# 2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT PWSID# 4560049 HIDDEN VALLEY UTILITY SERVICES LP

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo 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.)

# 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 Glenn Fodor at 814 443-0825.

### SOURCE OF WATER:

Our water source is Well #1 located 450 feet upstream of Kooser Spring on the south flank of the Kooser Run Valley. This well taps a fracture zone in the Burgoon Sandstone aquifer, which has a fairly large recharge area in the headwaters of Kooser Run.

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 form 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 state and federal laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018. 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 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.

	MCL	MCLG	HVUS Water	Range of dectection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical source of Contaminant				
Inorganic Contaminants											
Barium- ppm	2	2	0.0932		5-14-18	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.				
Nickel-ppm	0.1	0.1	0.0006		5-14-18	No	Erosion of natural deposits.				
Combined Radium PCi/l	5	0	0.457		1-2-13	No	Erosion of natural deposits.				
Nitrate ppm	10	10	0.51		5-14-18	No	Runoff from fertilizer use.				

**ppm** – parts per million or milligrams per liter.

	AL	MCLG	HVUS Water	# of sites found above AL		Violation	Typical source of Contaminant				
Copper ppm	1.3	1.3	0.20	0 out of 10 sites sampled. 8-17-16		No	Corrosion of household plumbing				
Lead ppm	0.015	0.015	0.001	0 out of 10 sites sampled. 8-17-16		No	Corrosion of household plumbing				
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual											
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of dectection		Sample Date	Violation	Typical source of Contaminant				
Chlorine ppm	0.40	0.46	0.46–1.69		monthly	Ν	Water additive used to control microbes.				

### **OTHER VIOLATIONS:**

No violations were issued.

# **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 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 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 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 by expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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