproducts which are suspected carcinogens. Two regulated disinfection byproducts are total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids. Levels of these compounds are usually low; but, occasionally can become elevated dependent on creek conditions.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. The source of lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Borough of Chambersburg 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 in the plumbing 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 request 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791, or at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

The Borough of Chambersburg has successfully implemented a Corrosion Control Plan designed to minimize the leaching out of lead and copper from household plumbing. This is accomplished by treating the water with sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) to raise the alkalinity level plus the addition of a polyphosphate corrosion control chemical. To verify the effectiveness of this program, Chambersburg currently conducts lead monitoring from over 60 homes most susceptible to lead contamination biannually, every six (6) months. Samples are collected after a 6-8 hours stagnant period. Lead concentrations must be below 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 90% of samples analyzed for the Borough to remain in compliance.

TREATMENT

When the Borough of Chambersburg first began drawing water out of the Conococheague Creek in 1912 near Caledonia, treatment consisted solely of physical screening - a screen on the end of a pipe to remove large debris such as leaves and branches before water entered the transmission system. Fortunately, we have made significant treatment process improvements since those days. Potable water standards are much more stringent than they were 100+ years ago and continue to be improved upon.



Figure 3: Conococheague Creek Intake Facility

The Borough's Julio Lecuona Water Treatment Plant's purpose is to:

- Inactivate pathenogenic viruses, bacteria, and protozoans
- Remove suspended and colloidal matter from the water
- Reduce color
- Remove iron and manganese which can cause laundry staining problems
- Control taste and odor
- Reduce corrosivity to pipes and household plumbing

All this is done to produce water that meets current EPA and DEP standards.

As prescreened water enters the treatment plant, sodium hydroxide (caustic) is injected into the water to increase pH. Then a primary coagulant (a poly-aluminum blend) is added. The treated water enters large circular tanks where it is gently mixed and the coagulating chemicals cause the small suspended particles to stick together eventually forming larger, heavier particles (floc) that will settle out.

After the settling phase, water flows to the filters where the finer particles are removed. Our filters are classified as multimedia rapid sand filters. As water flows through two layers of specially graded anthracite (coal) and silica sand, the remaining particles in the water are removed by a process called adsorption. During this process, the media act as tiny magnets which attract suspended material as the water flows through the filter.

Following filtration, the water is disinfected with chlorine to inactivate any microorganisms present and the following chemicals are added: sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) to raise the alkalinity of the water, fluoride, and finally a blended polyphosphate solution for corrosion control which helps protect the distribution mains as well as household plumbing.

Following treatment, water flows to a 2 million gallon underground clearwell. From there, the finished water flows by gravity to Chambersburg. An outstanding feature of our system is that it is completely gravity delivered; a tremendous energy savings since there are no pumping costs. Water is available to almost every customer in the 40 – 80 psi pressure range.

CONTAMINANTS

A contaminant is anything in the water that is not a water molecule. Water in its purest form is practically unknown in nature; even distilled water contains some contaminants. Public water suppliers monitor for over 80 contaminants that are potentially hazardous to

human health if present in the water above certain levels. Chambersburg's water contains very few regulated contaminants, all at levels significantly below limits set by EPA and DEP. The included water quality data table in this report lists all the **detected regulated contaminants** one might expect to find in a typical sample of Chambersburg water based on analyses performed in the year 2019; or if a parameter was not required to be tested for, then the most recent result prior to 2019. DEP allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

A complete list of all analytical results and other pertinent information can be viewed on the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's Drinking Water Reporting System webpage:

www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us/dwrs/HTM/SelectionCriteria.html

Select "Public Water System ID"; then enter "7280005"; select a category from "Information Request" and click "Submit". All analytical results are accessible on the following page(s).

COMPLIANCE WITH THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

There was one (1) violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act in 2019; a monitoring and reporting violation. A DEP Chapter 109 regulatory change resulted in Chambersburg's distribution chlorine residual samples requiring a free chlorine analysis, which was previously a total chlorine analysis. Chambersburg corrected the issue by switching from total to free distribution chlorine residual analysis.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARDNESS: Chambersburg water has very little hardness due to the lack of calcium carbonate and other minerals in the water. The hardness of Chambersburg water is approximately 10 parts per million or about ½ grain per gallon. In other words, the water is relatively very soft.

PRECIPITATION: Our watershed in the Blue Ridge Mountains receives an average of 44.32 inches of rainfall equivalent per year. **In 2019, we received rainfall of 45.59 inches (28.51 inches less than 2018).**

WATER CONSERVATION: Chambersburg is fortunate to possess an abundant water supply. Realizing that this is a precious resource, the Borough has taken an aggressive posture on leak detection to reduce the amount of unaccounted water within our distribution system.

