

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Hemlock Farms Water Company

PWSID 2520033

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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Hemlock Farms Water Company is committed to providing quality drinking water.

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 drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

This Annual Drinking Water Report will provide you with accurate facts, and will be distributed to you on an annual basis as required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Hemlock Farms Water Company routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. 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.

Water quality mandates are set forth and enforced by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection under the guidelines of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency.

Extensive monitoring is performed on a regular basis by sampling from various locations in

the distribution system. These samples are sent to independent laboratories for testing. All laboratories utilized are licensed and approved by the State of Pennsylvania. All water quality test results show a purity that meets or exceeds the stringent mandates set forth by the State and Federal Governments.

Hemlock Farms Water Company water is tested according to a PA DEP-prepared monitoring calendar that complies with all State and Federal regulations. All testing is done by PA DEP-certified laboratories.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons with cancer under-going 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 an appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 (Monday through Friday, 10 AM to 4:00 PM Eastern Standard Time excluding federal holidays except for Veterans Day or on-line at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/>

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Crystal Clear: Where Your Water Comes From

Hemlock Farms Water Company's water is supplied by 5 wells located deep below the surface of the earth. All of the water supplied by Hemlock Farms Water Company is treated with sodium hypochlorite (chlorine). Daily monitoring of this chemical is performed and recorded under the supervision of a certified water operator.

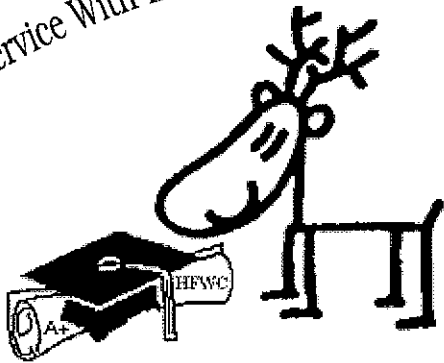
The following table gives the names of the wells and other information.

Well Name	Well Depth	Maximum Gallons/day	Pump Size
Well #1	333 feet	76,320	10 HP
Well #4	550 feet	720,400	100 HP
Well #10	300 feet	72,000	10 HP
Well #49	350 feet	316,800	40 HP
Well #80	430 feet	288,000	50 HP

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact James Ciszak, Licensed Water Operator at (570) 775-7559, ext 311. Also, you may e-mail us at hfcadpw@verizon.net.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings. They are held monthly in the Conference Center, located on Fairway Lane. Dates and times of each meeting are advertised in the *Hemlock News*, Channel 15 on Blue Ridge Cable TV, in the Hemlock Happenings, at the Mail Room, and in the Administration Office. Members' Time is scheduled beginning at 11:00 AM during each board meeting and members can present any questions or concerns about the drinking water quality at that time.

HFWC Service With Integrity



The test results reported herein show only the constituents that were detected, and do not reflect the entire range of constituents that have been tested for.

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 that 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 storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants that 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 prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

IF YOU HAVE A WHOLE HOUSE HOME WATER FILTER, it needs to be properly maintained to the manufacturer's specifications otherwise prolonged neglect will cause bacteria to form and build up in your filter causing poor water quality for your home.

Test Results —Unless otherwise noted, the data in this table is from 2009.						
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate* (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	.41	0-.41	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	N	.004	.004	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

DISINFECTANTS						
Disinfectant (Unit of measurement)	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	.27	.09-.27	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

TABLE DEFINITIONS

In the following table you may find terms that are not familiar to you. Please refer to 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 contamination.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l).

START BY MAKING A PERSONAL COMMITMENT TO CONSERVE WATER. HERE ARE SOME TIPS TO GET YOU STARTED:

- 1. CHECK FOR LEAKS.** A leaking faucet with a 1/16 inch hole allows 100 gallons a day to be wasted. Toilets are also prime suspects. To check simply drop some food coloring into the tank and wait 15 minutes. Without flushing, if any color appears in the bowl, repair your leak with water-saving equipment.
- 2. USE WATER-SAVING SHOWERHEADS AND FAUCETS.** High flow showerheads spew water out at 6-10 gallons a minute. Flow restriction devices can cut the flow in half without reducing pressure.
- 3. DON'T LET WATER RUN CONTINUOUSLY.** When shaving or brushing your teeth. An open faucet allows 5 gallons of water to pass in just 2 minutes.
- 4. DON'T USE THE TOILET AS AN ASHTRAY OR WASTEBASKET.** Flushing away 6 gallons of water to dispose of small amounts of solid waste is a very expensive form of waste disposal.

