

**ELIZABETHTOWN AREA WATER AUTHORITY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2011
PWSID # 7360124**

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 with someone who understands it.)

Introduction

To comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act, Elizabethtown Area Water Authority (EAWA) is issuing this annual report on monitoring tests performed on its drinking water. The purpose of this report is to provide our customers with an understanding of their drinking water and to heighten awareness of the need to protect and conserve our water resources.

The Elizabethtown Area Water Authority is pleased to announce its recent merger with Mount Joy Township water customers. With this merger, EAWA now serves 6,523 customers throughout the regions of Elizabethtown Borough and the townships of West Donegal and Mount Joy.

If you have any questions about this report of our water system, please contact Public Works Director Wayne DeVan at 717-367-7448. We want our customers to be informed about their water system. If you want to learn more, we invite you to attend an EAWA meeting. EAWA meets the second Monday of every month at 211 West Hummelstown Street, Elizabethtown, PA at 6:30 PM.

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water and services we deliver to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts made to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of our water.

EAWA's water comes from multiple sources. In 2011, surface water comprised 25% of the total water produced. Surface water comes from a tributary named Back Run, which is augmented with flow during dry weather from the Conewago Creek, which is in turn augmented with flow from the Cornwall Quarry. This water is processed by the Authority's filter plant, which is located at 211 West Hummelstown St.

The remaining 75% of water was produced by nine (9) deep wells. Water from these wells is treated at the well sites and is then pumped into the distribution system. We have a well-head protection plan available from our office that provides more information about potential sources of contamination.

A Source Water Assessment of our Elizabethtown source was completed in 2003 by The Susquehanna River Basin Commission for the PA Department of Environmental Protection. The study found that our source is potentially most susceptible to agricultural activities and urban runoff. Overall, our source has little risk of significant contamination.

Water Quality Data and What it Means

EAWA routinely monitors for contaminants in our drinking water according to federal and state laws. It is reasonable for all drinking water, including bottled water, to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily present a health risk.

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2011 calendar year. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables is from testing done January 1 – December 31, 2011. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Table A shows the results of EAWA's monitoring for the past year.

During 2011, and before we merged, we transferred water back and forth with the Mount Joy Township Authority, therefore, Table B shows MJTA's monitoring results.

EAWA TEST RESULTS 2011 (TABLE A)

<i>Chemical Contaminants</i>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	8.5	1.5 – 8.5	ppm	2011	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	10	0	4.0	0 – 4.0	ppb	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine	3.0	3.0	1.0	0 – 1.0	ppb	2011	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Zinc	5.0	N/A	0.02	0 – 0.02	ppm	2010	N	Erosion of natural deposits
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	13.6	0 – 13.6	ppb	2011	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	60	N/A	5.66	0 – 5.66	ppb	2011	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	50	50	0.13	0 – 0.13	ppb	2011	N	Some people who drink water containing this well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with kidneys or stomach.
Sulfate	250	N/A	74.3	15.3 – 74.3	ppm	2011	N	Sulfates are from fossil fuel & biomass combustion.
Calcium	N/A	N/A	98.5	48.2 – 98.5	ppm	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	50	N/A	70	10 – 70	ppb	2010	N	Erosion of natural deposits

<i>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</i>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	0.07 *	0.07 – 2.1	ppm	N/A	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

* Although this is below the “minimum residual” level, the reason for this reading is the well was shut down for three days for rehabilitation and this was the level at initial start up. Within two hours the level was at 0.69.

Table A continued on top of page 3

<i>Lead and Copper</i>							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead 2010	15	0	4.0	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper 2010	1.3	1.3	0.93	ppm	2	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

<i>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</i>					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25% to 35%	42.2% to 55.6%	None	N	Naturally present in the environment.

