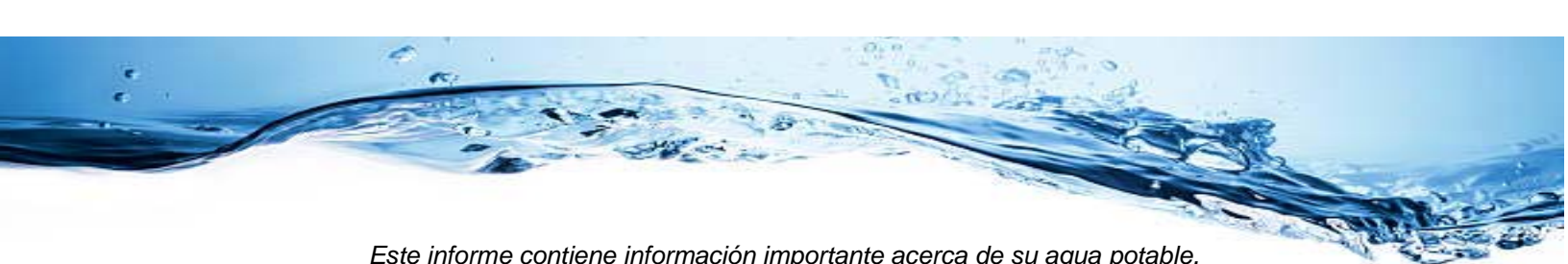
A high-speed photograph of water being poured from a faucet into a clear glass. The water is captured mid-pour, creating a dynamic splash and bubbles within the glass. The background is a soft-focus view of water ripples.

# 2022 annual *water* quality report

Valley Run  
PWSID: 3060135





*Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable.  
Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o 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.)

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## WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of high quality drinking water, and we want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Our water sources are two wells, one near each pump house.

## MONITORING YOUR WATER


**Valley Run** routinely monitors for constituents 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<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, **2022**. 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 tables.

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact:

Suburban Water Technology  
1697 Swamp Pike  
Gilbertsville, PA 19525-9489  
800-525-6464

**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).**



## DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant (Units)	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Entry Point	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	101	Non-Detect	N/A	1/14/21	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
			102	7	N/A	1/14/21	N	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	101	0.03	N/A	1/14/21	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
			102	0.046	N/A	1/14/21	N	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	101	2	N/A	1/14/21	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
			102	Non-Detect	N/A	1/14/21	N	
Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	101	0.27	N/A	1/14/21	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer aluminum factories
			102	Non-Detect	N/A	1/14/21	N	
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	101	2.58	N/A	5/13/22	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
			102	4.13	N/A	5/13/22	N	
TTHM (ppb)	80	N/A	N/A	7.1	N/A	8/16/21	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Combined Uranium (ppb)	30	0	101	2.06	N/A	1/13/22	N	Erosion of natural deposits
			102	2.26	N/A	1/13/22	N	
Distribution Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	N/A	1.61	1.35 – 1.61	Weekly	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

We had no detections of synthetic organic compounds.

**If you have any questions about your water quality,  
please contact Suburban Water Technology at 800-525-6464.**

## DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS (Cont.)

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual						
Contaminant (Units)	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine, EP 101 (ppm)	0.40	0.55	0.55 – 2.10	Daily	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine, EP 102 (ppm)	0.60	0.81	0.81 – 1.62	Daily	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper (Sampled in 2022)						
Contaminant (Units)	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	0 out of 10	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

In the above tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

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

**Entry Point:** The first tap after all treatment processes and before the first customer.

**HAA5 (5 Haloacetic Acids):** A group of chemicals known as disinfection byproducts. They form when chlorine reacts with organic and inorganic matter in the water.

**IOC (Inorganic Chemicals):** A group of contaminants that includes heavy metals and nitrates.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.

**N/A:** Not Applicable

**pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppb:** Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L). 1 ppb is equivalent to half a teaspoon in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.





**ppm:** Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L). 1 ppm is equivalent to two thirds of a gallon in an Olympic-sized swimming pool.

**Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC):** Commercially made organic compounds, like pesticides and herbicides.

**TTHM (Total Trihalomethane):** A group of chemicals known as disinfection byproducts. They form when chlorine reacts with organic and inorganic matter in the water.

**VOC (Volatile Organic Chemicals):** Organic chemicals including gases and volatile liquids that can be either man-made or naturally occurring.

**90<sup>th</sup> Percentile:** The concentration of lead and copper in the water that is less than 10 percent of the sites sampled during the monitoring period. This value is compared to the action level (AL) to determine if the AL was exceeded.

## 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 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 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 ARSENIC

**Arsenic:** While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.





## 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. **Valley Run** 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>.

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER LATE REPORT

### Reporting requirements not met for Valley Run

Our water system violated a drinking water standard over the past year. You have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

Our monthly total coliform sample result was reported late to DEP.

**What should I do?** There is nothing you need to do at this time.

**What happened?** We took samples for total coliform bacteria in drinking water as required, but the lab reported the results for November 2022 after the December 10 reporting deadline. The samples complied with the regulations, and total coliform was not detected. The sample results were reported on December 14.

*Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

