



Borough of Fleetwood

PWSID #3060029

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Water Testing Performed in 2018

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 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 run-off 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 run-off 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 assure 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 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 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 Borough of Fleetwood 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>.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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 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).

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of the Borough of Fleetwood

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table shows the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. 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 Water Drinking Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

Our groundwater sources are 6 wells in Ruscombmanor Township, 1 well in Richmond Township, 2 wells in Fleetwood Borough, and 3 springs within the Willow Creek Watershed.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our Water Commissioner, John Kesselring at the Borough office 610-944-8220. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled monthly meetings. They are held on the second Monday of every month at 6:30pm in the Community Center at 110 W. Arch Street, Fleetwood, PA.

CONTAMINANT (unit of measurement)	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chemical Contaminants							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.17	1.46 – 2.17	5/1/2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
Fluoride (ppm)*	2	2	0.35	0 – 0.35	2/20/2018	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	n/a	10.6	0 – 21.2	8/22/2018	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)	80	n/a	24.1	5.2 – 43.00	8/20/18	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.76	1.14 – 1.76	9/2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.06	0.022 - 0.113	2/20/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2	0 – 0.002	2/20/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	0.606	N/A	2/20/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.788	N/A	2/20/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ug/L)	30	0	0.998	N/A	2/20/2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Chlorine EP 101 (ppm)	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 1.78	8/6/2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Chlorine EP 103 (ppm)	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 1.90	8/6/2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Chlorine EP 104 (ppm)	0.4	0.5	0.5 – 1.97	8/6/2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes.	
Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper* (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.288	0 out of 20	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead* (ppb)	15	0	1	1 of 20	2016	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Other Violations: See the attached							

In our continuing efforts to maintain a dependable water supply, it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

We at The Borough of Fleetwood work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. Please check out our website at www.fleetwoodboro.com for additional information about the Borough.

Reminder to all residents within the Borough of Fleetwood

Pools – All pools over 24” depth need a building permit; even inflatable pools.

Weed Ordinance #343 – weeds and other vegetation not edible or planted for ornamental purpose shall be cut if in excess of 10” in height

Yard Sale Ordinance #539 - obtain permit prior to sale; limit 2 sales per calendar year

Shade Tree Commission – obtain permit to remove or plant any tree, shrub or other woody plant in the area between the curb and sidewalk. Any tree within this area must have a clearance of 14 feet from ground level to accommodate borough trucks.

What's In My Water?

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

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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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 contaminants.

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

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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

WAYS TO CONSERVE



When cleaning out fish tanks, give the nutrient-rich water to your plants.



Teach your children to turn off faucets tightly after each use.



Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn or plants are watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.



Water your plants deeply but less frequently to encourage deep root growth and drought tolerance.



Collect water from your roof to water your garden.



Share water conservation tips with friends and neighbors.

Tier 3 Public Notice **FAILURE TO MONITOR**

A monitoring violation occurs when the correct number of samples is not taken. Although there are other reasons a supplier would receive a monitoring violation, this situation is the most common. This event constitutes a Tier 3 violation. Tier 3 notices must meet the content, format, and multilingual requirements.

Title

Public notices for Tier 3 violations and situations should have an attention-getting title. For example, "IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER" is better than "PUBLIC NOTICE".

In order to meet the multilingual requirements, you must include, at a minimum, information in Spanish regarding the importance of the notice. The department will notify you if, and when, you need to include information in any other language.

What Should I do?

You may need to modify the template for a notice for individual monitoring violations. The template presents violations in a table; however, you may write out an explanation for each violation if you wish. For any monitoring violation for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or other groups, you may list the group name in the table, but you must provide the name of every chemical in the group on the notice, e.g., in a footnote.

You may need to modify the notice if you had any monitoring violations for which monitoring later showed a maximum contaminant level or other violation. In such cases, you should refer to the public notice you issued at that time.

Corrective Actions (What happened? What is being done? When do you expect to return to compliance?)

In your notice, describe corrective actions you took or are taking. Listed below are some steps commonly taken by water systems with monitoring violations. Use one or more of the following actions, if appropriate, or develop your own:

- We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.
 - We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample for [contaminant] exceeded the limit. [Describe corrective action; use information from public notice prepared for violating the limit].
- We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.

Contact Information

Provide your name, business address and phone number or those of a designee of the public water system as a source for additional information concerning the notice.

Mandatory Statement to Encourage Distribution of the Notice to Others

Use the **mandatory** statement provided in *italics* on the following template to encourage notice recipients to distribute the notice to others, where applicable. You may not change this wording.

Template Form Field Instructions

When you place your cursor in the blank form fields in the following template, look at the bottom, left corner of your computer (just above the START button) for instructions on the information you should enter in that field. For example, if you place your cursor over the first blank form field in the template, the instructions will read "Insert system name."

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER FAILURE TO MONITOR

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE
ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for TTHM & HAA5

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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. During August 12 to August 18, 2018 we missed monitoring TTHM & HAA5 and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for TTHM & HAA5 and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
TTHM	annual	1	8/12/19 - 8/18/2019	8/22/2019
HAA5	annual	1	8/12/19 - 8/18/2019	8/22/2019

What happened? What was done?

Samples were not monitored during the specified time, they were collected and reported on August 22, 2019.

For more information, please contact John Kesselring at (610) 944-8220.

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.

This notice is being sent to you _____.

PWS ID#: 3060029

Date distributed: _____