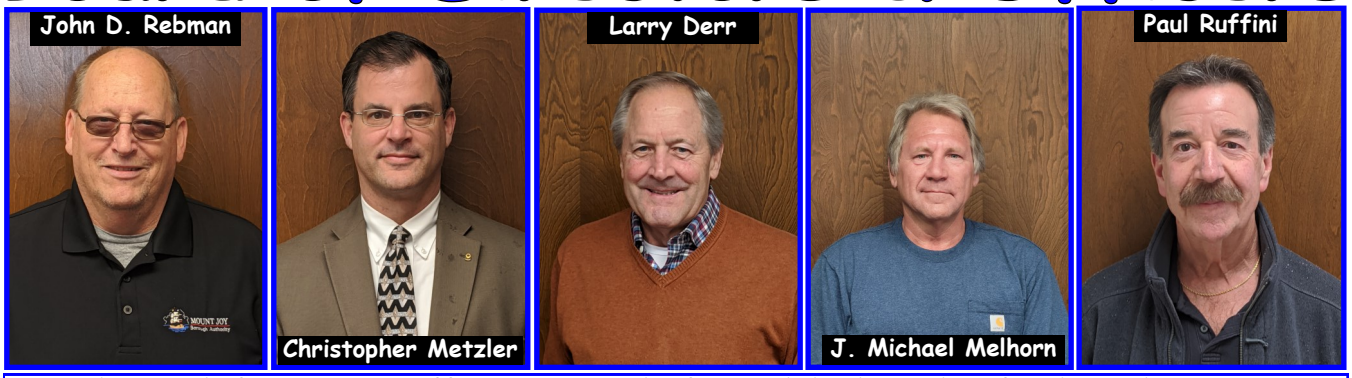
Mount Joy Borough Authority

2023 Annual Report

Board of Directors & Officers



The Board of Directors & Officers meet on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 4 PM.

A Message From the Authority Board Chairman

As you will see, the 2023 Annual Report will highlight both a busy and exciting year for Mount Joy Borough Authority (MJBA). I encourage all our customers to read through the articles and reports contained within this Consumer Confidence Report.

Our waterline replacement program continued, and MJBA staff replaced the existing cast iron watermain with new 8-inch DICL (ductal iron cement lined) pipe on the final sections of Wood St between Plum St and Chocolate Ave. With the completion of this project, customers should notice improved water quality and improved fire protection with the larger installed lines.

MJBA staff continued televising/cleaning of the sanitary sewer system. Staff operates and maintains not just what you can see above ground, but miles upon miles of underground utilities. This task in itself is very time-consuming and utilizes special equipment, all of which our employees are trained and familiar with.

Staff applied for two grants at the end of 2022, we anticipate receiving notification and a favorable award of the grants by late fall of this year. MJBA will continue to apply for grants when they become available.

MJBA continually evaluates the water and wastewater systems to determine where improvements may be required or needed. Our goals are to provide safe and clean drinking water to our customers and produce environmentally and responsibly treated wastewater back into our waterways. MJBA's Board of Directors and Officers will continue its efforts in providing a service that meets all state and federal requirements and steer the Authority in a direction that is beneficial to its purpose and customers.

Mount Joy Borough Authority Staff

Administration

- Scott Kapcsos
  Interim Manager/Operations Manager
  (W-A1) Water License—12 yrs.
- Angie Fenicle, Business Manager—24 yrs.
- Lindsey Edgell, Admin. Assistant—21 yrs.

Mount Joy Borough Authority Staff

Construction Department

- Ryan Storm, Construction Supervisor
(W-B1) Water License—5 yrs.
- Chris Morton, Operator/Laborer
(W-A1) Water License—4 yrs.
- Jason Bowers, Operator/Laborer
(W-A1) Water License—24 yrs.
- Rory Frey, Laborer—3 yrs.

Water Department

- Scott Kling, Operator
(W-A1) Water License—16 yrs.
- Shawn Younger, Operator
(W-B1) Water License—5 yrs.