<i>Radionuclides</i>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Radium 228	5	0	1.23	1.23	pCi/L	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	20	0	2.4	2.4	pCi/L	2011	N	Erosion of natural deposits

<i>Microbial</i>						
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination	
Total Coliform Bacteria	• More than 1 positive monthly sample	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	

<i>Turbidity</i>						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity *	TT=1.0 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.3		N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	Every Month	N	

* Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP WATER AUTHORITY TEST RESULTS 2011 (TABLE B)

<i>Chemical Contaminants</i>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	6	N/A	ppb	2009	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate	10	10	2.5	0 – 2.5	ppm	2011	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	60	N/A	6.19	3.52 – 6.19	ppb	2011	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	19.5	2.7 – 19.5	ppb	2011	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Entry point chlorine	4.0	4.0	1.01	0.37 – 1.01	ppm	2011	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chloride	250	250	72.3	33.9 – 72.3	ppm	2011	N	
TDS	500	500	427	286 - 427	ppm	2011	N	

<i>Lead and Copper</i>							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead 2010	15	0	5	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper 2010	1.3	1.3	0.6	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

<i>Microbial</i>					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	• More than 1 positive monthly sample	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

HEALTH EFFECTS:

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 short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Manganese is a Secondary Contaminant that impacts the taste and color of water, and the MCL is a reference for aesthetics rather than health effects. The average daily intake of manganese (a health requirement) from food ranges from 1 to 5 milligrams per day (mg/d). At 70 parts per billion, 4 gallons of water would hold about 1 milligram of manganese.

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. Elizabethtown Area Water Authority 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>.

Definitions

Non-Detects (ND) - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

N/A - Not Applicable

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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. MCLs are set at very stringent levels for health effects. 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.

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.

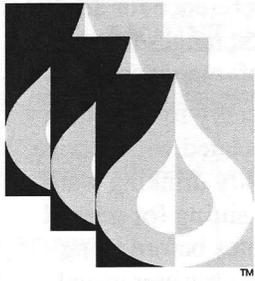
Findings

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 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.

Conclusions

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are 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. 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).

As in years past, your tap water from EAWA water sources met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. We vigilantly safeguard our water supplies to provide top quality water and we ask that all our customers help protect our water sources.



EAWA
 Elizabethtown Area Water Authority
 211 W Hummelstown St
 Elizabethtown, PA 17022

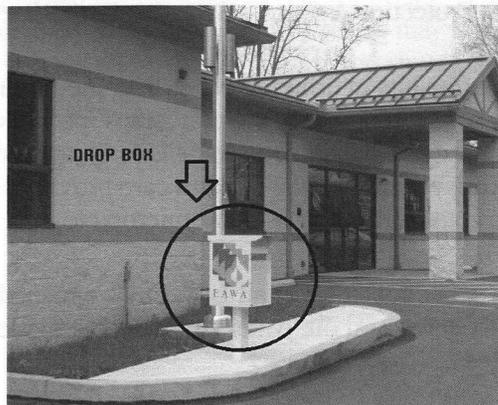
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“IMPORTANT WATER INFORMATION”

Elizabethtown Area Water Authority

<u>Board Members</u>	<u>Important Dates to Remember</u>	<u>Hours: M-F 7:30 am-4:00 pm</u>										
Dr. C. Dale Treese, Chair Keith Murphy, Vice-Chair John Buch, Treasurer Jeff McCloud, Secretary Del Becker, PE, Asst. Secretary Richard Erb, Asst. Treasurer Charles Brewer, Community Public Relations	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bills Sent:</td> <td>Bills Due:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03/30/12</td> <td>04/30/12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06/29/12</td> <td>07/31/12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/28/12</td> <td>10/31/12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12/31/12</td> <td>01/31/13</td> </tr> </table>	Bills Sent:	Bills Due:	03/30/12	04/30/12	06/29/12	07/31/12	09/28/12	10/31/12	12/31/12	01/31/13	Location: 211 W. Hummelstown St. Elizabethtown, PA 17022 (717) 367-7448 Mike Skelly, Manager Gene Haldeman, Water System Supervisor
Bills Sent:	Bills Due:											
03/30/12	04/30/12											
06/29/12	07/31/12											
09/28/12	10/31/12											
12/31/12	01/31/13											

**A DROP BOX IS LOCATED
 UNDER THE FLAG POLE
 FOR YOUR
 CONVENIENCE.**



**EAWA is to increase the base rate
 for E-Town Borough/WDT customers
 from \$30 to \$35 and the tiered
 rates will increase 10-13%
 effective with the June billing.**