

**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.

**WATER SOURCE:**

Our water comes from 10 wells located inside the township's boundaries. Our treatment consists of disinfection. We also purchase water from the York Water Company. This is a surface water that receives complete treatment (Sedimentation, Flocculation, Filtration) in addition to 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, 2010. 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-2010	10	10	4.23	1.91-4.23	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use, leeching septic tanks and sewage
Combined Radium-2008	15	0	2.29	1.24-2.29	pCi/l	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM-2010	80	N/A	52.4	1-52.4	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water treatment
HAA-5-2010	60	N/A	37	0-37	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water treatment
EP Chlorine-2010	N/A	N/A	0.75	0.5-0.75	ppm	NO	Chemical used in drinking water treatment
Lead-2010	15-TT	0	6	0-6	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper-2010	1.3-TT	0	2.27	0-2.27	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing
Trichloroethylene-2010	5	0	1.2	0-1.2	ppb	NO	Discharges from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Chlorine	MRDL	MRDLG	Level Detected	Range	Units	Violation	Source
Chlorine-2010	4	4	0.75	0.57-0.75	ppm	NO	Chemical used in drinking water disinfection

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-2010	15	0	5	ppb	0	NO	corrosion of household plumbing
Copper-2010	1.3	1.3	0.19	ppm	2	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		NO	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0		NO	Human and animal fecal waste

### **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>.”

Although our wells are physically located within Dover Township their contributing zones (Zone III) includes all of Dover Borough and portions of Manchester, West Manchester, Jackson and Paradise Townships. In 2008, Dover Township formed a Source Water Protection Steering Committee. The Committee met 5 times in 2009 to develop a current list of Potential Sources of Contamination (PSOC) and review the draft Source Water Protection Plan (SWP Plan) prepared by SSM Group, Inc. On July 26, 2010 a public meeting was held for the official acceptance of the SWP Plan. The Committee will continue to meet once or twice every year and assist with public education and public relation projects within our watershed. If you are interested in participating as a committee member or want to review the 2010 SWP Plan and the 2007 Source Water Assessment Plan you may contact Chuck Farley, PWD at 292-3634.