



2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 1150210 NAME: St. Stephen's Green Water System

✓ Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, 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 Joseph Crocco at (610)637-9748. We want you to be informed about your water supply.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water sources are two wells located within the community

✓ need to include : groundwater and name of
wells : Well No#2 and No#4

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, 2017. 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:

✓ 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.

✓ **Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL)** - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

✓ **Level 1 Assessment** – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

✓ **Level 2 Assessment** – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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

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

✓ **ppb** = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chromium (2015)	100	100	2.1	2.1	ppm ppb	01/19/15	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (2015)	50	50	5.2	5.2	ppb	01/19/15	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (2017)	10	10	3.33	3.33	ppm	07/05/16	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Trihalomethanes) (2015)	80	n/a	8.7	8.7	ppb	08/17/15	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic acids (2015)	60	n/a	1.5	1.5	ppb	08/17/16	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (Distribution)	MRDL= 4	MRDLG = 4	0.42 1.24	0.42-1.24	ppm	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (2017)	0.40	0.56	0.56-1.33	ppm	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (2016)	15	0	4.35 100435	ppb	0/5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (2016)	1.3	1.3	0.7	ppm	0/5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:
N/A

↑ neither section
↓ is necessary

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

NONE

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. 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).

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. West Vincent 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>.

OTHER INFORMATION:

16+ necessary, not using include anything



Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

 Name of CWS: St. Stevens Green Water System

 PWSID Number: 1150210

I am a representative of the community water system (CWS) indicated above. I certify that the CCR for the period of January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017 has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance self-monitoring data previously submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

The CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery method to each customer on the following date:

4/27/18 If other direct delivery methods were used, describe in the space below or on an attached piece of paper.

Description of other direct delivery methods: _____

System-specific details on CCR distribution to customers are outlined below (check all that apply):

1. ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach customers who do not get water bills. Those efforts included one or more of the following methods (check all that apply):
 - a. ☒ Posted the CCR on the Internet at www.westvincenttwp.org
 - b. ☒ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within service area. (Attach zip codes used.)
 - c. ☐ Advertised that the CCR was available in news media. (Attach a copy of advertisement.)
 - d. ☐ Published the actual CCR in local newspaper(s). (Attach a copy.)
 - e. ☐ Posted the CCR in public places. (Attach a list of the locations.)
 - f. ☐ Delivered multiple copies of the CCR to bill-paying customers who serve water to other persons such as: apartments, businesses, schools and large, private employers.
 - g. ☐ Delivered copies of the CCR to community organizations, libraries, etc. (Attach a list.)
2. ☐ The CCR was posted on a publicly accessible Internet site because this system serves 100,000 or more people. (Indicate Internet site in the space below, if different than above.)
3. ☐ The CCR was delivered to the other agencies specified by DEP. (Attach a list.)

Certified by: Signature: Kathryn Shillenn
 Print Name: KATHRYN SHILLENN
 Title: Township Secretary
 Phone Number: 610.458.1601 Date: 4/30/18

For DEP use only. Checked by: _____ Date: _____

JOHN JACOBS, Chairman
MICHAEL SCHNEIDER, Vice-Chairman
BERNIE COURIS, Member

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
West Vincent Township
729 St. Matthews Road
Chester Springs, PA 19425-3301
610-458-1601 610-458-1603
www.westvincentwp.org

ERICA BATDORF
Township Manager

April 27, 2018

Laura and Spencer Levin
85 Barrington Lane
Chester Springs, PA 19425

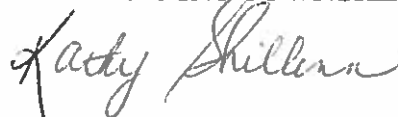
RE: Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report for 2017

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Levin:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the 2017 Consumer Confidence Water Quality Report for the St. Stephens Greene Water System. We are pleased to report that the drinking water supplied to the residents of St. Stephens Greene is *safe* and has met all federal and state water quality requirements.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact the Township Office.

Sincerely,
WEST VINCENT TOWNSHIP



Kathy Shillenn
Township Secretary

Enclosure