

WE NEED YOUR HELP!

What can you do?

- Dispose of motor oil at a garage that will recycle it. Never pour oil on the ground or in a storm drain or sewer on the street.
- Pump out your septic system every two or three years. Look under "Septic Tanks" in the Yellow Pages to find a contractor.
- Take household hazardous waste – such as paint, varnishes, and other chemicals – to a Lancaster County waste collection site. Check out Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority at www.lcswma.org or call 717-397-9968.
- Minimize the use of pesticides and herbicides on your lawn and garden.
- If you drill a new well, make sure the old one is properly closed and abandoned.
- Do not dump swimming pool water into a creek or storm drain at the end of the season. Wait until the chlorine diminishes and then direct pool water onto grass, forest, or other natural area.
- Remember: anything you throw or store on the ground can find its way into the groundwater. Store and handle chemicals properly.
- Call the Department of Environmental Protection at 717-299-7601 immediately if you observe a chemical spill.

For more information, see:

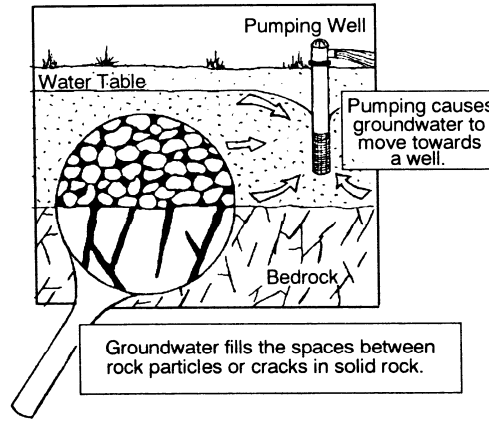
Pennsylvania DEP www.dep.state.pa.us

Watershed Protection | www.epa.gov/owow/

Water Resources Education Network (WREN)
<http://wren.palww.org>

Groundwater and Karst
www.water.ky.gov/gw/gwtech/karst/

Maintaining Your Septic System
www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/homeowner_guide_long_customize.pdf



What is Groundwater?

Groundwater is the water that fills the small spaces between rock particles (sand, gravel, etc.) or cracks in solid rock. Rain, melting snow, or surface water becomes groundwater by seeping into the ground and filling these spaces. The top of the water-saturated zone is called the water table.

When water seeps in from the surface and reaches the water table, it begins moving towards points where it can escape, such as wells, springs, rivers, or lakes.

A spring occurs when the water table meets the land surface, allowing groundwater to naturally flow out of the ground.

An aquifer is any type of geologic material, such as sand or sandstone, that can supply water to wells or springs.

The groundwater, which supplies wells, often comes from within a short distance (a few miles) of the well. How fast groundwater moves depends on how much the well is pumped and what type of rock particles or bedrock it is moving through.

In areas with limestone (sometimes called *karst*), groundwater can move rapidly through dissolved channels in the rock. This rapid water movement makes limestone areas very sensitive to pollution.

Home Owner Guide

Protecting Your Drinking Water



Eastern Lancaster County
has developed a

Source Water Protection Plan
in cooperation with:

Terre Hill Borough
New Holland Borough
East Earl Township
Earl Township

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A Message from Eastern Lancaster County Source Water Protection Program

We work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. It is a task that we are proud of and take very seriously. We work hard to protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future. To maintain a clean, dependable water supply, we need your help. This brochure was developed to make our community aware of the importance of protecting our water supply. Once groundwater becomes contaminated, the cleanup often takes many years and can be very expensive. It is in our community's best interest to take the proper precautions to prevent contaminants from entering our groundwater.

