

**VALLEY
CROSSINGS**

Public Water Supply
Identification Number
1150197

2010

**CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE
(ANNUAL
DRINKING
WATER
QUALITY)
REPORT**

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Valley Township
P.O. Box 467
Coatesville, PA 19320

VALLEY CROSSINGS
2010
WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWS I.D. NO. 1150197

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo 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).

Valley Crossings is pleased to provide you with this 2010 Annual Water Quality report, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). This report will inform you about the quality of drinking water Valley Crossings has delivered to you during 2010. If you have any questions about this report, or concerning water quality, please contact Ms. Janice Duca of Valley Township, 890 W. Lincoln Highway, Coatesville, PA 19320, (610)384-5751.

We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held in the township Building at 7:30 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of water quality monitoring for the period of January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The sample year has been noted in the sampling results table next to the name of the contaminant.

The water for Valley Crossings is provided through an inter-connection agreement with the Pennsylvania (PA) American Water Company – Coatesville system. PA American's source of water is the Rock Run Reservoir and this water is treated at the Rock Run water treatment plant prior to delivery of water to consumers. During drought conditions, water may be released from Chambers Lake and from the West Branch of Brandywine Creek to the Rock Run Reservoir to replenish supplies.

A Source Water Assessment for the *Rock Run* treatment plant was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that this source is potentially most susceptible to stormwater, agricultural and construction runoff, discharges from the septic systems, sewerage systems, wastewater treatment plants and above ground and underground chemical storage tanks. Overall, this source has a moderate risk of significant contamination.

Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to Valley Township, 890 West Lincoln Highway, P.O. Box 467, Coatesville, PA 19320 and will be available on the PADEP website at www.dep.state.pa.us Keyword: "DEP Source Water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Southeast Region, Records Management Unit at 484-250-5900.

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, and can pick up substances

resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in some water include:

- 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 salt 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and 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.

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. Valley Township 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>.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. In addition, Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 last, infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT

VALLEY CROSSINGS

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DISINFECTATION BYPRODUCTS (DBP's) AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Units of Measurement	Violation yes/no	Sources of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2010)	80	n/a	50	26-71	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2010)	60	n/a	55	25-64	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine (2010)	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	1.91	0.37 - 1.91	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2007)	15	15	2	ppb	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (2007)	1.3	1.3	0.0802	ppm	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
MICROBIOLOGICAL							
Disinfectant	MCL IN CCR UNITS	MCLG	Number of Positive Samples Present		Violation yes/no	Sources of Contamination	

Total Coliform Bacteria (2010)	2 positive samples during the month	0	I	NO	Naturally present in the environment.
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Note: The next lead and copper sampling is scheduled in 2011.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

Action Level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements
Max. 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.
Max. Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	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.
Max. 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.
Max. 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.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ND = non detect	ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	n/a = not applicable
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)	TOC = Total Organic Carbon

Valley Crossings routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. This table shows the results of water quality monitoring for the period January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. Drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY'S Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

If you have any questions regarding this report or concerning your water quality, please contact Ms. Janice Duca. Valley Township wants their valued customers to be informed about their water quality.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP
 890 West Lincoln Highway
 Coatesville, PA 19320
 610-384-5751

2010 WATER QUALITY REPORT
VALLEY CROSSING

PENNSYLVANIA AMERICAN - COATESVILLE PWS I.D. NO. 1150106

TURBIDITY - A measure of the Clarity of the Water at the Treatment Facility

Plant	Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	MCL	MCLG	Highest Single Measurement	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source of Contamination
Rock Run	Turbidity ¹	2010	TT	NA	0.4	Yes	Soil Runoff

¹ All turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples taken for compliance on a monthly basis.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units of Measurement	Violation yes/no	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate (2010)	10	10	2.9	1 Sample	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (2010)	2	2	1.3	0.2 - 0.13	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Barium (2006)	2	2	0.058	0.055 - 0.058	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants 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.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