Wastewater Department

- Gary Karichner, Chief Operator
(S-A1) Sewer License—16 yrs.
- Ralph Eckels, Operator
(S-A1/W-A1) Water/Sewer License—25 yrs.
- David Piatt, Operator
(W-A1/S-A1) Water/Sewer License—10 yrs.
- Paisun Harris, Operator, 1—yrs.
- Randy Seldomridge, Maintenance, 1—yrs.
- Jim Zink, Operator
(W-A1) Water License—44 yrs.

Recently Completed Projects

Meter Replacement Project

Current Projects

Orange Street- Water Main Installation Project

New Water & Sewer Rates Effective May 1, 2023

Mount Joy Borough Authority strives to keep water and sewer rates as low as possible. MJBA also continues to stay in compliance with the Chesapeake Bay Regulations which may, in future plans, raise these rates. MJBA and its staff, continue to maintain accurate service for its service district, which includes Mount Joy Borough, and portions of Mount Joy, East Donegal and Rapho Townships.

Water: $73.68 first 8,000 gallons used each quarter
Sewer: $85.12/ first 8,000 gallons used each quarter

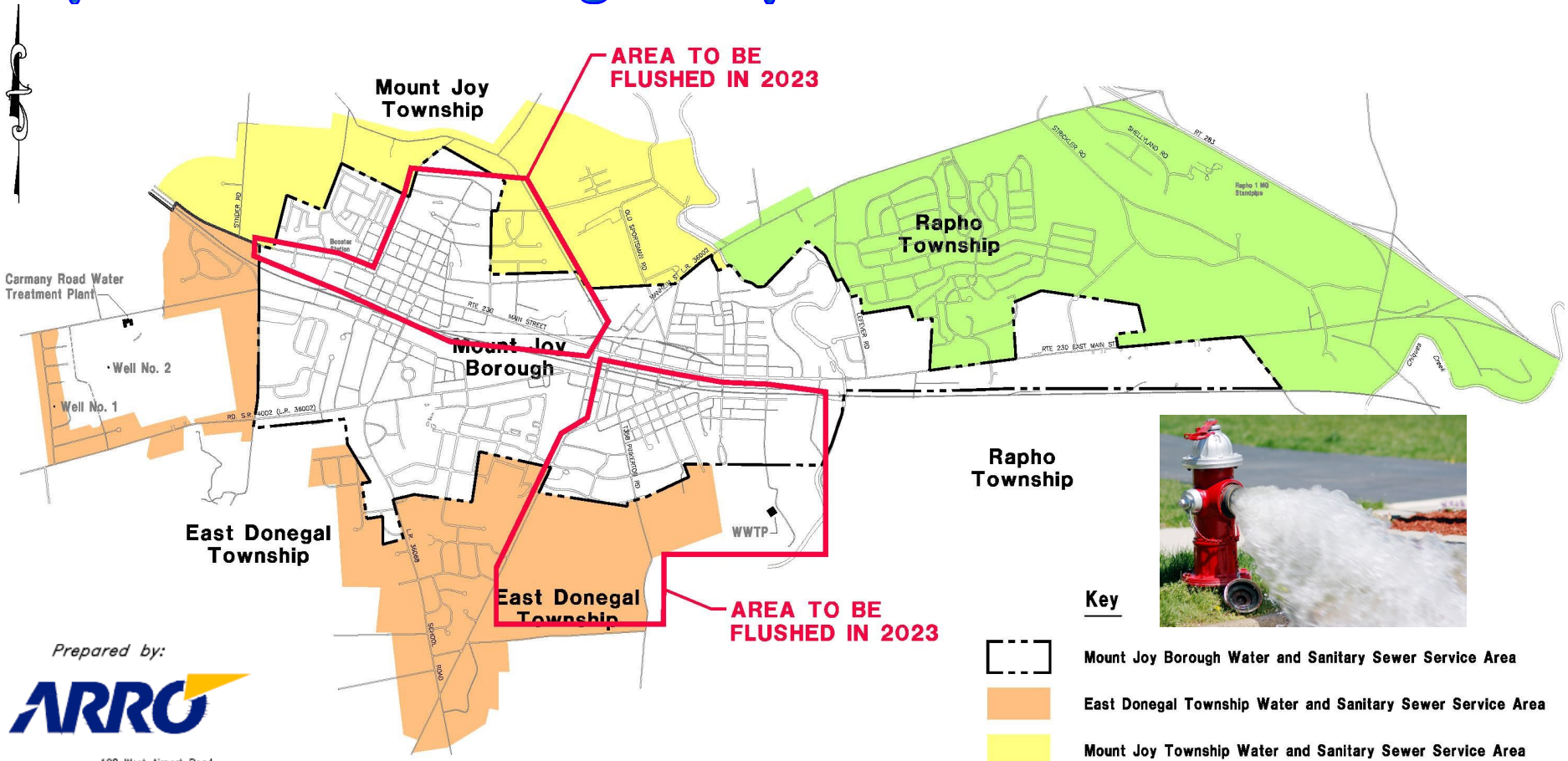
- $9.21 is applied to each 1,000 gallons over the 8,000 gallons for water, but only up to 30,000 gallons, then the rates change.
- $10.64 is applied to each 1,000 gallons over the 8,000 gallons for sewer, but only up to 30,000 gallons, then the rates change.

