

Water System: Port Florence Development Water Co.
(C B Treat Water Company)
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
PWSID: 2640015

This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Water System Information:

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **POCONO WATERWORKS COMPANY @ 570 689-4017 or 570 647-2838**

As you review this report, it is important for you to know that there are many sources of drinking water, for both tap water and bottled water, including rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. Water can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present are microbial contaminants, inorganic contaminants, pesticides and herbicides, organic chemical contaminants or radio-active contaminants.

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from wastewater treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can be naturally-occurring or the result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, 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, are byproducts from industrial processes and petroleum production. Organic chemicals can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulates and establishes 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Sources of Water:

Customers are provided with water from two ground wells located in Port Florence Development.

A Source Water Assessment of our sources was completed in 2005 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to agricultural runoff, with a minor susceptibility for accidental spills from a major road. Overall, our sources have a moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by writing to Pocono Waterworks Company, Inc., PO Box 189, Hamlin, PA 18427, and will be available on the PADEP website at www.depweb.state.pa.us (Keyword: "source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PADEP Northeast Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (570) 826-2511.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Monitoring Your Water:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table on page four shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016. 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 table.

Violations:

No violations occurred during the 2016 monitoring period.

Non Detection Sample Reports:

We had no detections of Total Coliform during the 2016 monitoring period.

Please see The Attached “Detected Sample Results” Worksheet For Specific Monitoring Results

Other Information:

About Nitrate: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

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Definitions and Abbreviations:

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 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 that is 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.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)