2020

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

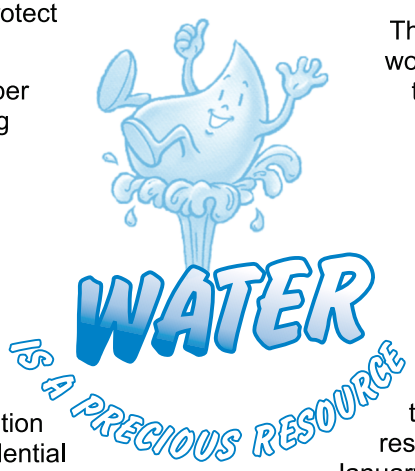
Upper Hanover Authority

PWS ID#1460036

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

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

To meet growth and new requirements, Upper Hanover Authority is continuously making upgrades to its water supply and distribution system. Currently our water sources consist of four ground water wells. A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed in 2005 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). Overall, our sources have been rated as high for our wells 1 and 2 and our wells 3 and 4 were rated as low. Wells 1 and 2 are most susceptible to contamination from transportation corridors, potential pollutants from residential areas, agricultural areas, on-lot waste disposal and auto repair shops. Wells 3 and 4 are most susceptible to contamination from transportation corridors and railroad transportation. A summary report of the Assessment is available by writing to The Upper Hanover Authority, 1704 Pillsbury Road, East Greenville, PA 18041 and is available on the PADEP website at www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 484-250-5900. We also receive additional water from the Red Hill Water Authority, which consists of two wells and a spring-fed reservoir. A copy of Red Hills quality report is available upon request.



The water system is operated by four water-works operators. Two operators are certified by the Department of Environmental Protection and are licensed to operate public water systems in the state of Pennsylvania.

The Upper Hanover Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some of these constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2020.

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. The presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Total water usage for this report year was 222,101,266 gallons.

***PLEASE READ IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER WITHIN THIS REPORT**

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact:

Mark Wood
Operations
267-272-9326

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility!

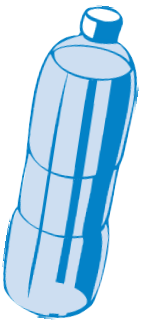
To learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

6:00 p.m.
the first Thursday of each month
Upper Hanover Township Building
Pillsbury Drive and State Streets
Upper Hanover Township

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 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 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-occuring 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).

The following table may include terms and abbreviations with which you are not familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided definitions in the box below.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 Contaminent Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminent 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 contaminents.

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

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

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
pCi/L = picocurries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Information About Nitrates

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 healthcare provider. The level detected in The Upper Hanover Authority monitoring was 5 ppm.

Information About Cryptosporidium

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).

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 Upper Hanover 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.*

Detected Sample Results

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	5.00	2.39 - 5.00	ppm	03/20/20	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits
TTHM	80	NA	0.000485	0 - 0.000485	ppb	09/23/20	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dichloroethylene (Entry Point)	7	7	0	0	ppb	03/20/20	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloroethylene (Distribution)	7	7	4.90	4.90	ppb	09/26/17	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethane (Entry Point)	200	200	0.001	0 - 0.001	ppb	2020	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Trichloroethane (Distribution)	200	200	0.35	0.35	ppb	02/03/16	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Chlorine	4	4	1.23	0.76 - 1.23	ppm	2020	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trichloroethylene	5	0	0.0007	0 - 0.0007	ppb	03/18/20	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine E.P. #101	0.54	0.49*	0.10 - 2.00	ppm	02/14/19	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine E.P. #102	0.54	0.27*	0.17 - 1.67	ppm	07/21/19	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine E.P. #103	0.40	0.47	0.26 - 1.67	ppm	03/22/19	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine E.P. #104	0.40	0.52	0.46 - 1.45	ppm	01/07/19	N	Water additive used to control microbes

** The minimum disinfection residual increased to a compliant level within the 4 hour window stipulated by the regulations.*

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	2	ppb	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.30	1.30	0.215	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILED TO MONITOR FOR 30 SOC'S

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE SOBRE SU AGUA DE BEBER. TRADUZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

During the 1st quarter (January-March) of 2020 we failed to monitor Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC'S) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. In addition we failed to make public notice of same.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VIOLATION
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards.

ACTIONS CONSUMERS SHOULD TAKE, INCLUDING WHEN THEY SHOULD SEEK MEDICAL HELP, IF KNOWN
There is nothing water consumers need to do at this time.

WHAT ARE WE DOING TO CORRECT THE VIOLATION
The Authority has made available a lab calendar as a monitoring checklist.

WHEN WE EXPECT TO RETURN TO COMPLIANCE
The Upper Hanover Water Authority returned to compliance in the 2nd quarter of 2020 when SOC'S were monitored.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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, 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.

The Upper Hanover Authority works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask our customers to help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Please call our office if you have any questions at 215-679-3129