  * Example of an 8,000 gallon minimum quarterly water and sewer bill is $158.80
  * Example of a 12,000 gallon average quarterly water and sewer bill is $238.20

Complete rate schedule can be found at www.mountjoyborough.com

MJBA Service Area & Hydrant Flushing Map

The Mount Joy Borough Authority will continue its Fire Hydrant Flushing program in 2023. This year's program will be focusing on the northwestern side and south-central parts of our service area map. We will be flushing periodically throughout the spring, summer, and fall months from 8 AM—3 PM. During this time, some customers may experience a brief change in water clarity or pressure. If this occurs, your water pressure will come back to normal following the flushing procedures, if you experience a change in your water clarity, please run a faucet for a few minutes and your waters clarity will return to normal. Should you have any questions or concerns with this procedure, please call MJBA Office at 717-653-5938, M-F, 7 AM—4 PM.



Prepared by:

ARRO

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Lititz, Pennsylvania 17543
Tel 717-569-7021
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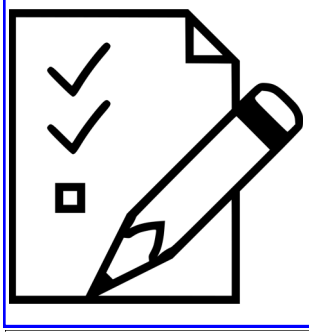
Regulations from DEP- Water Main Breaks

There is very specific protocol required by DEP (Department of Environmental Protection) when a water main break occurs. Depending on how and what type of break happens, precautionary boil notices will be put out. When you see the boil notice, there isn't necessarily a problem; we are just following DEP protocol. Please feel free to contact the Mount Joy Borough Authority at 717-653-5938 if you see a boil notice and have any questions.



Meters are read four times per year in February, May, August and November. Each quarter when this is completed there are always a few meters that did not read for various reasons. When this happens it will require a work order be generated for each of those particular properties. Once a work order is created, one of the MJBA employees will come out to look at the problem and fix it. Each employee will always have proper identification on them so you can verify that they are in fact an employee of MJBA. If you ever have any questions about this please do not hesitate to call the office at (717) 653-5938.

Are you digging???

Mount Joy Borough Authority protects its utility lines by marking with paint and flags, the locations of the sewer and water lines that lie under the surface of the streets. This usually occurs when a contractor needs to dig in the street or yard to perform some type of work. It is also important for residents to locate such utility lines to help protect yourself from injury and expense. All utility markings are color coded. Below you can view the utility color coded markings. For more information, you can visit, call811.com.

www.paonecall.org

Color Code

White	PROPOSED EXCAVATION
Fluorescent Pink	TEMPORARY SURVEY MARKINGS
Red	ELECTRIC POWER LINES, CABLES, CONDUIT AND LIGHTING CABLES
Yellow	GAS, OIL, STEAM, PETROLEUM OR GASEOUS MATERIALS
Orange	COMMUNICATION, ALARM OR SIGNAL LINES, CABLES OR CONDUIT
Blue	POTABLE WATER
Purple	RECLAIMED WATER, IRRIGATION AND SLURRY LINES
Green	SEWERS AND DRAIN LINES

What is the Current Water & Wastewater Systems Comprised of?

