March 22, 2021 **PWSID#7670088**

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SHREWSBURY MUNICIPAL WATER COMPANY

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien 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 Brian L. Sweitzer at (717)235-1427. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. The meetings are held at 7:00PM on the second Wednesday of each month at the Shrewsbury Borough Building located at 35 West Railroad Avenue.

SOURCES OF WATER:

Pumphouse	Groundwater	East Forrest Avenue
PW-1	Groundwater	East Forrest Avenue
PW-2	Groundwater	East Forrest Avenue
Thompson Well	Groundwater	Cloverdale Avenue
Smith Well	Groundwater	Strassburg Circle
Blouse Well	Groundwater	Shetland Drive
Home Well	Groundwater	Shrewsbury Lutheran Home
Meadow Well	Groundwater	Brookmeadow Circle
Village Well	Groundwater	Shrewsbury Lutheran Home
Woodlyn Well	Groundwater	Woodland Drive

A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to accidental spills. Overall, our sources have moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection Web* page at

(http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm).

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 York Office.

Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717)705-4732.

MCLs are set at stringent levels. 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 microbiological 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 2020 to December 31, 2020**. 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.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

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.

Parts per billion *(ppb) or* ***Micrograms per liter*** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

TEST RESULTS

Lead and Copper – Sample period from 06/01/2019 to 09/30/2019 – 20 samples collected

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2019)	15	0	0	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (2019)	1.3	1.3	0.37	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbiological Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	MCL	MCLG	Highest # Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (2020)	More than 1 positive monthly sample	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium 226 (pCi/l) 2020	N	1.05	- - - - - - -	5	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits **Entry Point Sample**
Radium 228 (pCi/l) 2020	N	1.34	- - - - - - -	5	0	Erosion of Natural Deposits **Entry Point Sample**

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (ppm) 2020	N	8.50	3.41-8.50	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm) 2020	N	0.73	0.0-0.73	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Distribution Disinfection Residual

Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Month of Highest Avg.	Range	MCL		Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) (2020)	N	0.82 (May 2020)	0.47-0.82	MRDL = 4		Water additive control microbes

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Chemical Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Level Detected	Range	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb) (August 2020)	N	5.21	5.21	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppm) (August 2020)	N	0	N/A	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Entry Point Disinfection Residuals - Minimum chlorine residual allowed = 0.4 ppm

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range Of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (2020)	0.40	0.41	0.41-1.80	ppm	7/08/2020	N	Water additive used to control Microbes.

VIOLATIONS FOR 2020

We did not sample for Dioxin during the first quarter 2020. Dioxin previously had a waiver and was not on our sampling calendar on January 10, 2020. The waiver expired and we did not sample for Dioxin in the first quarter 2020. We immediately sampled for Dioxin when the Violation Notice was received. Dioxin was not detected in our drinking water in 2020.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL STATEMENT FOR 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 activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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 septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. Shrewsbury Municipal Water Company 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.

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).

Please call our office if you have questions.

We at the Shrewsbury Municipal Water Company work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.