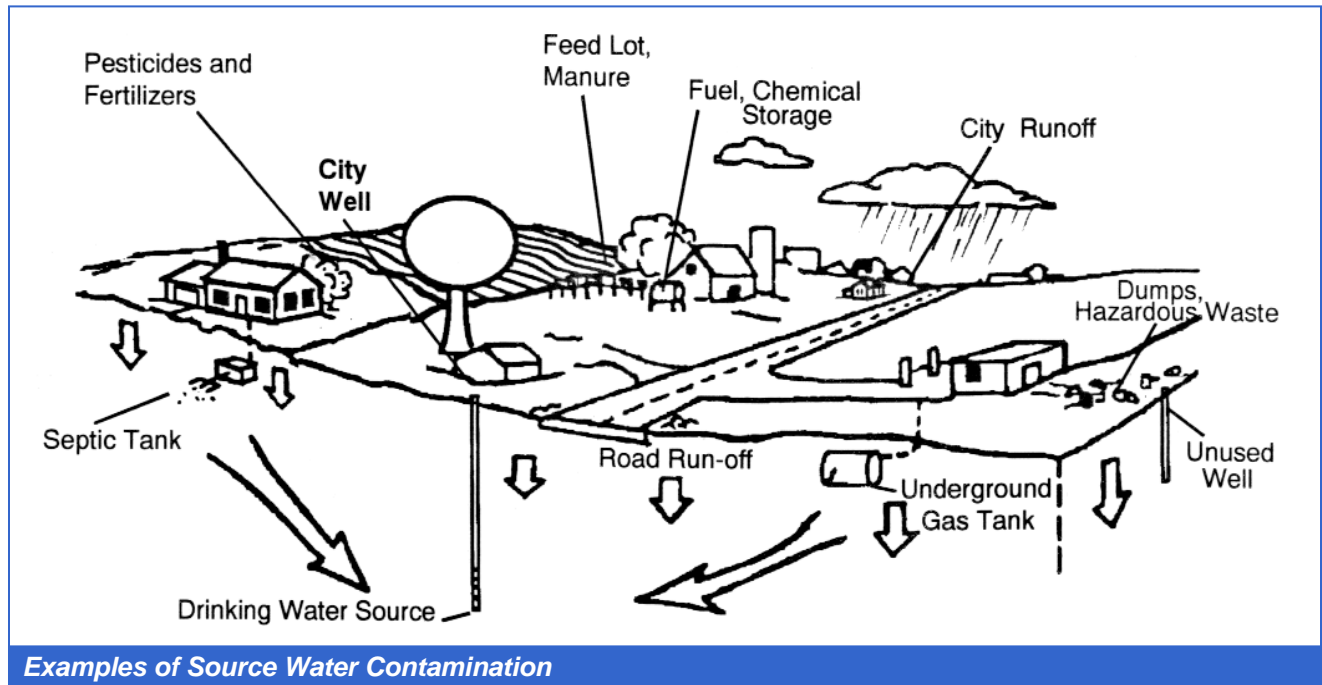
If you want to learn more, please attend any of the following municipal meetings:

Terre Hill Borough – Second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at 300 Broad Street, Terre Hill

New Holland Borough – First Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at 436 East Main Street, New Holland

East Earl Township – Second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at 4610 Division Highway, East Earl

Earl Township – First Monday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at 517 North Railroad Avenue, New Holland



Examples of Source Water Contamination

Eastern Lancaster County obtains its drinking water from groundwater wells.

Source water protection can help prevent drinking water from becoming polluted by managing possible sources of contamination in the area that supplies water to a public well or spring. Everyone has an important part to play in protecting drinking water – today and for the future. Source water protection is a community effort – we hope you will read this and other information forwarded to you, and help protect our water supply.

Why do wells and springs sometimes become polluted?

Wells and springs become polluted when substances that are harmful to human health enter the groundwater. Common pollutants include gasoline or oil from leaking tanks, nitrate and pesticides from agriculture, salt from winter road maintenance, and chemicals from industrial facilities. Once groundwater is contaminated, it must be treated or abandoned as a drinking water source. The expense of treating polluted water or finding a new source of drinking water can be avoided through source water protection.