Atrazine (2009)	3	3	1.1	ND - 1.1	ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2,4 - D (2009)	70	70	0.2	ND - 0.2	ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

BACTERIAL RESULTS (Measured in the Distribution System)

Substance (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Total Coliforms (Number of positive samples) (2010)	2 positive samples during the month	Zero bacteria	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Contaminant (2010)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units of Measurement	Compliance Achieved	Sources of Contamination
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2010) ²	80	NA	50	22-100	ppb	Yes	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2010) ²	60	NA	38	ND-85	ppb	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine Residual (2010) ³	4	4	2	1.3-2.0	ppm	Yes	Water additive used to control microbes.

² Range represents sampling at individual sample points.
³ MRDL (maximum residual disinfectant level) applies.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON REMOVAL

Contaminant	IT Requirement	Range of % Removal Required	Range of % Removal Achieved	Units of Measurement	Violation yes/no	Source Contamination
TOC (2010)(% removal)	Meet EPA Removal Requirement	0-45	0-54	ppm	NO	Naturally decaying vegetation

Adequate removal of TOC may be necessary to control the unwanted formation of chlorinated by-products. Naturally occurring organic matter present in the source water can react with the disinfectants used at the treatment facility to form these by-products. Coatesville system met the required treatment technique for TOC reduction in 2010.

ENTRY POINT DISINFECTION RESIDUAL (MEASURED ON THE WATER LEAVING THE TREATMENT FACILITY)

Substance (Units)	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Compliance Achieved	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm) (2010)	0.2	0.2	0.2 - 2.8	Yes	Naturally decaying vegetation

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	Number of Samples Above Action Level	Compliance Achieved	Sources of Contamination
Copper (2010)	1.3	1.3	0.39	ppm	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (2010)	15	0	3.0	ppb	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS ⁴ (Measured on the Water Leaving Treatment Facilities)

Substance (Units)	Year Sampled	Secondary MCL	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low - High
Calcium (ppm)	2006	NA	31	29.0 - 31.0
Nickel (ppm)	2006	0.1	0.0018	0.0016- 0.0018
Sulfate (ppm)	2006	250	39.9	37.6 - 39.9

⁴ Secondary contaminants are substances that affect the taste, odor, and/or color of drinking water. These aesthetic contaminants normally do not have any health effects and normally do not affect the safety of your water.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Valley Crossing Has Levels of Haloacetic Acids Above Drinking Water Standards

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. Testing results we received in January, 2011 show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). The standard for Haloacetic Acids is 0.060 mg/L. The average level of haloacetic acids detected between April, 2010 and March, 2011 was 0.061 mg/L.

What should I do?

You do not need to use an alternative (e.g., bottled) water supply. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

What does this mean?

This is not an immediate risk. If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. However, some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

What's HAA5?

HAA5 are a group of chemicals that are formed along with other disinfection byproducts when chlorine or other disinfectants used to control microbial contaminants in drinking water react with naturally occurring organic and inorganic matter in water.

What is being done?

Water is treated at the Rock Run Water Treatment Plant. The disinfection chemical currently used at the treatment plant is chlorine. Haloacetic acids are formed by the reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring matter present in the raw water treated at the plant. The amount of chlorine added to the raw water is being reduced to help decrease the production of haloacetic acids in the water system. The water system will also under go flushing to remove any organic matter and other contaminants contributing to the presence of haloacetic acids in the water.

When do you expect to return to compliance?

We expect the current levels of haloacetic acids to decrease due to the treatment changes being done at the water treatment plant. The evaluation of these changes will continue through June and into the summer months. You will be notified quarterly if the levels remain above the drinking water standard.

Contact Information:

Contact Dennis Murtagh, Applied Water Management, 610-389-3504 for additional information concerning the notice.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Valley Township

PWS ID#: 1150197

Date distributed: June 29, 2011