

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.

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 activi-

ty 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 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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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

<http://www.roamingwood.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 2016



ROAMINGWOOD SEWER AND WATER ASSOCIATION
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 2015.

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 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:

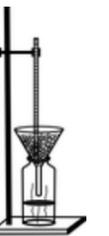
Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria which may come from sewage, livestock, and wildlife.

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)	05/15/2015	No	1.7	1.7 - 2.1	0	10
Barium (ppb)	05/15/2015	No	264	86.3 - 264	2,000	2,000
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)	09/8/2015	No	864	176 - 864	10,000	10,000
Chromium (ppb)	05/15/2015	No	5.2	2.8 - 5.2	100	100
Nickel (ppb)	05/15/2015	No	1.57	1.09 - 1.57	None Established	

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)	02/19/2015	No	1.20	0 - 1.20	0	6

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

CONTAMINANT/ UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE TESTED (Most Recent)	VIOLATION	AVERAGE/ Level Detected	DETECTS (Min. - Max.)	MCLG (Ideal Goal)	MCL (Average Allowed)
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	02/11/2015	No	4.76	0 - 4.76	0	15.0
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	07/15/2014	No	0.203	0.203—0.399	0	5.0

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)	09/17/2015	No	13.6	13.6	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	2	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. As you were notified, coliforms were found in more samples than allowed during July and September 2015, and this was an indicator of a potential problem. Whenever we detect coliform bacteria in any sample, we perform immediate follow-up testing to confirm if coliforms, or other bacteria of greater concern, such as fecal coliform or E. coli, are present. We did not find any coliforms or harmful bacteria or in our subsequent testing.

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	0.82	1.44	1/2015	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.](#) **Chromium:** [Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.](#) **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.](#) **Nickel:** [Industrial discharge; 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.](#)

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)