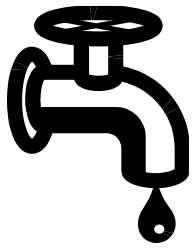
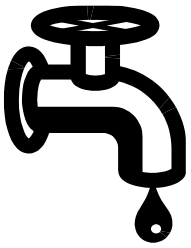
DALLASTOWN-YOE WATER AUTHORITY
175 E. BROAD ST
DALLASTOWN, PA 17313



2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



For Customers of the
Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority- PWSID # 7670085
175 E. Broad St., Dallastown, PA 17313

DALLASTOWN-YOE WATER AUTHORITY
2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIER ID #7670085

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN MUY IMPORTANTE. TRADÚZCALO O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA BIEN.

The purpose of this report is to inform you of the quality of the drinking water produced and delivered to each of you, our consumers. It is our intent to give you a better understanding of the quality of your water and the service provided to you. We strive to deliver a dependable, potable supply of water through our ongoing efforts to evaluate and improve our processes. Since Red Lion Municipal Authority supplies all water for Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority, this report includes information related to their system.

DALLASTOWN-YOE WATER AUTHORITY CONTACT INFORMATION

Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority consists of five members and a manager. Regularly scheduled meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Dallastown Borough Office Building, 175 East Broad Street, Dallastown, PA. Your attendance and participation are welcomed and encouraged. Inquiries concerning Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority should be addressed to the Dallastown Borough Office, Attention: David W. Garabedian, telephone (717) 244-6626.

WATER SOURCES

Red Lion Municipal Authority utilizes surface water as its raw water supply source. The Authority owns and operates two impounding dams: one at Cabin Creek in Windsor Township and the other at Beaver Creek in Chanceford and Lower Windsor Townships. Red Lion Municipal Authority also has a raw water pumping station at the confluence of Greenbranch Stream and the Susquehanna River in Chanceford Township.

Under normal conditions, the primary source of raw water is Cabin Creek. Under high-demand conditions, a combination of Cabin Creek and Beaver Creek is utilized. Under drought conditions, it may become necessary to draw water from all three sources.

A Source Water Assessment of Red Lion Municipal Authority sources was completed in 2002 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The assessment found that the sources are potentially most susceptible to accidental spills along roads, leaks in underground storage tanks, urban stormwater runoff and agricultural activities. Overall, there is little to moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the assessment are available on the PA DEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (Keyword: “source water”). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at PA DEP Southcentral Regional Office, Records Management Unit, at (717) 705-4708.

Health Information for Vulnerable Populations
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water in general. Immunocompromised persons, such as patients undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and persons of all ages who may be at risk for infections should seek advice from their health care providers regarding drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on the proper method to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PLAN

Red Lion Municipal Authority has completed the development of a comprehensive Source Water Protection Plan to protect the high-quality drinking water supplied to all customers. The Source Water Protection Plan was submitted to PA DEP in April 2008 and received approval in May 2008. Copies of the plan are available for review at the Red Lion Municipal Offices; Kaltreider-Benfer Library in Red Lion; York County Planning Commission; York County Conservation District; the municipal offices of Windsor Township, Lower Windsor Township and Chanceford Township; Collinsville Library; and Windsor Borough Office.

EVERYONE LIVES DOWNSTREAM

The Red Lion Area Source Water Protection Plan focuses on protecting the Cabin Creek and Beaver Creek watersheds, as well as the Susquehanna River, from potential sources of pollution such as excess sediments and harmful chemicals through public education, physical protection and emergency response procedures.

It is very important that residents and consumers understand that everyday activities can affect the quality of our drinking water, even if they do not live directly within a watershed. There are four things you can do to help protect our drinking water:

1. **Properly dispose of unwanted chemicals and medicines.** Unwanted chemicals should never be flushed down a toilet or dumped down a storm drain. Instead, please take unwanted chemicals to a community hazardous waste program. Unwanted or expired medicines should be placed in the trash.
2. **Use lawn care products according to the directions on the package.** Lawn and garden herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers are safe and effective when applied according to package directions. In particular, never apply these chemicals when rain is in the immediate weather forecast.
3. **Wash your car responsibly.** Washing your car on a grassy area instead of in the driveway or street minimizes the amount of dirty water that flows down the storm drain and into the nearest stream. Washing your car only when necessary conserves water, minimizes runoff and saves money.
4. **Learn more about watershed protection and get personally involved.** Check PA DEP's website at http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm and US EPA's website at http://www.epa.gov/ebtpages/watedrinkiprotection.html.