Just as the Borough practices water conservation, so too can individual customers. Practicing conservation will lower your water bills and if you are a Borough resident, will lower your sewer bill as well since sewer bills are based on water usage, hence, a double savings. Here are some tips to reduce water usage:

- Repair leaking faucets and toilets.
 - 1 out of every 5 toilets in the U.S. is leaking at any point in time.
 - Leaking toilets are the No. 1 cause of high water bills.
 - The average leaking toilet wastes 100 gallons of water per day, or nearly 40,000 gallons of water per year, enough to fill an Olympic sized swimming pool.
 - The total U.S. water loss due to leaking toilets has been estimated to be as high as 5 billion gallons per year, or nearly 2 trillion gallons per year!
- Water lawns wisely, water in evenings or early mornings to minimize evaporation losses.
- Install water efficient appliances in your home. Look for EPA WaterSense labels.

- Take shorter showers.
- Turn off water while brushing teeth or shaving.
- Turn off hose while washing your car.
- Operate dishwashers and washing machines only with full loads.

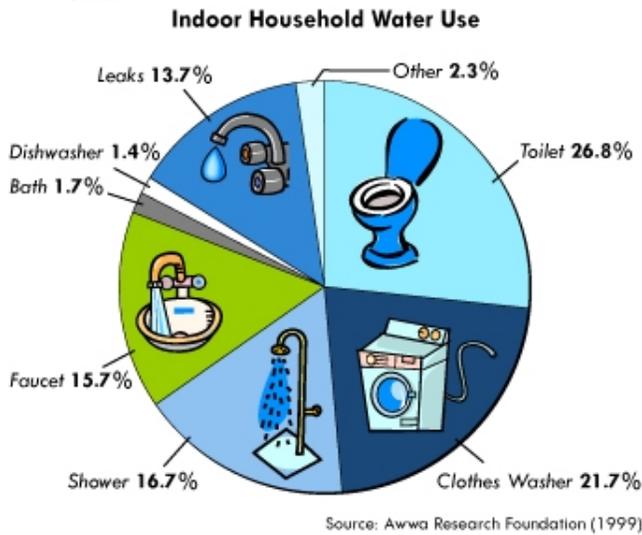


Figure 4: Nitterhouse Drive Elevated Composite Tank

DRINKING WATER FACTS

- Water is the only substance found on earth in three forms, solid, liquid, and gas.
- Of all water on earth, 97% is salt water found in oceans and seas.
- Only 1% of the earth's water is available for drinking water. 2% is frozen in polar ice caps.
- On average, bottled water is about 1,000 times more expensive than tap water. Bottled water from a convenience store is approximately 3,785 times more expensive than Chambersburg water.
- The average American uses over 100 gallons of water per day.
- A person can live more than a month without food, but only about a week, depending on conditions, without water.

2019 IMPROVEMENTS

- Continued pilot study associated with alternative primary coagulant switch initiated in October 2017.
- Switched process chemicals from hydrated lime to sodium hydroxide (caustic) and from sodium carbonate to sodium bicarbonate (baking soda).
- Completed design work for a clearwell expansion project.

QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS?

Questions concerning this report or anything concerning water quality can be addressed to Scott Melego, by phone at (717) 352-7450 between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. or by email at chambersburgwater@chambersburgpa.gov. Although there are no public meetings devoted solely to water issues, regular Borough Council meetings are open to the public throughout the year and there is an open forum period where one can voice concerns about anything pertaining to Borough business. Call (717) 264-5151 for dates and times of public meetings.

More information on contaminants and health effects can be obtained by calling the **EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at **(800) 426-4791**.

Need additional copies of this report? Call (717) 352-7450 and more reports will be provided.

The Borough of Chambersburg is proud to be a member of the Partnership for Safe Water, since 2009.

The Partnership's mission is to improve the quality of drinking water delivered to customers of public water supplies by optimizing system operations.



