

**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, please contact Chuck Farley at 717-292-3634. If you wish, the township supervisors meet on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4th Mondays of each month at the township building on West Canal Road.

**WATER SOURCE:**

Our water comes from 10 wells located inside the township's boundaries. Our treatment consists of Disinfection only. The township also buys water from the York Water Company. York's water comes from the South Branch of the Codorus Creek and receives complete treatment (flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration) in addition to disinfection.

*A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed in 2007 by the Pa Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially susceptible to manufacturing facilities, community pools, residential activities, transportation corridors, and public sewer lines. The Township utilizes raw water quality monitoring and wellhead protection activities to reduce the risks of source water contamination. Overall, our sources have little risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of our Assessment are available at [www.depweb.state.pa.us](http://www.depweb.state.pa.us), keyword: source water. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, the water supplier, local planning agencies, and DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP South Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 717-705-4701.*

**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, 2009. 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

**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)

**ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate-2009	10	10	4.3	0.0-4.3	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leeching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids-2009	60	N/A	36	0-36	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes-2009	80	N/A	37.2	0-37.2	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trichloroethylene-2009	5	0	1.7	0-1.7	ppb	NO	Discharges from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Combined Radium-2008	5	0	2.29	1.24-2.29	pCi/l	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDL	MRDL G	Level Detected	Range	Units	Violation	Source
Chlorine-2009	4	4	0.7	0.41-0.7	ppm	NO	Water additive to control microbes

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT	Sources of Contamination
Lead-2007	15	0	0	ppb	0/33	NO	corrosion of household plumbing
Copper-2007	1.3	1.3	0.385	ppm	0/33	NO	corrosion of household plumbing

**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).

**OTHER INFORMATION:**

*"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. Dover Township 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>."*

*The township completed the first and second sets of UCMR2 monitoring in calendar year 2009. The results are available at the township building. Call the township at 717-292-3634 to make arrangements to see these results.*