Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 1090107 NAME: Borough of Dublin

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó 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:

This report shows our water quality and what it means. During 2025, the water provided from Dublin Borough 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 its customers and keeping them informed of the quality and safety of the water supply. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Teresa Peachey of Arro Water Services at 215-766-2626 or Borough Hall at 215-249-3310. Borough Council Meetings are held on the fourth Mondays of each month at 7:30 PM at the Borough Hall.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

The water in Dublin Borough is supplied by three (3) ground water wells located within the Borough, Well #1, Well #3, and Well #5. Water is also available from the Bedminster Municipal Authority through an emergency interconnection.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed in the year 2005 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that overall, our source(s) have little risk of significant contamination. Complete reports were received by Dublin Borough and copies are available from the Borough.

> 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 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 period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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:

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.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

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

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	3.3	2-6	ppb	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Iron (ppm)	N/A	0	0.06	0.03 - 0.07	ppm	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (ppm)	N/A	0	0.040	0.035 - 0.042	ppm	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.1	1.1	ppm	2025	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Trihalomethane TTHM* (ppb)	80	N/A	20.3	20.3	ppb	2025	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids HAA5** (ppb)	60	N/A	3.17	3.17	ppb	2025	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Radiological Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	5	0	0.60	0.60	pCi/L	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ppb)	20	0	8.3	4.3 – 8.3	ppb	2024	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	3.6	3.6	pCi/L	2024	No	Erosion of natural 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 (ppm) EP101	0.41	0.92	0.92 - 2	ppm	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (ppm) EP102	0.65	1.17	1.17 – 1.97	ppm	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (ppm) EP103	0.48	1.1	1.1 – 1.96	ppm	2025	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Perfluorinated Compounds							
Contaminant	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Sample Date**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Units**	**Sources of Contamination**
PFOS	7.7	7.7	2025	18	14	ppt	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
PFOA	4.5	4.5	2025	14	8	ppt	

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Range of tap sampling results**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	1.1	0 - 1.1	ppb	0 out of 9	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.17	0 - 0.17	ppm	0 out of 9	No	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	**TT**	**MCLG**	**Assessments/Corrective Actions**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Raw Source Water Microbial					
Contaminants	**MCLG**	**Total # of Positive Samples**	**Dates**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
E. coli	0	0	2025	No	Human and animal fecal waste.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

- Based on the contaminant concentration reported above, there are no health effects to report at this time.
- Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. No coliforms were identified, indicating no potential problems in the water treatment or distribution.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

The following monitoring/reporting violations were reported:

- One (1) Groundwater monitoring/reporting violation for entry point 103 was issued in January of 2025.
- One (1) Lead and Copper routine monitoring/reporting violation occurred in October of 2025.
- One (1) Chlorine monitoring/reporting distribution violation occurred in October of 2025.
- The above violations were of administrative nature, did not represent a risk to public health, and no concerns were noted with respect to the drinking water supply.
- Bedminster Authority did not supply water to Dublin Borough in 2025.

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 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 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 stormwater 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 public health.

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).

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

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 and is removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Teresa Peachey of Arro Water Services at 215-766-2626. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Dublin Borough prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed online at the Dublin Borough Hall located at 119 Maple Avenue Dublin, PA 18917.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Parameters from the above include:

* Trihalomethanes (TTHM) : Chloroform, Bromoform, Bromodichloromethane, and Chlorodibromomethane

**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) : Dichloroacetic Acid and Dibromoacetic Acid