

## IMPORTANT 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. Roamingwood Sewer and Water Association 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 two 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 at [1-800-426-4791](tel:1-800-426-4791) or at [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

## THE SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) - a law passed by congress in 1974, authorized the USEPA to design national standards for states to enforce and monitor public water systems nationwide. Increasing concerns about drinking water quality led congress to amend the SDWA in 1986, making it stricter and more inclusive, extending federal, state, and local responsibilities for protection of community drinking water in the United States. Each state enforces water regulations under the act and collects water monitoring and results of testing. Some utilities perform more than 10,000 water tests a year for an ever increasing list of contaminants. Water suppliers are subject to increased public scrutiny since the public must be notified of any drinking water violation, including those which are procedural and do not affect the health of consumers.

## SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION (SWAP)

The 1996 reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act requires (under Section 1435) that states develop Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Programs. SWAP assesses the drinking water sources that serve public water systems (PWS) for their susceptibility to pollution. This information is being used as a basis for building voluntary community-based barriers to drinking water contamination. The assessment of Hideout drinking water sources was completed during 2003. The assessment revealed that the highest risk or threat of poten-

tial pollution to the water system by activity quantity is the following: aboveground storage tanks; underground petroleum storage tanks; auto repair shops; gas service stations; animal feed-lots; fuel oil storage; household cleaning supplies; on-lot sewage disposal; sewer pipelines; swimming pools; wells (abandoned or active) and boreholes (abandoned or active). The final report is available at the RS&W office. If you would like to review the report, please call RS&W at (570) 698-6162 to schedule an appointment.

### FOR CONSUMERS WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbiological contaminants are available from: [EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791](tel:1-800-426-4791)

## PLEASE HELP CONSERVE

The water infrastructure serving the Hideout Community has been under repair and has reached substantial completion. Although the entirety of the system has been addressed, all Hideout residents are asked to please adhere to all RS&W notices that restrict non-essential water use as peak demand for water approaches. If you see water running in locations which are typically dry, please report it to the RS&W office at (570) 698-6162. Thank you for your patience and cooperation.

**BOARD MEETINGS:** Regularly scheduled Board of Directors meetings are held on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 5:00pm at the RS&W office, unless otherwise posted. Additional information concerning meeting dates and times can be found on The Hideout channel 20 or our website at [www.roamingwood.com](http://www.roamingwood.com).

You can find this report and archived PDF versions dating back to 2010 at:

[www.roamingwood.com/about/water-quality-report](http://www.roamingwood.com/about/water-quality-report)

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John J. Lennox at (570) 698-6162. We want members to be informed about their water system.

# Annual Water Quality Report

2020



**ROAMINGWOOD SEWER AND WATER ASSOCIATION**

Public Water Supply ID: # 2640025

Agent of; South Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority

P.O. Box 6, Lake Ariel, PA 18436



This report contains very important information about your drinking water.

[Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.](#)

In accordance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR Part 141, of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), Roamingwood Sewer and Water Association is pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report for the year 2019.

As you review this report, it is important for you to know that all sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constants that are naturally occurring or man made. Those constants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling:

[EPA'S SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE: 1-800-426-4791](tel:1-800-426-4791)

### WHERE DOES YOUR DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

Five wells located throughout The Hideout draw groundwater from the consolidated rock strata (aquifers) in the Poplar Gap member of the Catskill formation. Well sites were selected based on water yield, quality, and acceptability from both a bacteriological and chemical standpoint. Approximately 405,000 gallons per day are pumped, disinfected and delivered to storage tanks, reservoirs, and an interconnected distribution system that supplies The Hideout.

The wells are dependent on precipitation for recharge and are subject to change as a result of lengthy periods of drought or wet years. The monitoring, maintenance, and management of the system is continuously carried out 24 hours a day by Roamingwood staff that includes three PA State Certified Operators. We cannot take too seriously the importance of safe drinking water to this community, and remain dedicated to providing you a safe, reliable supply.



### ABOUT SOURCE AND CONTAMINANTS



Both tap and bottled water can come from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals, pick up materials from animals or human activity, and in some cases dissolve radioactive material. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

**Microbial** contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage, livestock, and wildlife.

**Inorganic** contaminants such as salts and metals which can occur naturally or come from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and residential areas.

**Organic** chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic tanks.

**Radioactive** contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA regulates the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. The PADEP conducts routine and non-routine inspections of the water system and activities related to its operation. The Department also reviews all results of testing performed on your drinking water to determine compliance with the levels allowed.

