# The York Water Company
# 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Public Water System I.D. 7670100
Spring 2026 (January 1 – December 31, 2025)

## This report is to inform you about the fine quality water and services The York Water Company delivers to you every day.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. If you require translation support or would like a printed copy, email our Customer Service team at customer.service@yorkwater.com.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. If you require translation support or would like a printed copy, email our Customer Service team at customer.service@yorkwater.com.

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si necesita ayuda con la traducción o desea una copia impresa, envíe un correo electrónico a nuestro equipo de Atención al Cliente a customer.service@yorkwater.com.

**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 untreated source water include:

- **PFAS (per and polyfluoroalkyl substances)**, which may be naturally occurring or man-made as the result of industrial processes and production.
- **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 runoff, 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,

the Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

# Water Source Information

**Your water source** is the combined flow of the South and East Branches of the Codorus Creek. The Company's two lakes, Lake Williams and Lake Redman (William H. Kain County Park), are located on the East Branch of the Codorus Creek and are both used to release water into the Creek during periods of drought or other low-flow conditions. Water can also be transferred from the Susquehanna River to the head of Lake Redman during drought, as we experienced for the first time in 2023.

**Our primary source water** pumping station is located in Spring Garden Township, York County. The source water is pumped approximately 2.2 miles to our treatment plant which is also located in Spring Garden Township. In 2017, the Company completed an alternate pumping station at Lake Redman, allowing us to pump water directly from Lake Redman approximately 3.0 miles to our treatment plant.

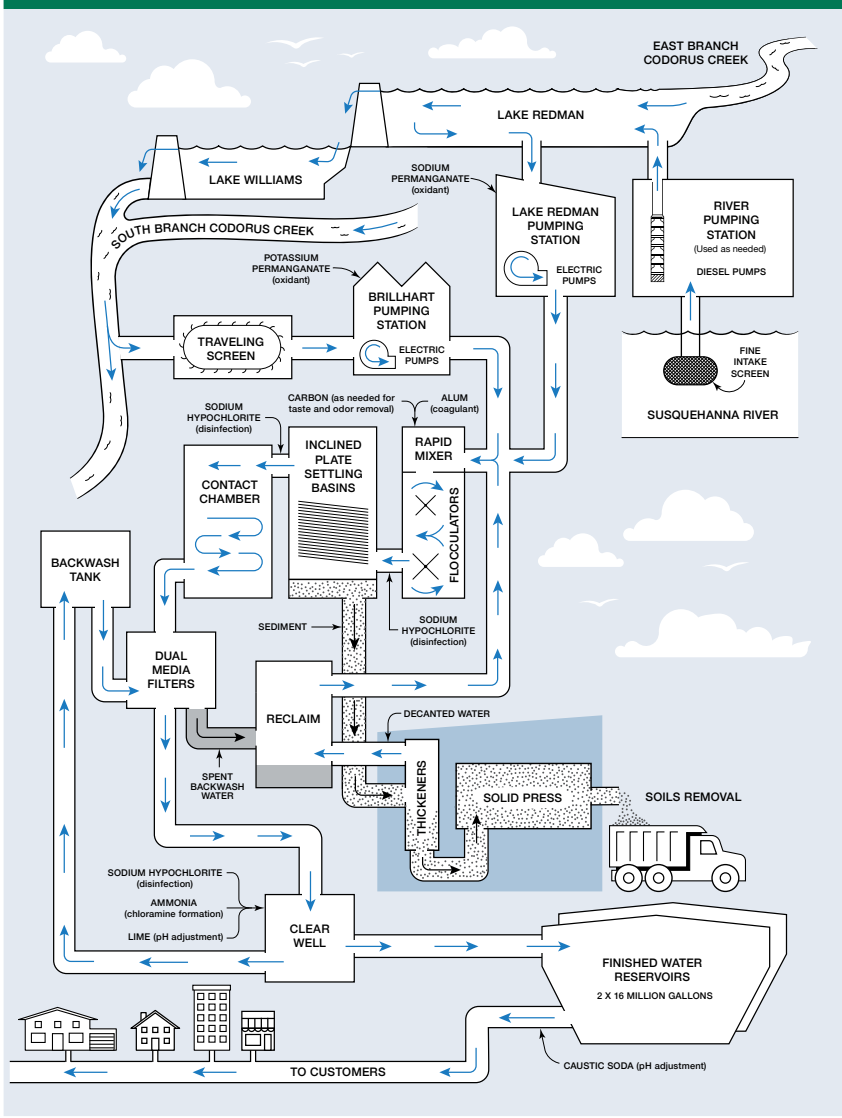
York Water has created a **Source Water Protection Plan** (SWPP) committee that includes internal and external members. The Company's SWPP will result in additional visibility and awareness of our water source(s) across the Company's operations.

