



June 2, 2011

Dear Water System Owner:

Enclosed please find a copy of this year's 2010 Consumer Confidence Report. A copy has been sent to your local DEP district office.

Please distribute a copy to all your tenants by posting at a central common mailroom or office and by hand delivering door to door or including in each mailbox. These must be distributed before July 1, 2011.

Also included is a Certification on which you must mark the date and how the CCR was distributed. You must sign the Certification and return it to Martin Water Conditioning by faxing it to 717-823-6021 or emailing it to nheist@martinwater.com before July 1, 2011. We will, in turn, document and make sure your local DEP district office receives the original copy of the Certification.

Thank you for your help in this matter. If you have any questions or need help in distributing the Consumer Confidence Report, please contact me at 717-587-4172 or 717-431-6637.

Yours truly,

Thomas M. Heist

Thomas M. Heist
Certified Operator
#W8119

4216 Oregon Pike, Brownstown, Pa 17508 717-431-6637 FAX 717-823-6021

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 7360031 NAME: Victoria Manor

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 Thomas M. Heist – Martin Water Conditioning at 717-431-6637.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

We are serviced by two underground water wells, one which is located inside the well house, the other located south of the park.

A *Source Water Assessment* was completed by the PA Department Of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The assessment found our sources moderately susceptible to agricultural activity and accidental spills along roads and residential development. Overall our sources have low risk of significant contamination. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP District office.

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 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:

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	0.71	0.4-0.71	ppm	2010	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Nitrate	10	10	8.9	3.34-8.90	Ppm	2010	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Yes or No	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0	ppb	0 of 5	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.07	ppm	0 of 5	N	Corrosion of household Plumbing.

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.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

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. Victoria Manor 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>.

Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 healthcare provider.

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).



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WATER STANDARDS AND FACILITY REGULATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Name of CWS: Victoria Manor

PWSID Number: 7360031

I am a representative of the community water system (CWS) indicated above. I certify that the CCR for the period of January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 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: _____. 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 _____
 - 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: _____
Print Name: _____
Title: _____
Phone Number: _____ Date: _____

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