

## 2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

### INDIAN ROCKS PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC. OF LEDGEDALE PWSID 2640047

*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.)

#### **WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:**

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Ken Schultz** at **(570) 689-7582**. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the fourth Saturday of every month at 10:00 a. m. in the Indian Rocks Meeting Hall.

#### **SOURCES OF WATER:**

We have four groundwater sources located throughout the development. Well #1 (Main) has 393 connections, Well #4 (White House) has 5 connections, and Well #5 (Reid Road) has 65 connections. Well #2 (Honey Bear) no longer has an entry point to the distribution system.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed in 2005 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to agriculture runoff and low density dev. Overall, our sources have little to moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to Indian Rocks Property Owners Association, Inc. of Ledgedale, P. O. Box 204, Greentown, PA 18426 and will be available on the PADEP website at [www.depweb.state.pa.us](http://www.depweb.state.pa.us) (Keyword: "source water"). Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Northeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 826-2511.

**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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

#### **MONITORING YOUR WATER:**

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 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 data has been noted on the sampling results table.

## **DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:**

**Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**mrem/yr** = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**pCi/L** = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppb** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

**ppm** = parts per million, or milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ )

**ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

**ppt** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

## **DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

| <b>Chemical Contaminant</b> | <b>MCL In CCR Units</b> | <b>MCLG</b> | <b>Highest Level Detected</b> | <b>Range of Detections</b> | <b>Units</b> | <b>Sample Date</b> | <b>Violation Y/N</b> | <b>Sources of Contamination</b>                                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| Chlorine                    | 4                       | 4           | .82                           | .12 - .82                  | ppm          | 2010               | N                    | Water additive used to control microbes.                          |
| Chromium                    | 100                     | 100         | 2.2                           | 2 - 2.2                    | ppb          | 5/06               | N                    | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Chemical Contaminant          | MCL In CCR Units | MCLG | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|---|
| Nitrate                       | 10               | 10   | .661                   | 0 - .661            | ppm   | 8/10        | N             | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.      |
| TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) | 80               | -    | 5.17                   | 1.97 - 5.17         | ppb   | 8/10        | N             | By-product of drinking water chlorination.  |
| Tetra-chloroethylenes         | 5                | 0    | .82                    | 0 - .82             | ppb   | 5/10        | N             | Discharge from factories and cleaners.  |
| Barium                        | 2                | 2    | .152                   | .02 - .152          | ppm   | 5/06        | N             | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.       |
| Haloacetic Acids              | 60               | -    | 1.403                  | .57 - 1.4           | ppb   | 8/10        | N             | By-product of Disinfection.   |
| Selenium                      | 50               | 50   | 5.5                    | 0 - 5.5             | ppb   | 5/06        | N             | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| Alpha Emitters                | 15               | 0    | 2.91                   | .145 - 2.91         | pCi/l | 6/07        | N             | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Combined Uranium              | 30               | 0    | 2.04                   | .031 - 2.04         | ug/l  | 6/07        | N             | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Combined Radium               | 5                | 0    | 1.49                   | 1.01 - 1.49         | pCi/l | 6/07        | N             | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Arsenic                       | 10               | 0    | 12.0                   | 1.1 - 12.0          | ppb   | 2010        | Y             | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Glass and electronics waste.                   |

| Contaminant | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value | Units | # of Sites Above AL of Total Sites | Violation Of TT Y/N | Sources of Contamination         |
|-------------|-------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| Lead        | 15                | 0    | .0024                             | ppb   | 0 out of 10                        | N                   | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper      | 1.3               | 1.3  | .056                              | ppm   | 0 out of 10                        | N                   | Corrosion of household plumbing. |

## **HEALTH EFFECTS:**

**Arsenic:** Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. However, the arsenic has been detected in Well #2, Honey Bear, which is no longer connected to the distribution system.

## **OTHER VIOLATIONS:**

There was a “failure to monitor chlorine violation” in January, 2010 due to an electronic delivery method error by QC Laboratories. Test results were re-sent.

## **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 from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source 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 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 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 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, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that 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).