## We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets Federal and State requirements.

Those items that were detected during our testing process are detailed on pages 6-8. If you have any questions about this Water Quality Report, please contact York Water at 717-845-3601, or email customer.service@yorkwater.com.

The York Water Company

## Water Processing Flow Chart




# Questions or Concerns

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions concerning the Company and its operations, please contact JT Hand, President and CEO, at 717-845-3601, or email customer.service@yorkwater.com. Although our Company's Board of Directors meets regularly throughout the year, the meetings are not open to the public. If you have concerns, questions or suggestions that need the Board's attention, please contact JT Hand. Your inquiries will receive prompt attention.

The York Water Company routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables beginning on page 6 show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025.

# Definitions and Abbreviations

To help you better understand the terms used in this report, we've provided the definitions here:

### Non-Detect (ND)

Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

### 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 (mg/L)

One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

### Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (ng/L)

One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

### 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.

### 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

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.

### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs (see below) as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels. A person would have to drink 2 liters of water at the MCL level every day for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the identified health effect described for many regulated constituents.

### Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The "Goal" 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.

# Frequently Asked Questions

## Is my water hard or soft?

Hardness describes the level of dissolved natural minerals (calcium and magnesium) in drinking water. These minerals are an important part of a healthy diet. Hard water contains more of these minerals.

A gradual build-up of calcium and magnesium from hard water can form harmless, filmy white deposits on faucets, bathtubs and teakettles. Hard water also requires more soap to lather fully.

While some water system's hardness varies from time to time, the York Water system is consistent year-round. Hardness can be expressed in grains per gallon or parts per million (ppm). York Water's hardness range is approximately 4.97 grains or 85 ppm. York's water falls into the transition range from soft to moderately hard.

## Why is there chlorine in my water?

A century ago, serious diseases such as typhoid fever and cholera were a very real threat to our health because the microorganisms that caused these diseases were found in public drinking water.

However, for over 100 years, water suppliers in America and other countries have used chlorine to treat, or disinfect, drinking water. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other health agencies, chlorine is currently one of the most effective disinfectants to kill harmful microorganisms. Disinfection of all public water supplies is required by Federal and State laws and regulations, including the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

## Does The York Water Company add fluoride to my water?

The York Water Company does not add fluoride to the water with the exception of our West Manheim customers. West Manheim fluoridated its water prior to York Water's acquisition in 2008. As a condition of the acquisition, York Water has continued to fluoridate in West Manheim. Elsewhere in the system, a small amount of fluoride does occur naturally in your water. The amount varies from time to time. In 2025, fluoride was measured at less than 0.100 ppm in your water supply.

## Why does my water look milky or cloudy at times?

The cloudy water is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water similar to the gas bubbles in beer and soda pop. After a little while, the bubbles rise to the top and are gone. The cloudiness may occur more often in winter when the drinking water is cold and can be enhanced by the aerators that are installed on modern home faucets.

## Does The York Water Company monitor for any other contaminants?

The York Water Company has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available.

If you are interested in examining the results, please visit our web page at www.yorkwater.com to view our 2025 Water Quality Analysis. If you have any questions, contact York Water at 717-845-3601 or email customer.service@yorkwater.com.

# We Constantly Monitor the Water Supply for Various Constituents.

## Source Water Assessment

The Company's Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) has been completed. It identifies potential urban and agricultural sources of contamination and assigns low to moderate levels of risk. The report is available for review at the Company's office at 130 East Market Street, York, PA.

Special explanations regarding some common contaminants:

## Cryptosporidium

Although we have not detected cryptosporidium in the finished water or in our primary or secondary sources, we did detect a low-level presence of 0.11 oocysts/L in our tertiary, drought emergency source on the Susquehanna River. Still, we believe it is important for you to know that cryptosporidium can enter the source water, and if not properly treated, may cause serious illness.

## Nitrate

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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone an organ transplant, 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.

Environmental Protection Agency/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 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 1-800-426-4791.

## Total Coliform

The Total Coliform Rule requires water systems to meet a stricter limit for coliform bacteria. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, we must notify the public by newspaper, television or radio.

