Stewartstown Borough Water Authority

Stewartstown Borough & Hopewell Township

2014

Report to Consumers on Water Quality

Este informe contiene informacion importante acerca de su agua potable.

Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o 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.

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

Stewartstown Borough Water Authority (PWS ID NO. 7670062) is proud of the fine drinking water it provides. This annual water quality report shows the source of our water and contains important information about water and health. Stewartstown Borough Water Authority will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are happy to show you how we have surpassed water-quality standards. **We are proud to report that the water provided by Stewartstown Borough Water Authority meets and/or exceeds established water-quality standards.** We encourage public interest and participation in our community's decisions affecting drinking water. Regular Sewer & Water Authority meetings occur on the third Wednesday of every month at 7:30P.M. The public is welcome. Ira D. Walker, Jr. using technical assistance provided by the York, PA. Office of D.E.P. prepared this report. We'll be happy to answer any questions about Stewartstown Borough Water Authority and water quality, call at **717-993-2963 Ext. 114**.

The Stewartstown Borough Water Authority is a member of the American Water Works Association and the Pennsylvania Rural Water Works Association.

Stewartstown Borough has passed a Well Head Protection Plan Ordinance. The purpose for this Ordinance is to provide additional safeguards for our well water supplies, for now and especially in the future. The Stewartstown Borough Water Authority strives to continue to provide good service and quality water supply to all the customers within the system.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Stewartstown Borough Water Authority is supplied by groundwater pumped from 6 wells in and around Stewartstown Borough, located in southern York County and purchasing bulk water from York Water Co. **To view the CCR for York Water Company go to:** www.yorkwater.com/CCR.pdf

DEFINITIONS

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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 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 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. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Action Level B the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

***N/A:** not applicable ***ND:** not detectable at testing level. ***PPB:** Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)

***PPM:** Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) ***pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of the radiation.)

MFL: Million Fibers per liter.

MONITORING YOUR WATER

Stewartstown Borough Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014. Stewartstown Borough Water Department tests for a wide range of contaminants such as VOC's, SOC's and others. 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 data has been noted on the sampling results table.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking 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 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 wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, 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 prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.
- Some of the contaminants, such as radon, lead and copper, do not have yearly testing requirements. In the years to come and as testing is required you will see results of any contaminants detected.
- MCL=s are set at very stringent levels for health effects. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Lead in drinking water and its effects on children: 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. Stewartstown Borough 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.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10PPM is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 advice from your health care provider.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants

Contaminants	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	5.35	4.76-5.55	PPM	2014	N	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.1	0.41-1.1	PPM	2014	N	Water additive to control microbes.
TTHM	80	NA	24	10.5-38	PPB	2014	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA5	60	NA	19.3	9-41	PPB	2014	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Nickel	NA	NA	7	NA	PPB	2012	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos	7 MFL	7 MFL	0.16	NA	MFL	2011	N	Erosion of nautural deposits.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y / N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.4	0.4	0.4-2.8	PPM	2014	N	Water additve used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of sites above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y\N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2010)	15	0	0	PPB	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (2010)	1.3	1.3	0.15	PPM	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

Microbial

Contaminents	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect < 40 samples/month More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month 5% of monthly samples are positive	0		N	Naturally present in the environement
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or E. Coli	0	0		N	Human & animal fecal waste