The Red Lion Area Source Water Protection Plan is a comprehensive program to protect and improve the quality of the water in the watersheds that supply water to the Red Lion system. Components of the plan include public education, emergency management, identification of sources of pollution, municipal cooperation and security upgrades to the water treatment system.

WATER TREATMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

In 1988, a new treatment plant was constructed at Cabin Creek, replacing the 1925 plant at the same location. All raw water passes through the treatment plant for purification. The treatment process consists of aeration, oxidation, coagulation, clarification, filtration, corrosion control, disinfection and fluoridation. Upon completion of the treatment process, the purified water is pumped into the distribution system.

Red Lion Municipal Authority supplies water to Red Lion Borough and portions of Chanceford Township, Windsor Township and York Township. In addition, Red Lion Municipal Authority provides all potable water to Windsor Borough Authority and Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority through written sales agreements with each authority. Windsor Borough Authority owns and operates a distribution system that serves Windsor Borough. Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority owns and operates a water distribution system that serves Dallastown Borough, Yoe Borough and portions of York Township.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

It is our constant goal to provide all consumers with potable water. We are pleased to inform you that, for the period of January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, the water supplied from the Dallastown-Yoe water system met or exceeded all federal and state requirements under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. As mandated by federal and state regulations, the water you consume is monitored routinely.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION: DRINKING WATER SAFETY

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. It can also pick up substances resulting from human activity or the presence of animals.

Potential Contaminants in Source Water:

- **Microbial Contaminants:** Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants:** Salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides:** Chemicals that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants:** 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:** Elements that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulations and Health Risks

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the **EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)** and **DEP (Department of Environmental Protection)** prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. **FDA (Food and Drug Administration)** regulations establish similar limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same public health protection.

Note: 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 the water poses a health risk.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791**.

Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals—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 individuals 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)**.

Water Quality Data & System Specifics

The following pages contain tables indicating detected levels of contaminants found in drinking water from the **Red Lion** and **Dallastown-Yoe** systems. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented is from testing conducted between **January 1, 2025 and December 31, 2025**.

As indicated in the tables, both the Red Lion and Dallastown-Yoe water systems were below the Action Level for lead and copper content. Although corrosion control treatment to prevent lead in drinking water continues, the following information is provided for educational purposes.

Important 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.

The **Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority** is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead public pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in your home's private plumbing components.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Lead Exposure:

- **Flush Your Pipes:** Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or running a load of dishes.
- **Use a Filter:** Use a water filter certified by an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited certifier to reduce lead.
- **Get Tested:** If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have it tested, contact the Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority at **717-244-6626**.

Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps to minimize exposure is available at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Important Information About Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water can pose a serious health risk for infants less than six months of age if it exceeds 10 ppm (parts per million). High nitrate levels can cause **blue baby syndrome** (a condition that reduces the blood's ability to carry oxygen).

Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time due to heavy rainfall or agricultural activity. If you care for an infant, you should seek advice regarding drinking water from your health care provider.

Service Line Inventory Now Available

The **Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority** has prepared a comprehensive service line inventory for our system. This inventory details the types of materials contained in each water service line across our entire distribution system.

You can review this inventory to check the materials connecting to your property:

- **Online:** Visit www.dallastownboro.com
- **By Phone:** Contact our main office at **717-244-6626**

Key to Abbreviations & Terms

The following table explains the abbreviations and units of measurement used in this water quality report:

Abbreviation	Full Term	Definition / Description
AL	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment techniques or other requirements that a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk.
MDR	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	The minimum level of disinfectant required to be maintained in the distribution system.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk.
TT	Treatment Technique	A required treatment process designed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
PWSID	Public Water Supply Identification	A unique number assigned to public water systems by the regulatory agency.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	A measurement unit used to determine the clarity of water.
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter	A measure of the presence of microscopic fibers (such as asbestos) in the water.
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter	A standard unit of measurement for radioactivity in water.
CFU	Colony Forming Units	A measurement used to estimate the number of viable bacteria or fungal cells in a sample.
ppm	Parts Per Million	Equivalent to **milligrams per liter (mg/L)**. Equal to approximately one pound of substance in 119,904 gallons of water.
ppb	Parts Per Billion	Equivalent to **micrograms per liter (ug/L)**. Equal to approximately one pound of substance in 119,904,077 gallons of water.
ppt	Parts Per Trillion	Equivalent to **nanograms per liter (ng/L)**. Equal to approximately one pound of substance in 119,904,077,000 gallons of water.