## 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 York Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and 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 The York Water Company at 717-845-3601. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

The York Water Company prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of material contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed online at www.yorkwater.com/service-line-material-map or by contacting our office at 717-845-3601.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

**The items detected during 2025 follow on pages 6 to 8**

# 2025 Test Results

## ENTRY POINT DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

| Contaminant | Units | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloramines | ppm | 0.2 | 2.07 | 2.07 - 2.96 | 2/27/2025 | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |

## MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

### Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)

| Contaminant | Treatment Technique | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Assessments/ Corrective Actions | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 | 0 – None | Yes | Naturally present in the environment |

### Microbial (related to E. coli)

| Contaminant | Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Assessments/ Corrective Actions | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. coli | Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli | 0 | 0 | Yes | Human and animal fecal waste |

| Contaminant | Treatment Technique | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Assessments/ Corrective Actions | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. coli | 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 | 0 – None | Yes | Human and animal fecal waste |

| Detected Parameter | Units | Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Results | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | % Positive Sample | Presence of coliform bacteria in less than 5% of monthly samples | 0 | <0.1% | Yes | Naturally present in environment |
| Fecal Coliform and E. coli | Number of Samples | A routine sample and repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive | 0 | 0 | Yes | Human and animal fecal waste |

# 2025 Test Results (continued)

## TURBIDITY – A MEASURE OF THE CLARITY OF THE WATER

| Detected Parameter | Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Level Detected | Sample Date | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turbidity | TT=1 NTU for a single measurement | 0 | 0.17 NTU | 09/29/2025 | Yes | Soil runoff |
| | TT=at least 95% of monthly samples <0.3 NTU | | 100% | 09/29/2025 | Yes | |

## INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Detected Parameter | Units | Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Results | Range of Detected Levels (if applicable) | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atrazine | ppb | 3 | 3 | 0.21 | 0.21 | Yes | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| Barium | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.02 | 0.02 | Yes | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate | ppm | 10 | 10 | 3.45 | 2.66 - 4.37 | Yes | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (free) | ppb | 200 | 200 | 99 | 99 | Yes | Discharge from steel/ metal factories; dis-charge from plastic and fertilizer factories |

## CHEMICAL CONTAMINANTS

| Detected Parameter | Units | Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Results | Range of Detected Levels (if applicable) | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloramines | ppm | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 2.52 | 0.22 - 3.19 | Yes | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Fluoride* | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.72 | 0.55 - 0.92 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

*West Manheim Customers Only

# 2025 Test Results (continued)

## LEAD AND COPPER MEASURED AT THE CUSTOMERS TAP

(Below results are from 2025 sampling. Next scheduled sampling: 2028)

| Detected Parameter | Units | EPA's Action Level for Sampling of Customer Homes | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Results | Range of Detections | Number of Sites Above the EPA Action Level | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | ppb | 90% of all homes tested must be below 15 ppb | 0 | 90% of all homes tested measured below 3.0 ppb | 0.00 - 12.0 | 0 out of 50 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing |
| Copper | ppm | 90% of all homes tested must be below 1.3 ppm | 1.3 | 90% of all homes tested measured below 0.042 ppm | 0.00 - 0.21 | 0 out of 50 | Yes | Corrosion of household plumbing |

Note: You can minimize your exposure to lead and copper by following the 6-3-3 rule. If your water has not been used for six hours, flush your tap for 3 minutes, about 3 gallons of water, before consuming.

## VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS

| Detected Parameter | Units | Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Results | Range of Detected Levels | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trihalomethanes | ppb | Average of last four consecutive quarterly sample results must be less than or equal to 80 ppb | N/A | 37.1 | 16.3 - 52.8 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids | ppb | Average of last four consecutive quarterly sample results must be less than or equal to 60 ppb | N/A | 29.1 | 13.8 - 39.4 | Yes | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

## SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

| Detected Parameter | Units | Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | Results | Range of Detected Levels | Compliance Achieved Yes/No | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perfluorooctane-sulfonic Acid (PFOS) | ppt | 18 | 14 | 0.9 | 0 - 1.9 | Yes | Synthetic chemical used in industrial and manufacturing applications |
| Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) | ppt | 14 | 8 | 0.9 | 0 - 1.9 | Yes | Synthetic chemical used in industrial and manufacturing applications |

# Violations

In July, York Water reported a total coliform sample late. In September, York Water reported a chlorine residual late. In both cases compliance was achieved after the results were reported.