

2024 Annual Water Quality Report

GLEN ROCK WATER AUTHORITY

11714 North Main Street Ext., P.O. Box 205

Glen Rock, Pennsylvania 17327 -0205



Volume 26
Issue 1

March 2025

Inside this issue:

Consumer Confidence
Report Rule..... 1

Water Quality
Importance..... 1

Glen Rock Water
..... 1 Sources of

Water Conservation...2

Treatment of Drinking
Water 2

Common Contaminants
In Water 2

Contaminants DIn Your
Water.....etected . 3

Definitions of Terms
..... 3

Tables of Contaminants
..... 4&5

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 from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

The York Water Company maintains a water filtration plant in Spring Garden Township, York County. The treated water entering the Glen Rock Water Authority’s distribution system is disinfected with chloramines. Disinfection is necessary to inactivate microorganisms which are naturally present in the environment.

The Authority has two storage tanks as part of its water distribution system, a 300,000-gallon storage tank and a 600,000gallon storage tank.



Water Quality Importance

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.)

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Dale Getz at 717-235-2082. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

**For More
Information
About Your Water:**

***Glen Rock Water
Authority Board
Meetings***

Second Wednesday of
Every Month @ 7:00 PM

***Meeting Location:
Glen Rock Wastewater
Treatment Plant***

11714 Glen Rock N. Main
St Ext.

Contact Person:

**Dale E. Getz
717-235-2082**

Consumer Confidence Report Rule

In 1996, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act, adding a provision that requires all community water systems to deliver to their customers a brief annual water quality report. Final regulations were promulgated by EPA in 1998, known as the Consumer Confidence Report Rule, which establishes the requirements for these annual water quality reports. The deadline for distribution of the annual report is July 1st of every year, for the preceding calendar year.

Glen Rock Sources of Water

The water system, owned and operated by the Glen Rock Water Authority, is permitted under the Pennsylvania Safe Drinking Water Act and is identified as PWS ID No. 7670050. The water originates from the York Water Company through an interconnection on Church Street in Shrewsbury Township, York County. The York Water Company's water source is the combined flow of the South and East Branches of Codorus Creek.



Codorus Creek is classified as a surface water source. As water travels over the surface of the land, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Water Conservation

Water Conservation plays a key role in providing safe, healthy drinking water to the public. Water, especially clean

freshwater, is a limited resource. The

Glen Rock Water Authority encourages

its customers to use water efficiently to conserve supplies for future generations.

- Be aware of personal water use.
 - Consider use of water-saving plumbing fixtures and appliances.
- Repair leaks inside the home.
- Adopt water saving habits.

For more information on ways to conserve water, please visit the following Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) website:
<http://www.dep.pa.gov/Citizens/MyWater/WaterConservation>

Treatment of Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

Safety of Drinking Water

Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, such as people 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/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Common Contaminants in Water

Contaminants that may be present in the 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining or farming.**

☛ **Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.**

☛ **Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes, and which may also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.**



☛ **Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of mining activities.**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. A source water assessment plan (SWAP) was prepared for the water sources of the York Water Co. The assessment evaluates contaminants that may enter the water drawn from the intakes on the South Branch Codorus Creek. Potential sources of contamination identified include transportation corridors, agricultural crop and livestock operations, urban/storm water runoff and wastewater treatment plant discharges. There are several watershed restoration activities underway in the assessment area.

Contaminants Detected in Your Water

The Glen Rock Water Authority is pleased to report that the water that you drink has complied with all

federal and state drinking water standards during 2024. However, even with the best water treatment, it is not always possible to remove all contaminants. Earth and rock act as natural filters and remove many of these contaminants. The Glen Rock Water Authority and The York Water Company tested for approximately 74 different contaminants.

Of those 74 contaminants tested, only 13 different contaminants were detected and were all within acceptable levels. These 13 contaminants and their potential source of contamination are shown on the following pages. Contaminants tested but not detected or detected below the lowest readable level include Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Coliform Bacteria, Free Cyanide, Fluoride, Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite, Radium-226, Radium-228, Selenium, Synthetic Organic Contaminants (19), Thallium, Unregulated Pesticides and Herbicides (20), Uranium, and Volatile Organic Contaminants (21).

Abbreviations in brackets represent testing conducted by either the Glen Rock Water Authority [GRWA] or the York Water Company [YWC].

Glen Rock Water Authority did not test for asbestos contaminants in their distribution system in 2024.

Definitions of Terms



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 disinfectant residual, in this case Chlorine, that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of disinfectant residual in drinking water, in this case Chloramines, below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): Measure of turbidity which is the clarity of water.

Parts Per Billion (ppb): Unit of concentration equivalent to micrograms per Liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

Parts Per Million (ppm): Unit of concentration equivalent to milligrams per Liter (mg/L).