Water provided to our customers comes from two separate facilities, two wells provide raw water from the same aquifer to the Carmany Road Treatment plant and a third well provides raw water from a separate aquifer to South Jacob Street Treatment plant. After the water is pumped to the plants the process of filtration, softening, nitrate reduction and chlorine addition are completed, the South Jacob Street facility also utilizes ultraviolet disinfection in conjunction with chlorine addition. The next step consists of approximately 906,917 gallons of potable water being pumped into more than 71.8 miles of water distribution system and three storage tanks which combined hold over 3 million gallons of water. The water in the distribution system provides service to all 5,181 connections and supplies water for fire protection to more than 520 fire hydrants. In addition, there is a water booster station located in the distribution system to increase pressure in the western part of the community.

The wastewater system consists of more than 75 miles of sewer mains with more than 1,410 manholes. Approximately 20% of the daily generated wastewater flows to the wastewater plant by gravity, the remaining 80% is conveyed to the plant by eight different sewage pump stations located throughout the collection system. Once at the plant the average 810,000 gallons of wastewater is treated by grit removal, clarifier sedimentation, alum addition, final clarification, methanol addition for nitrogen reduction, filtration, and ultraviolet disinfection prior to being discharged into the Little Chiques Creek. In 2022, the wastewater treatment plant removed approximately 570 dry tons of Class A bio-solids, which some local area farming operations utilize to offset nutrient needs of the soils.

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Mount Joy Borough Authority PWSID# 7360091

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report represents the Mount Joy Borough Authority and shows our water quality and what it means. The Mount Joy Borough Authority's public water system identification number (PWSID) is 7360091. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Joe Ardini, Authority Manager or Scott Kapcsos, Operations Manager/Superintendent at the Mount Joy Borough Authority office. The phone number is (717) 653-5938. 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 on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 4:00 p.m. at the Borough Municipal Center.

SOURCE WATER Information:

Water supplied for our customers come from three (3) production wells, two (2) wells pump to the Carmany Road Water Treatment Plant and one (1) well pumps to the South Jacob Street Water Treatment Plant, all three (3) wells are classified by the PA DEP as being GUDI (Groundwater Under Direct Influence) wells. The groundwater supplied by two (2) wells comes from what is known as the Donegal Creek Drainage Basin and along with the Carmany Road Treatment plant located in East Donegal Township. The groundwater supplied by the third (3rd) well comes from what is known as the Chiques Creek watershed located in Mount Joy Borough and supplies the South Jacob Street Treatment plant located in East Donegal Township. In addition to the Treatment Plant facilities, there is one (1) booster pumping station and three (3) water storage tanks. The average daily output from the water treatment plant for 2021 was 965,294 gallons per day.

Water Assessment of our sources was completed in 2004 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to ex. road deicing materials, accidental spills along roadways and railways, leaks in underground storage tanks and agriculture/residential spills. Overall, our sources have moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to the Mount Joy Borough Authority at P.O. Box 25 Mount Joy Pa. 17552 and will be available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us (Keyword: "DEP source water"). 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 PADEP South-central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 717-705-4700.

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).

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water per federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021. 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:

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 Reporting Level (MRL) – Detections below this level do not need to be reported.

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

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- ***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 (µg/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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: Carmany Road – Entry Point

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium (2021)	2	2	0.019	.015 - .019	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	10	10	3.72	2.36 - 3.84	ppm	N	Soil runoff
Chromium (2021)	100	100	1	- - -	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS: SOUTH JACOB STREET - ENTRY POINT

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium (2021)	2	2	0.025	—-	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	10	10	3.76	0 - 3.45	ppm	N	Soil runoff
Chromium	100	100	2	—-	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper Rule

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCL G	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead 2022	15	0	6	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper 2022	1.3	1.3	0.189	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

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. Mount Joy Borough Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in household 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 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.

- There was one sample location that reported a 27 ppb for Lead, it was determined that collection of the sample was not in accordance with the standard protocol for sample collection. A second sample was taken and analyzed which resulted in an analysis result of 2 ppb, which is below the MCL of 15 ppb.

