

# 2017 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## Dublin Borough Public Water Users

PWSID # 1090107

Dublin Borough

119 Maple Avenue, Dublin, PA 18917

215-249-3310

[www.dublinborough.org](http://www.dublinborough.org)

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

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This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak to someone who understands it.

This report includes a summary of the quality of public drinking water provided by Dublin Borough to its valued customers. During 2017, the water provided from the Borough's three wells never exceeded the maximum contaminant levels set by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Dublin Borough Council is committed to providing safe drinking water service to all of our consumers and to keep them informed of the quality and safety of the water supply.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or their website at [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov).

**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 for infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 at 1-800-426-4791 or their website at [www.epa.gov](http://www.epa.gov).**

The water in Dublin Borough is supplied by three groundwaterwells located within the Borough, Well #1, Well #3 and Well #5. We welcome any questions or comments concerning your drinking water. The public is welcome at all Borough Council meetings held the second and fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 in Borough Hall. Any questions or comments could also be addressed by contacting Michael Sullivan of Private Utility Enterprises, Inc., 6130 Kit Road, Unit 4, Pipersville, PA 18947 at 215-766-2626.

### 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 picks 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 stormwater 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 stormwater run-off, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or can 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.

A Source Water Assessment of the Dublin Borough Water System was done in the year 2005 by the DEP. Overall, the Dublin Borough Water System has little risk of significant contamination. Complete reports were received by Dublin Borough and copies are available from the Borough.

**It is the owner's responsibility to pass along the information to a tenant that may reside at the property.**

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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. Dublin 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 drinking 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 online at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

### Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during 2017. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in 2017. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants does not change frequently.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Level Detected</u>	<u>Range Low</u>	<u>Range High</u>	<u>Sample Data</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b><u>Inorganic contaminants</u></b>								
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	8	2.4	8	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb)	2	2	0.34	0.14	0.34	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.92	0	0.92	2017	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of Natural Deposits
<b><u>Disinfection By-products</u></b>								
TTHM (ppb)	N/A	80	34	N/A	34	2017	No	By-product of chlorination
HAA5 (ppb)	N/A	60	3.6	N/A	3.6	2017	No	By-product of chlorination
<b><u>Radiological Contaminants</u></b>								
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	0.97	0.72	0.97	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ppb)	0	30	8.49	4.09	8.49	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	9.95	3.36	9.95	2015	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b><u>Microbiological Contaminants</u></b>								
Total coliform – positive samples/month	0	1	0	N/A	N/A	2017	No	Naturally present in environment
	<b><u>MRDLG</u></b>	<b><u>MRDL</u></b>						
Chlorine	4	4	0.91	0.4	0.94	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

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### Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

		<u>Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level</u>				2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
		0.41	0.54	0.54	2.08			
Chlorine (ppm)	N/A	0.41	0.54	0.54	2.08	2017	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>ACTION LEVEL</u>	<u>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u># Samples Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
<b><u>Lead and Copper Rule</u></b>							
Lead-action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2.2	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper-action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.285	2016	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

### Unit Description

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
ug/L or mg/L	Number of micrograms or milligrams of substance in one liter of water
ppm or ppb	Parts per million (milligrams per liter- mg/L) or Parts per billion (micrograms per liter- ug/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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 contamination.
AL	Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeds, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
MinRDL	Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.