Picocuries Per Liter (pCi/L): Unit of measure for radiation.

Running Annual Average (RAA): Quarterly calculation using previous 12 monthly averages.

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

Violations

In October, York Water reported an alkalinity value late. In December, York Water reported a chlorine residual late. In both cases compliance was achieved after the results were reported.

| TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Test Value ¹ | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
| INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS | | | | |
| Atrazine [YWC] | 3 ppb | 3 ppb | 0.17 ppb | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Barium [YWC] | 2 ppm | 2 ppm | 0.02 ppm | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate (as Nitrogen) [YWC] | 10 ppm | 10 ppm | Average: 3.52 ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| | | | Range: 2.09 – 4.89 ppm | |
| Chromium [YWC] | 100 ppm | 100 ppm | Non Detect (ND) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS | | | | |
| Turbidity ² [YWC] | Minimum 95% of monthly samples taken <0.3 NTU | NA | 100% samples < 0.1 NTU | Soil erosion and runoff |
| | Maximum: 1.0 NTU | | Maximum: 0.19 NTU | |
| Total Coliform Bacteria [YWC] | Presence of Coliform Bacteria in less than 5% of Monthly samples | 0 | <0.1% | Naturally present in the environment |
| Fecal Coliform and E. Coli [YWC] | A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E.coli positive | 0 | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| SURFACE WATER TREATMENT RULE | | | | |
| Chloramine [YWC] | MRDL = 4.0 ppm | MRDLG = 4.0 ppm | Range: 0.23 – 3.77 ppm | Water additive used to control microbes |
| ¹ Pennsylvania DEP allows public water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data presented on this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. In these cases, the calendar year in which water samples were tested for these contaminants is shown in parentheses. | | | | |
| ² Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. | | | | |
| ³ EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has developed a source water assessment and protection (SWAP) plan for York Water Company's surface water intake on the South Branch Codorus Creek. The purpose of SWAP plans is to determine potential sources of pollution that may impact public water supplies and to identify the appropriate measures to protect such water supplies. The most significant potential source of contamination to the intake on the South Branch Codorus Creek is from transportation spills, followed by agricultural and urban storm water runoff. There are numerous restoration initiatives underway in the assessment area involving citizen groups as well as the York County Conservation District. The final SWAP report is available from DEP upon request, and a report summary is available through DEP's website by visiting: | | | | |
| http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm | | | | |

TABLE OF CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Test Value ¹ | Major Sources in Drinking Water |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (DBPs) AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS | | | | |
| Chlorine [GRWA] | MRDL = 4.0 ppm | MRDLG = 4.0 ppm | Average: 1.29 ppm Range: 0.25 – 2.2 ppm | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Haloacetic Acids (5) [GRWA] | 60 ppb | NA | Average: 32.7 ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (5) [YWC] | 60 ppb | 2 ppm | Average: 32.9 ppb Range: 17.1 – 78.6 ppb | Byproduct of disinfectant addition |
| Trihalomethanes [GRWA] | 80 ppb | NA | Average: 51 ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Trihalomethanes [YWC] | 80 ppb | 0 ppb | Average: 37.7 ppb Range: 16.9 – 62.8 ppb | Byproduct of disinfectant addition |
| LEAD AND COPPER RULE | | | | |
| Copper [YWC] | Action Level = 90% of all homes tested must be below 1.3 ppm | 1.3 ppm | 90% of all homes tested measured below 0.047 ppm 50 of the 50 homes tested measured below 0.095 ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper [GRWA] | | 1.3 ppm | 100% of all homes tested measured below 0.255 ppm 90 th percentile: 0.077 ppm Range: 0.0 – 0.255 ppm (2022) | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead ² [YWC] | Action Level = 90% of all homes tested must be below 15 ppb | 0 ppb | 90% of all homes tested measured below 2.0 ppb 1 of 50 homes tested measured greater than 15 ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead ² [GRWA] | | 0 ppb | 100% of all homes tested measured at or below 4 ppb 90 th percentile: 0.0 ppb Range: 0.0 – 0.004 ppm (2022) | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits |
| SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS | | | | |
| Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS) [YWC] | 18 ppt | 14 ppt | Average:1 ppt Range: 0 – 2.3 ppt | Synthetic chemical used in industrial and manufacturing applications |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) [YWC] | 14 ppt | 8 ppt | Average: 0.54 ppt Range: 0-2.18 ppt | Synthetic chemical used in industrial and manufacturing applications |

1Pennsylvania DEP allows public water systems to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data presented on this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. In these cases, the calendar year in which water samples were tested for these contaminants is shown in parentheses.

2Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to Lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that Lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated Lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. In addition, flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater. Lead testing is completed every 3 years and results shown are an average. GRWA began adding orthophosphate in an effort to lower lead levels following the 2007 testing.