

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT Ridglea Water System

PSWID #1150215

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó 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.)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report for the Ridglea Water System. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver 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 protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from two wells located approximately 375 feet south of the intersection of Route 23 and Stauffer Road.

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 (800-426-4761)

The Ridglea Water System is routinely monitored for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2010. However, the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

We are pleased to report that the drinking water supplied to the residents of Ridglea is safe and met all of the federal and state water quality requirements throughout 2010.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Mildred Donnell (610-469-0444)**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

In the table below you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

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. MCLG’s allow for a margin of safety.

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 (µg/l) – 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) – a measure of radioactivity.

WATER QUALITY DATA							
<u>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</u>							
Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate	10	10	0.24	0-0.24	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
<u>DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS</u>							
Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (2008) (TTHMs)	0.08	0.08	0.005	0-0.005	mg/L	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Gross Alpha (2007)	0	15	5.45	0-5.45	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Combined Uranium (2007)	0	30	1.97	1.68-1.97	µg/L	N	Erosion of Natural deposits

BACTERIAL TEST RESULTS

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination / Health Effects Language
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample	0	Y	N	Naturally present in the environment. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of a problem.

VOLITILE ORGANICS

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination / Health Effects Language
Benzene (ppb)	5	0	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing benzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience anemia or a decrease in blood platelets, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Carbon tetrachloride (ppb)	5	0	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing carbon tetrachloride in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Chlorobenzene (ppb)	100	100	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing chlorobenzene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing o-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing p-dichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory systems.

Substance	MCL	MCLG	Detected	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination / Health Effects Language
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	5	0	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing 1,1-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing cis-1,2-dichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing trans-1,2-dichloroethylene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver.
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	5	0	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing 1,2-dichloropropane in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing ethylbenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver or kidneys.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing styrene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or circulatory system.
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing toluene well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their nervous system, kidneys, or liver.
Total Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing xylenes in excess of the MCL over many years could experience damage to their nervous system.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience changes in their adrenal glands.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver, nervous system, or circulatory system.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	5	3	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing 1,1,2-trichloroethane well in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, kidneys, or immune systems.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	5	0	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing trichloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their liver and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	2	0	ND	N	Some people who drink water containing vinyl chloride in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Our water tests showed Total Coliform bacteria in the Ridglea drinking water and additional samples were taken immediately. It was determined that the elevated count was a laboratory issue and an additional 5 samples were taken with no coliform present, therefore compliance has been achieved and no violation was reported.

We are 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 EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacterial, 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 run-off 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 run-off 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 assure 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 the limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, included 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. 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).