2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Warwick Township Municipal Authority
"Rothsville" Water System
PWSID# 7360120

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.
(This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

This report shows our water quality and what it means. **If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call the Warwick Township Municipal Authority ("WTMA") office at (717) 627-2379.** We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, held on the third Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m. at the Warwick Township Municipal Building, 315 Clay Road, Lititz, PA.

SOURCES OF WATER

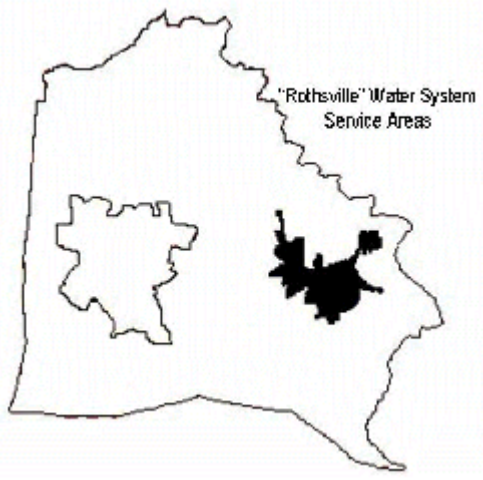
The water source for WTMA's Rothsville Water System is a well located within Rothsville. The well is permitted to produce 288,000 gallons of water per day. There are two 440,000 gallon storage tanks which provide an emergency water supply. The Rothsville Water System serves 756 connections within the village of Rothsville. During 2008, WTMA and Warwick Township have continued source water protection efforts by forming partnerships for farm preservation and management of agricultural applications with farmers in the well recharge area. The Rothsville recharge zone can easily be identified by signs indicating the water supply area. Please be mindful that pollution affects your water supply.

[redacted]

MONITORING AND TREATMENT

Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Four of WTMA's employees are State certified water operators who routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. In addition, an outside laboratory takes random water samples throughout the system on a monthly basis. Test results are reported to PA DEP. Water from the Rothsville well is treated using chlorine and a nitrate removal process. Fluoride is not added to the treated water. Due to the limestone geology, water in the Rothsville system is hard, having between 21 and 24 grains of hardness.

The following tables show the monitoring results for the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2008**. 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 bas 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 the addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
mg/L - milligrams per liter ppq - parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter
ppm - parts per million ppt - parts per trillion or nanogrms per liter
ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per miter (μg/L)

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS								
Chemical Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Sources of Contamination**
10. Barium	2	2	.0421	.0421	mgl	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	100	100	.0069	.0069	mgl	2006	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills Erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	AL=1.3	1.3	.0721	.0146-.721	ppm	2007	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits Leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	AL=15	0	.0092	ND-.0092	ppm	2007	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems Erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrates	10	10	7.22	5.88-7.22	ppm	2008	No	Run off from fertilizer use Leaching from septic tanks, sewage Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for a short period of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS								
Chemical Contaminant	**MCL / MRDL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation**	**Sources of Contamination**
73. TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	100	60	7.0	.68-2.56	ppb	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
77. Haloacetic	60	60	n/d	n/a	ppb	2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
78. Chlorine	4	4	.55	.11-.48	ppm	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes

WHAT THIS MEANS

As you can see under the 'violations' heading in the first table, the "Rothsville" water system had **no** violations in 2008. WTMA has learned through monitoring and testing that a very small amount of a few constituents have been detected. 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. MCL's are set at very stringent levels for health effects. The EPA has determined that your

water is safe at these levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two 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. WTMA is proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

A Joint Wellhead Protection Task Force, which includes representatives and citizens of Lititz Borough and Warwick Township along with state and county officials, meets periodically to discuss water issues that affect both municipalities. This Committee has been in existence for more then eight years, initially working to create Wellhead Protection Programs which were officially approved by PA DEP on 9/12/02. Now that the recommendations listed in the original programs have been achieved, the Committee continues to look at positive steps that can been taken, both by our municipalities and citizens, to protect our water supply. One of the current initiatives is to continue to educate the public on what can be done to protect the water supply. Periodically, information about what you can do to enhance Wellhead Protection will be enclosed in your quarterly billing. We encourage you to read this information when it is provided and to do your part in protecting our water supply.

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 materials, 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 run-off 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 prescribe 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 bottle 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* at (800) 426-4701.