

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWS ID#: 7670073 SYSTEM NAME: Dover Township

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 Chuck Farley at 717-292-3634. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

WATER SOURCE:

Our water comes from wells located in the Township and from York Water. Our treatment consists of disinfection only. The York Water is classified as surface water and receives complete treatment (coagulation, flocculation, and filtration) and disinfection.

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 persons 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 according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the calendar year January 1 to December 31, 2007. 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.

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. (mg/L)

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

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

TTHM = Total Tri-Halomethanes

HAA-5 = Halo-Acetic Acids

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate-2007	10	10	8.89	1.9-8.89	ppm	NO	Natural Deposits, Fertilizers, Sewage, Septic Tanks
Barium-2003	2	2	0.37	0.035-0.37	ppm	NO	Natural Deposits, Drilling Wastes, Metal Refineries
Total Xylenes-2007	10	10	0.0017	0.0-0.0017	ppm	NO	Discharges from petroleum or chemical factories
Chromium-2003	100	100	12	0.0-12	ppb	NO	Natural Deposits, Steel and Pulp Mills
Fluoride-2003	2	2	0.2	0.04-0.2	ppm	NO	Natural Deposits, Fertilizer and Aluminum Factory Discharges, Water Additive for Teeth
Antimony-2003	6	6	4.7	0.0-4.7	ppb	NO	Discharges from Petroleum Refineries Fire Retardants, Ceramics, Electronics, and Solder
Beryllium-2003	4	4	0.5	0.0-0.5	ppb	NO	Discharges from Petroleum Refineries, Coal Burning Factories, Electrical, Aerospace, and Defense Industries
HAA-5-2007	60	n/a	27	0.0-27	ppb	NO	By-Product of Drinking Water Treatment
TTHM-2007	80	n/a	44.8	1.9-44.8	ppb	NO	By-Product of Drinking Water Treatment
Nickel-2003	N/A	N/A	8.2	0.0-8.2	ppb	NO	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Disinfectant	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Units	Violation	Source
Chlorine Residual -2007	4	4	0.82	0.28-0.82	ppm	NO	Bacteriological treatment for drinking water

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT	Sources of Contamination
Lead-2007	15	0	0.0	ppb	0	NO	corrosion of household plumbing
Copper-2007	1.3	1.3	0.385	ppm	0	NO	corrosion of household plumbing

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # of Positive Samples	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect < 40 samples/month: More than 1 positive monthly sample	0	2 positive samples in September 2007 and 3 positive samples in October, 2007	YES both months	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0		NO	Human and animal fecal waste

HEALTH EFFECTS: HEALTH EFFECTS: 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.

OTHER VIOLATIONS: We failed to monitor and report within the required time for the 3rd quarter nitrate results for entry point 106 (Well No. 7). We failed to report the disinfectant residual (by the required deadline) to the state for the month of August, 2007 due to a computer problem.

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 livestock.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources 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 the public.

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).