RED LION MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY
CABIN CREEK WATER TREATMENT PLANT PERFORMANCE

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
Fluoride*	2	2	0.60	0.60	ppm	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate	10	10	4.287	3.60–4.78	ppm	2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2	2	0.027	0.027	ppm	2025	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
TTHM	80	N/A	39.38	13.0–75.1	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5	60	N/A	22.13	9.26–38.8	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
PFOA	14	8	1.05	0–2.1	ppt	2025	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and land use activities
Combined Uranium	5	N/A	0.67	0.67	ppm	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium-226	5	N/A	0.11	0.11	ppm	2023	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine Distribution	MRDL = 4.0 mg/L	4.0	1.73	1.12–1.73 (Feb.)	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

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

ENTRY POINT DISTRIBUTION DISINFECTION RESIDUAL (RLMA)

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	0.20	0.93	0.93–1.79	ppm	08/25/2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes

LEAD and COPPER (RLMA)

Contaminant	Action Level	90th Percentile Results	MCLG	Units	Number of Sites Above AL / Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (2025)	1.3	0.043	1.3	ppm	0 out of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (2025)	15	1.0	0.0	ppb	0 out of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

DALLASTOWN-YOE WATER SYSTEM
DISTRIBUTION DISINFECTION RESIDUAL

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Units	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	N	1.064	0.645–1.528	ppm	4	Water additive used to control microbes

CONTAMINANTS (DYWA)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	90th Percentile Results	Units	MCLG	AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (2025)	N	0.0815	ppm	1.3	AL = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. 0 samples over AL.
Lead (2025)	N	0.0	ppb	0	AL = 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. 0 samples over AL.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (DYWA)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	Units	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids	N	0.024	0.008–0.039	ppm	0.060	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	N	0.048	0.008–0.103	ppm	0.080	By-product of drinking water chlorination

MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS RESULTS (DYWA)

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Number of Positive Samples and Month of Occurrence	MCL	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (TC)	N	No samples were positive for total coliform.	0	Naturally occurring in the environment
E. coli (E.C.)	N	No samples were positive for fecal coliform.	0	Human and animal fecal waste

Notice of Violations

- **Triggered / Late Sampling (May 2023):** Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) samples were collected one day past the regulatory due date. All late samples taken were found to be completely within safe MCL parameters.
- **Triggered / Late Reporting (November 2024):** All coliform bacteria samples were successfully collected on time, but the laboratory reporting paperwork was submitted late. All samples taken were found to be completely within safe MCL parameters.

Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority

The Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority consists of five members and a manager. Regularly scheduled meetings are held on the **second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 PM** at the Dallastown Borough Office Building, located at 175 East Broad St, Dallastown, PA. Your attendance and participation are welcomed and encouraged.

Authority Administration

AUTHORITY MEMBERS

Patricia Myers – Chairman
Steve Malesker – Vice-Chairman
Pat Callahan – Treasurer
Susan Sprague
Tim Ward

David W. Garabedian – Manager

Certified Operators (Class E)