Distribution System - Disinfection Byproducts and Byproduct Precursors

Contaminants	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	n/a	9.17	0.0 - 9.17	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total trihalome-thanes] (ppb)	80	n/a	44.30	0.0 - 44.30	ppb	N	By-product of drinking wa-ter chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid	0	n/a	1.65	0.0-1.65	ppb	N	By-product of drinking wa-ter chlorination

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Distribution System - Disinfection Byproducts and Byproduct Precursors– CONTINUED

Contaminants	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Dichloroacetic Acid	0	n/a	5.39	0.0 - 5.39	ppb	N	Naturally occurring organic & inorganic compound reaction with chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid	0	n/a	2.32	0.0 - 2.32	ppb	N	Naturally occurring organic & inorganic compound reaction with chlorination
Chlorine (at the Carmany Water Plant)	mrdl= 4	mrdl= 4	1.98	0.46-1.98	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfection Residuals: Carmany Road & South Jacob Street (SJS)

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Date of Lowest Detection**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (at the Carmany water plant)	0.2	1.68	1.68 – 2.15	ppm	05/03/2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (at the SJS water plant)	0.2	1.15	1.5 – 1.96	ppm	07/06/2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity: Carmany Road

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Sample Date	Range Found	Violation Of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	.46 NTU	06/02/2022	.02 - .46 NTU	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	1/1/2022 - 12/31/2022	n/a	N	

Turbidity: - South Jacob Street

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Sample Date	Range Found	Violation Of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	.046 NTU	06/27/2022	.04 - .046 NTU	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.15 NTU		100%	1/1/2022 - 12/31/2022	n/a	N	

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water (in Nephelometric Turbidity Units). We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Total Organic Carbon: – Carmany Road

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	**Range of % Removal Required**	**Range of removal achieved**	**Number of quarters out of compliance**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
TOC	NA *	0% to 100%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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Total Organic Carbon: – South Jacob Street

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	**Range of % Removal Required**	**Range of % removal achieved**	**Number of quarters out of compliance**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
TOC	NA *	10% to 100%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Our raw water TOC levels are low enough that no removal is required, but our treatment system removes even those low levels of TOC.*

HEALTH EFFECTS:
No MCL's or treatment techniques were exceeded.

OTHER REQUIRED TESTING:
None.

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:

- 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 time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.
- 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 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 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).

OTHER INFORMATION:

Whether your tap water comes from surface or ground water, all drinking water sources are vulnerable to a variety of contaminants from a variety of activities. Preventing pollution is critical to protecting drinking water from contamination and reducing the need for costly treatment. Community involvement and individual action is the key to providing a safe supply of drinking water. Local Watershed Organizations greatly contribute to helping to clean up and preserve the water quality in our area streams.

MOUNT JOY BOROUGH AUTHORITY
PO Box 25
Mount Joy, PA 17552

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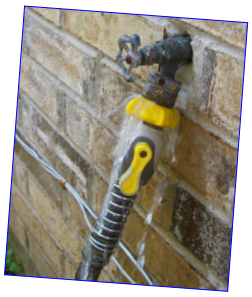
This report is sent via bulk mail, therefore some residents outside our service area may receive this report.

Things You Can do to Prevent Water Waste & How to Check for Leaks



- Replace older toilets with efficient water saving toilets
- Check all faucets, pipes, hoses & couplings for leaks inside & outside your home
- Rinse your razor in the sink
- Turn off the water after you wet your toothbrush
- Use your dishwasher & washing machine only for full loads
- If you wash dishes by hand, don't let the water run for rinsing
- Don't let the faucet run while cleaning vegetables
- Keep a bottle of drinking water in the refrigerator
- Water your lawn only when it needs it. Deep-soak your lawn, water during the cool parts of the day (Early morning is better than dusk because it helps prevent growth of fungus.)
- Plant drought-resistant trees & plants
- Put a layer of mulch around trees & plants (Mulch slows evaporation of moisture and discourages weed growth.)
- Use a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways & sidewalks
- Don't run the hose while washing your car
- Tell your children not to play with the hose & sprinklers

- Install water-saving showerheads or flow restrictors

- **Check your toilets for leaks. (Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If, without flushing, the color begins to appear in the bowl, you have a leak that should be repaired.)**

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