Water Quality Table

The tables on this page list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2019 calendar year. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2019. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. **During 2019, your water met or surpassed all standards for safety.**

CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST LEVEL ALLOWED (MCL)	MCLG (EPA GOAL)	HIGHEST DETECTED LEVEL	RANGE OF DETECTION	ANALYSES DATE	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
BARIUM	2.0 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	0.049 mg/l	NA	2019	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
FLUORIDE	2.0 mg/L	2.0 mg/L (DEP Goal)	1.3 mg/L	0.20 – 1.3 mg/L	2019	WATER ADDITIVE
SULFATE	NR	NR	6.2 mg/L	4.4 - 6.2mg/L	2018	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
HEX. CHROMIUM	100 ppb	TBD	0.051 ppb	ND - 0.051 ppb	2015	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
STRONTIUM	TBD	TBD	21.6 ppb	14.0 - 21.6 ppb	2015	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
DISINFECTANT						
ENTRY POINT CHLORINE	4 mg/L (MRDL)	4 mg/L (MRLG)	1.21 mg/L	0.81 - 1.21 mg/L	Lowest Value 10/28/19	WATER ADDITIVE
DISTRIBUTION RESIDUALS	4 mg/L (MRDL)	4 mg/L (MRLG)	1.36 mg/L (Total) 1.25 mg/L (Free)	0.31 – 1.36 mg/L 0.40 – 1.25 mg/L	02/2019 High Avg 04/2019 High Avg	WATER ADDITIVE
During 2019, the Borough sampled distribution chlorine residuals initially for total chlorine and then for free chlorine due to Chapter 109 regulatory changes effective April 2019.						
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS						
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	80 ppb	NA	26.8 ppb (Highest LRAA)	4.74 – 31.8 ppb	2019	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS	60 ppb	NA	17.0 ppb (Highest LRAA)	2.39 – 17.4 ppb	2019	DISINFECTION BYPRODUCT
MCL compliance is based on an LRAA of 4 samples collected quarterly; therefore, an individual sample may exceed MCL and not be a violation.						
LEAD AND COPPER						
LEAD	15 ppb (AL)	0.00 ppb	57.1 ppb 51.1 ppb	ND – 57.1 ppb ND – 51.1 ppb	Jan – Jun 2019 Jul – Dec 2019	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING
COPPER	1.3 mg/L (AL)	1.3 mg/L	0.209 mg/L 0.266 mg/L	0.006 mg/L - 0.209 mg/L ND – 0.266 mg/L	Jan – Jun 2019 Jul – Dec 2019	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING
57 and 63 homes with high potential for lead and copper contamination were monitored during two consecutive 6-month monitoring periods in 2019, respectively. 90th percentile lead concentrations were 6.99 and 5.80 ppb, respectively. 90th percentile copper concentrations were 0.087 and 0.182 mg/L, respectively.						
TURBIDITY (FILTERED WATER CLARITY)						
TURBIDITY	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement	0.100 NTU	0.076 NTU	0.020 - 0.076 NTU	11/29/19 (Highest result)	SOIL RUNOFF
	TT = at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU	0.100 NTU	100.00%	NA	2019	SOIL RUNOFF
Average turbidity for 2019 was 0.024 NTU.						
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	35% Removal Required	NA	1.11 mg/L	0.79 – 1.11 mg/L	2019	DECAYING VEGETATION
Met Alternative Compliance Criteria and/or Percent Removal required (achieved between 53 – 61 percent removal) for 2019.						
Key to Abbreviations:						
<p>AL = Action Level; the concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. Action Levels are reported at the 90th percentile for homes at greatest risk.</p> <p>LRAA = Locational Running Annual Average,</p> <p>MCL= Maximum Contaminant Level; the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.</p> <p>MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal; the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health.</p> <p>mg/L = Milligrams per liter (or parts per million)</p> <p>MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal; the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.</p> <p>MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level; the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.</p> <p>NA = Not applicable</p> <p>ND = Not Detected</p> <p>NR = Not Regulated</p> <p>NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is noticeable to the average person.</p> <p>ppb = Parts per billion (or micrograms per liter)</p> <p>TT = Treatment Technique; a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.</p> <p>TBD = To be determined</p>						



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Dear Customer:

This is an annual report on the quality of water delivered by the Borough of Chambersburg. It meets the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirement for "Consumer Confidence Reports" and contains information on the source of our water, its contaminants, and how it compares to (EPA) and state standards. Safe water is vital to our community. Please read this report carefully, and if you have any questions, contact the Borough Water Department at (717) 352-7450.

In 2019, we routinely tested samples of you water to assure that it met established water quality standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). We are proud to report that your water met all of the standards for safe drinking water. All test results are kept on file and available to the public.

Respectfully submitted,

Borough of Chambersburg

Jeffrey Stonehill
Borough Manager
Director of Utilities

Lance Anderson, P.E.
Water/Sewer Superintendent

Scott Melego
Water Plant Supervisor

OFFICE HOURS

The Water Department Office can be reached Monday through Friday between 8:00am and 5:00pm at (717) 251-2405.

Billing inquiries should be directed to (717) 264-5151.

The water treatment plant can be reached Monday through Friday between 7:00am and 3:00pm at (717) 352-7450.

For weekend and after hours water emergencies, please call (717) 263-4111.