Joesph Joines
Dale Ehrhart
Jarod Bull

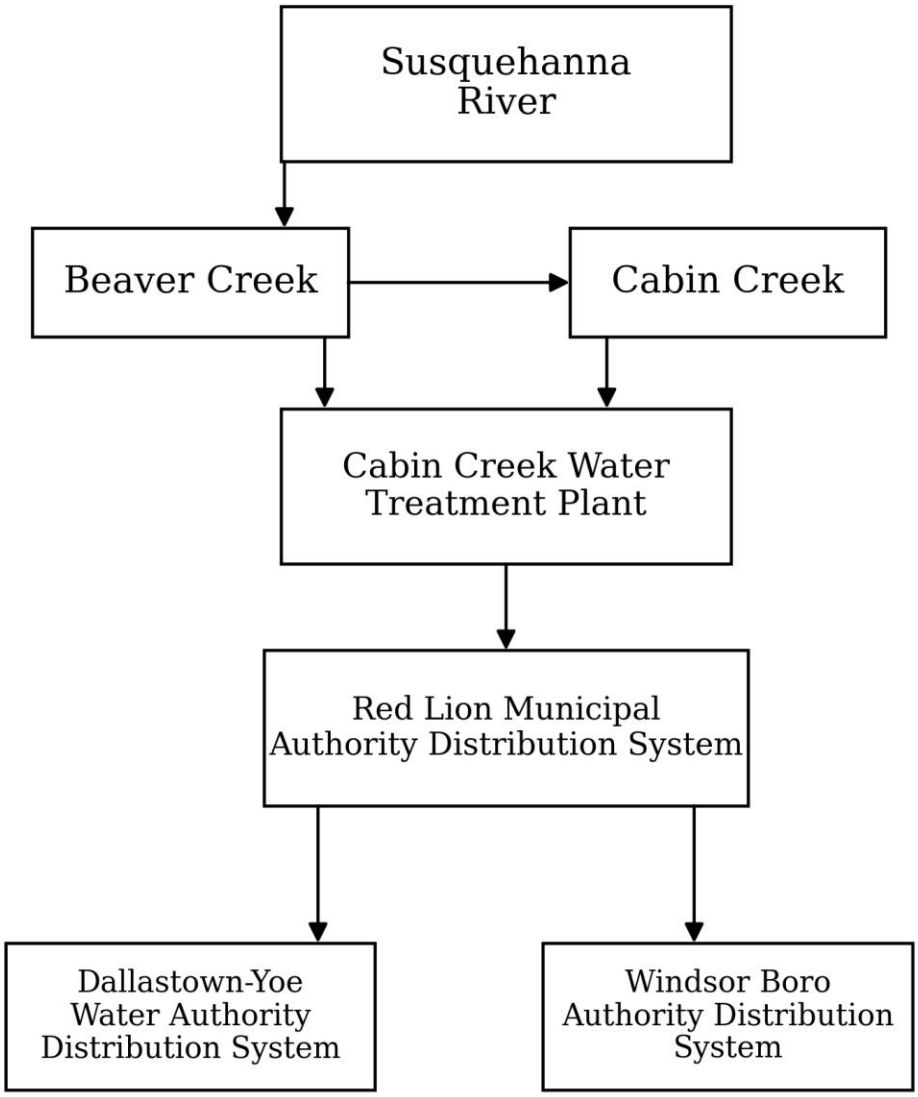
Questions or Inquiries?

We want our valued customers and residents to be fully informed about their water utility. If you have any questions regarding this report, or if you have concerns about your water utility service, please reach out to the authority management:

Attention: David W. Garabedian, Manager
Address: Dallastown Borough Office
175 East Broad St, Dallastown, PA
Phone: 717-244-6626

Community Engagement: To learn more first-hand, please feel free to attend our monthly public Water Authority meetings.

WATER SUPPLY FLOW CHART



3930-FM-BSDW0084 Rev. 7/2024

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Name of CWS: Dallastown-Yoe Water Authority PWSID Number: 7670085

The community water system (CWS) named above confirms that its CCR for the period of January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). The system also confirms that the information in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Please check at least one of the following required items that apply to your CCR delivery.

☒ CCR was hand-delivered to customers. Date delivered: 6/29/2026

☐ CCR was distributed by mail. Date mailed: _____

☒ CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method(s). (Check all that apply):

- ☒ Mail notification that CCR is available on website via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)*
  Direct URL address: www.dallastownboro.com Date mailed: 6/29/2026
- ☐ E-mail – direct URL to CCR*
- ☐ E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail*
- ☐ E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail*

  } Date(s) email sent: _____

* If the CCR was provided electronically, attach a description of how a customer requests a paper copy.

Please check any of the following additional items that apply to your CCR delivery.

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers:

- ☒ posting the CCR on the Internet at www.dallastownboro.com
- ☐ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)
- ☐ advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
- ☐ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
- ☒ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☒ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons
- ☒ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)
- ☐ electronic newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
- ☐ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of outlets utilized)

☐ The CCR was posted on a publicly-accessible Internet site because this system serves 100,000 or more.
Internet site address: www._____

☐ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list).

☒ A copy of the CCR and a completed CCR Certification Form have been sent to the DEP district office (or the Allegheny County Health Department) that provides oversight and support of this water system. (See back of form for addresses.)

Certified by: Signature: D. Garabedian Print Name: David Garabedian

Title: Manager Phone: 717-244-6626 ext. 221 Date: 6/30/2026

For DEP use only. Checked by: _____ ***Date:*** _____