

**PLUMSTEAD TOWNSHIP
CABIN RUN WATER SYSTEM - PWSID # 1090144
2007 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY - CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT**

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 defines our water quality, services, and briefly describes testing information and results. The Cabin Run Water System serves Plumstead residents in the Cabin Run and Landis Greene developments and a limited number of residences and commercial businesses within the village of Plumsteadville. If you have any questions concerning this report or your water utility, please contact Alan Bleam, Director of Public Works for Plumstead Township at 215-766-0189.

We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Supervisors meetings. The meetings are generally held the first and third Tuesday of the month beginning at 7:30 PM at the Plumstead Township Municipal Building, 5186 Stump Road, Plumsteadville, PA 18949. Please check the township web site at www.plumstead.org, or call (215) 766-8914 to confirm dates and times of the meetings to be held.

SOURCES OF WATER:

The public water supply serving your system relies on groundwater sources located in the Cabin Run development. The wells are known as CR-1, CR-2 and CR-3. We are please to inform you that your water meets or exceeds all USEPA and PaDEP drinking water standards. The standards set forth in the Safe Drinking Water Act uphold very stringent quality testing levels with regard to health effects. To understand the possible health effects described by many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink two liters of water every day at the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 at 1-800-426-4791.

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 from January 1 to December 31, 2007. 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 date 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/year = 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 (µg/L)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Contaminant	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4	MRDL = 4	1.53	.23-1.53	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalo-methanes (TTHM) (2005)	80	80	14.4	N/A	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids five (HAA5) (2005)	60	60	1.6	N/A	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium (IOC) (2003)	2	2	.03	0-.03	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (IOC) (2003)	2	2	.19	0-.19	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Contaminant	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L) (2006)	15	0	1.87	N/A	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L) (2006)	30µg/l	0	2.78	N/A	µg/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium (pCi/L) (2006)	5 pCi/l	0	1.24	N/A	pCi/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Typical Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect < 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% of monthly samples are positive 	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2007)	15	0	2	ppb	0 out of 18	N	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper (2007)	1.3	1.3	0.328	ppm	0 out of 18	N	Corrosion of household plumbing

We had no detections of Volatile Organic Compounds or Synthetic Organic Compounds.

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 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.

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. Our water systems are designed and operated to deliver water to our customers' plumbing system that complies with state and federal drinking water standards. This water is disinfected using chlorine, but it is not necessarily sterile. Customers' plumbing, including treatment devices, might remove, introduce or increase contaminants in tap water. All customers should properly operate and maintain their internal plumbing systems. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. You may also visit the EPA groundwater website at www.epa.gov/safewater.

Plumstead Township continually works to provide top quality water to every customer on the system every day. Please help protect this precious resource by disposing of waste properly and conserving usage at all times. Protecting our water resources, which are at the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future, is a good thing to do!

In order to maintain a dependable and safe water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments.

Thank you for your cooperation.

