

Borough of Denver

June 6, 2019

Denver Borough Residents:

On August 19, 1998, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) regulations requiring owners of community water systems to distribute an annual CCR report containing information about what is in the water and the source(s) of the water. Enclosed please find a copy of Denver Borough's **Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform Borough residents about the quality of water and services delivered every day. Denver Borough's public water system identification number (PWSID) is #7360017.

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

The Borough's constant goal is to provide residents with a dependable supply of drinking water; to continue to improve the water treatment process; and to protect the Borough's water resources. The Borough's water system consists of four (4) wells and a water treatment plant. Three (3) of the wells are located outside of the Borough in sandstone aquifers. The fourth well is located in the Denver Heights Development. The Borough's water treatment plant is located at the intersection of North 8th Street and Main Street. Water is drawn from the Cocalico Creek across from the water treatment plant.

Denver Borough routinely monitors for contaminants in the drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table indicates the results of the Borough's monitoring efforts for the period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. 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, though representative, is more than 1 year old. **The Borough met and exceeded all federal and state requirements regarding drinking water contaminants.**

Please note, all sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constants that are naturally occurring or man made. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably 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.

In order to ensure that water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount

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of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

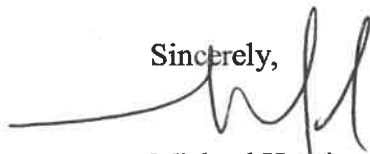
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants 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 at (800-426-4791).

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. Denver 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 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 drinking water, information concerning 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>.

Thank you for allowing the Borough to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a dependable water supply, the Borough sometimes needs to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please do not hesitate to contact me at 717-336-2831. Any resident interested in learning more about the Borough's water system may attend the regularly scheduled monthly Borough Council meetings. These meetings are held on the second and last Monday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at the Denver Borough Municipal Building, 501 Main Street, Denver, PA, 17517.

Sincerely,



Michael Hession
Borough Manager

Enclosures

c: Borough Council

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, 2015. 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.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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

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
Chlorine	4	4	1.83	0.02 to 1.83	ppm	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate	10	10	3.80	1.78 to 3.80	ppm	2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
HAA5	60	60	16.0	<2.0 – 16.0	ppb	2018	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	80	80	36.2	3.3 to 36.2	ppb	2018	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chromium	100	100	1	0 to 1	ppb	2017	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits

Arsenic	10	0	2	0 to 2	ppb	2018	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.129	0 to 0.129	ppm	2018	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	30	0	1.53	0 to 1.53	ug/L	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – Entry Point 100							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.4	.75	.75 to 2.2	ppm	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual – Entry point 101							
Chlorine	0.4	.36	.36 to 5.0	ppm	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	2 2017	ppb	0 out of 60	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	.850 to .882 2017	ppm	0 out of 60	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% of monthly samples are positive 	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.	

Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste
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Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.09	2018	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU				N/A	

HEALTH EFFECTS:

No contaminant levels were exceeded in 2018 to raise any health concerns.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

The Borough had no other violations in 2018.

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

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. Denver 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>.

OTHER INFORMATION:

All violations are located on the CCR System web page.

<http://www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us/ccr/index.html>). At the bottom of the introductory page, click on

"Continue to CCR" link. 1) Select System (s) based on: (a) PWSID (#7360017). 2) Click on the "Submit

button. 3) Use the drop down box to select the violation report. 4) Click on the "Submit" button. 5) If a

violation is present it will appear in a table.

DENVER BOROUGH
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