*Do You Take Your Drinking Water For Granted? [We Don't!!](#)*

Turn to learn, [more](#)

AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE ROUTINELY MONITOR FOR CONSTITUENTS IN YOUR DRINKING WATER ACCORDING TO STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS. THE TABLES PROVIDED SHOW THE RESULTS (DETECTIONS) OF OUR MOST RECENT MONITORING EFFORTS. IN THESE TABLES YOU WILL FIND MANY TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS THAT MAY NOT BE FAMILIAR TO YOU. TO HELP YOU BETTER UNDERSTAND THESE TERMS, WE HAVE PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS:

- ⇒ **PARTS PER MILLION (ppm) or MILLIGRAMS PER LITER (mg/L):** One part per million corresponds to a single penny in 10,000 dollars.
- ⇒ **PARTS PER BILLION (ppb) or MICROGRAMS PER LITER (ug/L):** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 10,000,000 dollars.
- ⇒ **PICO CURIES PER LITER (pCi/L):** pico Curies per liter is a unit of measurement for radioactivity in water. One pico Curie is equivalent to the radioactivity present in one trillionth of one gram of pure radium.
- ⇒ **ACTION LEVEL:** The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- ⇒ **MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL (MCLG):** The "GOAL" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG<sup>s</sup> allow for a margin of safety.
- ⇒ **MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL (MCL):** The "MAXIMUM ALLOWED" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL<sup>s</sup> are set as close to the MCLG<sup>s</sup> as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- ⇒ **MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- ⇒ **MINIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL (MinRDL):** The minimum level of a disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution point.
- ⇒ **MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL GOAL (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG<sup>s</sup> do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**NOTE:** MCL<sup>s</sup> are set at very stringent levels for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. (National Rural Water Association)

#### INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE TESTED (Most Recent)	VIOLATION	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	DETECTS (Min. - Max.)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	MCL (Allowed)
Arsenic (ppb)	09/27/2018	No	1.80	1.66 - 1.80	0	10
Barium (ppm)	09/27/2018	No	0.257	0.0809 - 0.257	2	2
Nitrate (ppm)	08/28/2019	No	0.61	0.50- 0.61	10	10
Chromium (ppb)	09/27/2018	No	1.52	1.08 - 1.52	100	100
Fluoride (ppm)	09/27/2018	No	0.10	N/A	2	2
Nickel (ppb)	09/27/2018	No	1.15	0.786 - 1.15	N/A	N/A

#### RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE TESTED (Most Recent)	VIOLATION	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	MCL (Allowed)	SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
Alpha Emitters (pCi/	02/04/2015	No	4.76	NA	0	15.0	Erosion of natural

#### DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS DETECTED

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE TESTED (Most Recent)	VIOLATION	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	DETECTS (Min. - Max.)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	MCL (Allowed)
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	09/17/2019	No	15.1	N/A	NA	80
Haloacetic Acids (Five) (ppb)	09/17/2019	No	8.9	NA	NA	60

#### DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	MRDL (Allowed)	LOWEST AVERAGE RESULT	HIGHEST AVERAGE RESULT	SAMPLE DATE (Month of Highest Average Result)	VIOLATION
Chlorine (ppm) (2019)	4.0	0.76	1.27	January 2019	No

#### DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS AT SYSTEM WELLS

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	LOCATION ID (Well No.)	HIGHEST VALUE REPORTED	LOWEST VALUE REPORTED	DATE OF LOWEST VALUE	MINIMUM REQUIRED (Residual)	*VIOLATION
Chlorine (ppm)	101	1.27	0.42	03/24/2019	0.40	No
Chlorine (ppm)	102	1.65	0.43	01/07/2019	0.40	No
Chlorine (ppm)	103	3.07	1.42	06/02/2019	1.40	No
Chlorine (ppm)	104	2.78	1.22	06/27/2019	1.20	No
Chlorine (ppm)	105	2.01	1.22	09/06/2019	1.10	No

\* A public groundwater system is considered to be in violation for failing to maintain 4-log treatment of viruses if an entry point disinfectant (chlorine) residual falls below the minimum disinfectant value required for more than 4 consecutive hours without taking corrective measures. (No violations occurred in 2019.)

#### PUBLIC NOTICE

In July of 2019 an entry point chlorine sample result for Well #103 was incorrectly reported. This data was corrected and noted in the PADEP database.

#### LEAD AND COPPER

CONTAMINANT	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	MCLG	90th PERCENTILE	UNITS	# OF SITES ABOVE AL OF TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION Y/N
Lead (2019)	15	0	6.59	ppb	0 out of 20	N
Copper (2019)	1.3	1.3	0.187	ppm	0 out of 20	N

#### LIKELY SOURCES OF CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

**Arsenic:** Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.  
**Barium:** Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from meta refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.  
**Chlorine:** Water additive to control microbes.  
**Chromium:** Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.  
**Fluoride:** Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories  
**Copper:** Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.  
**Alpha Emitters:** Erosion of natural deposits.  
**Lead:** Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.  
**Nickel:** Industrial discharge; erosion of natural deposits.  
**Nitrate:** Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.  
**Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's):** By product of drinking water disinfection.