

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.

WHAT YOU CAN DO FOR DRINKING WATER

Every year, American families use between 50,000 to 200,000 gallons of water. Water affects our health, our lifestyles, and our economic well being. Knowing how to take care of this precious resource is necessary now and for future generations.

Take potentially harmful products such as used batteries, motor oil, leftover paint, bug spray, weed killers, and some household cleaners to special collection centers. At the same time, look for healthier alternatives to hazardous products, because what you

throw in the trash, pour down the drain, or dump on the ground can get into your water source.

Give water a hand by supporting local, state, and national measures to protect watersheds and groundwater. Preventing watersheds and groundwater from becoming contaminated is healthier from the start and requires less treatment to make water safe to drink.

PLEASE HELP CONSERVE

The water infrastructure serving the Hideout Community is currently under repair. Although this is being addressed, system and well pumps are running continuously in a struggle to maintain reservoir levels, producing millions of gallons of water that are lost each month through evasive system leaks which are costing crews countless hours to locate and repair.

As a result, we are asking all Hideout residents to please adhere to all RS&W notices that restrict non-essential water use as the seasonal peak demand for water approaches. If you see water running, pooling, or forming puddles 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.



CAUTION PLEASE SLOW DOWN IN WORK ZONES



With the major construction involved in our project, there will be work going on in several areas of the Hideout simultaneously in addition to the normal maintenance and emergency repair work performed by RS&W personnel.

Warn children not to play in or around construction areas and equipment, and please be alert while driving in the Hideout and slow down as soon as you see any signs or signals indicating that

construction work is in progress ahead. Please obey the instructions of traffic directors and please follow any detours as posted.

We understand that any work of this nature is disruptive, but by being careful and patient, we can all look forward to improved infrastructure that will last for decades to come, protect the environment, and prevent the costly waste of millions of gallons of drinking water every month.

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.rswanepa.com.

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

<http://www.rswanepa.com/?page=waterreport>

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

Annual Water Quality Report 2015



ROAMINGWOOD SEWER AND WATER ASSOCIATION

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



This report contains very important information about your drinking water.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo 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 2014.

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.



Where Does Your Drinking Water Come From?

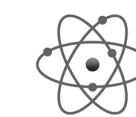


Five wells located throughout The Hideout draw groundwater from the consolidated rock strata in the Poplar Gap member of the Catskill formation. Well sites were selected based on water yield, quality, and acceptability from both a bacteriological and a chemical standpoint. Approximately 655,000 gallons 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 two 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



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!!

Public Water Supply ID: # 2640025

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^s 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^s are set as close to the MCLG^s 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.

NOTE: MCL^s 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. (Source: National Rural Water Association)

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE TESTED (Most Recent)	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	DETECTS (Min. - Max.)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	MCL (Allowed)
Arsenic (ppb)	06/26/2012	No	2.1	1.0 - 2.1	0	10
Copper (ppb)	09/26/2013	No	90 th Percentile: 320	17 - 535	90 th Percentile Action Level: 1,300	
Lead (ppb)	09/26/2013	No	90 th Percentile: 7	0 - 14	90 th Percentile Action Level: 15	
Nitrate (ppb)	09/15/2014	No	755	180 - 755	10,000	10,000
Barium (ppb)	06/26/2012	No	260	61 - 260	2,000	2,000
Selenium (ppb)	06/25/2012	No	1,100	1,000 - 1,100	50,000	50,000

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

(Including Pesticides and Herbicides)

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE TESTED (Most Recent)	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	DETECTS (Min. - Max.)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	MCL (Allowed)
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	05/28/2014	No	1.90	0 - 1.90	0	6

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	YEAR TESTED (Most Recent)	VIOLATION	AVERAGE	DETECTS (Min. - Max.)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	MCL (Average Allowed)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2014	No	6.82	0 - 15.6	0	15.0

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS DETECTED

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE TESTED (Most Recent)	VIOLATION	LEVEL DETECTED	DETECTS (Min. - Max.)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	MCL (Allowed)
Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L)	10/04/2014	No	9	4 - 9	NA	80

MICROBIAL CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	MCL (Allowed)	MCLG (Goal)	# SAMPLES TESTED (Per Month)	HIGHEST # SAMPLES Positive	VIOLATION
Total Coliform Bacteria (# Samples Positive / Month)	1	0	8	4	Yes*

* Coliforms are bacteria which exist naturally in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present, such as E Coli. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed during July 2014, and this was an indicator of a potential problem. Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we perform immediate follow-up testing to see if other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. We did not find any of these harmful bacteria or coliforms in our subsequent testing, and are meeting drinking water requirements.

WATER 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)	4.0	0.88	1.37	05/11/14	No

LIKELY SOURCE 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 metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.](#) **Chlorine:** [Water additive to control microbes.](#) **Copper:** [Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.](#) **Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate:** [Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.](#) **Gross Alpha:** [Erosion of natural deposits.](#) **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's):** [By product of drinking water disinfection.](#) **Lead:** [Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.](#) **Nitrate:** [Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.](#) **Selenium:** [Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.](#) **Total Coliform Bacteria:** [Naturally present in the environment.](#) **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's):** [By product of drinking water disinfection.](#)

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THAT YOUR DRINKING WATER CURRENTLY MEETS ALL STATE AND FEDERAL HEALTH STANDARDS

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 the [EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: 1-800-426-4791.](#)

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM (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. quantity is the following: aboveground storage tanks; underground petroleum storage tanks; auto repair shops; gas service stations; animal feedlots; fuel oil storage; household cleaning supplies; on-lot sewage disposal; sewer pipelines; swimming pools; wells (abandoned or active) and boreholes (abandoned or active).

The assessment of Hideout drinking water sources was completed during 2003. The assessment revealed that the highest risk or threat of potential pollution to the water system by activity

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.