

**VALLEY SPRINGS
WATER COMPANY**

Public Water Supply
Identification Number
1150185

2010

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

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

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VALLEY SPRINGS
2010
WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWS I.D. NO. 1150185

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 Springs 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 Springs 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 Springs is provided through an inter-connection agreement with the Pennsylvania (PA) American Water Company – Coatesville system and the Valley Springs Water Company; in other words, the PA American Water Company and Valley Springs Water Company provide water to Valley Springs. 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 of the three (3) ground water wells, which supply water to the Valley Springs Water Company, was completed in May 2005 by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The assessment found that the three (3) wells are potentially most susceptible to agricultural practices. Overall, the wells have medium-high risk of significant contamination. Summary reports are available by writing to Janice Duca at 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 suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of complete reports are available for review at the PADEP Southeast Regional Office, 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. 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 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 SPRINGS

VALLEY SPRINGS PWS I.D. NO. 1150185

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units of Measurement	Violation yes/no	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate (2010)	10	10	3.4	1 Sample	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (2009)	2	2	0.210	1 Sample	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium (2009)	5	5	2.4	1 Sample	ppb	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from batteries and paints.
Chromium (2009)	100	100	4.0	1 Sample	ppb	NO	Discharge from steel and pump mills; erosion of natural deposits.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS, BYPRODUCT PRECURSORS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
Contaminant (2009)	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units of Measurement	Violation yes/no	Sources of Contamination
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (2010)	80	n/a	20	5.7 - 48	ppb	NO	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (2010)	60	n/a	10	ND - 30	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine (2010)	4 (MRDL)	4 (MRDLG)	1.55	0.31-1.55	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of MRDL could experience stomach discomfort or anemia.

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	0	0	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL	Violation of TT yes/no	Sources of Contamination
Copper (2010)	1.3	1.3	0.071	ppm	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (2010)	15	0	0.0	ppb	0	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily caused by 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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)
n/a = not applicable
TOC = Total Organic Carbon
pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Valley Springs 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 UTILITY, PLEASE CONTACT MS. JANICE DUCA, VALLEY SPRINGS WATER COMPANY WANTS THEIR VALUED CUSTOMERS TO BE INFORMED ABOUT THEIR WATER QUALITY
 VALLEY SPRINGS WATER COMPANY
 890 West Lincoln Highway
 Coatesville, PA 19320
 610-384-5751

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	TT	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.

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.