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2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT (CCR)
PWSID#2450034 BRODHEAD CREEK REGIONAL AUTHORITY

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate this information for you or speak with someone who understands the information in this report.)

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 service, please contact Mr. Kenneth Brown, BCRA Manager at (570) 421-3232 or Mr. Patrick Lambert, Chief Operator at (570) 421-0998. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at 12:00 pm (noon) at our office located at 410 Mill Creek Road or check out the Authority's web site at www.BCRAwater.com.

SOURCES OF WATER - The Brodhead Creek Regional Authority (BCRA) draws surface water from the Brodhead Creek and owns two on site groundwater wells (well #1 & well #2). A 3rd groundwater well has been constructed along the McMichael Creek and is currently undergoing testing and modifications. BCRA's water filtration plant is located off of Mill Creek Road. State licensed operators utilize a state-of-the-art treatment facility to ensure the quality of water through filtration and other sophisticated treatment processes before it is distributed to our customers. The distribution system covers over 90 miles of water lines serving the Borough of Stroudsburg, Stroud Township, Pocono Township, Hamilton Township and Smithfield Township. Over the past decade BCRA has invested approximately 6 million dollars in upgrading its treatment facility, developing sources, protecting its underground aquifers and establishing a wellhead and watershed protection program.

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 systems 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 the federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of 1/1/2012 to 12/31/2012. 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.

Required Lead Notice by EPA - 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. Brodhead Creek Regional Authority 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 2 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 are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Other Information – Nitrates 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.

2012 Violations –

Contaminant ID	Sample Point ID	Violation ID	Violation Type	Required Action	Enforcement Action	Result
NITRATE	102	05213	MONITORING -REPORTING	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ		COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED
NITRITE	102	05214	MONITORING -REPORTING	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ		COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED
ALPHA	102	05215	MONITORING -REPORTING	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ		COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED
COMBINE URANIUM	102	05216	MONITORING -REPORTING	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ		COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED
RADIUM-226	102	05217	MONITORING -REPORTING	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ		COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED
RADIUM-228	102	05218	MONITORING -REPORTING	PUBLIC NOTICE REQ		COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED
GROUNDWATER RULE		25234	GWR FAIL TO MONITOR SOURCE	REPORT RECEIVED LATE		COMPLIANCE ACHIEVED

Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Barium (IOC)	2	2	0.0412	0.0114 to 0.0412	ppm	12/2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharges from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine	4	4	1.32	0.67 to 1.32	ppm	01/2012 to 12/2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTTHM's (Total trihalomethanes)	.08	N/A	.031	.0025 to .031	ppm	01/2012 to 12/2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
HAA (Haloacetic acids)	.06	N/A	.0129	0 to .0129	ppm	01/2012 to 12/2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	15	0	ND	N/A	pCi/L	06/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	5	0	ND	N/A	pCi/L	06/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	5	0	ND	N/A	pCi/L	06/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	20.1	0	ND	N/A	pCi/L	06/2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lead & Copper	Action Level	MCLG	90 th percentile value	Units	No. of sites above Action Level	Violation N/Y	Sample Date	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Lead	15	0	1.3	ppb	0	No	08/30/2010	Corrosion of household plumbing
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.132	ppm	0	No	09/16/2010	Corrosion of household plumbing
Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of positive samples	Violation N/Y	Possible Source(s) of Contamination			
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect less than 40 samples per month. More than one positive monthly sample	0	No reportable results for Total Coliform Bacteria in 2012	No	Naturally present in the environment			
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or E.coli	0	0	0	No	Human and animal fecal waste.			
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected and Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contamination			
Turbidity	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement. TT = at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU.	0	100% for 2012	No	Soil Runoff			
Entry Point Disinfectant Residual	Min RDL	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation N/Y			
Chlorine	0.2 mg/L	0.62 mg/L	0.62 mg/L to 1.37 mg/L	Jan 2012 to Dec 2012	No			
Contaminant	MCLG	Range of % removal achieved	No. of Quarters out of Compliance	Violation Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contamination			
TOC (Total Organic Carbon)	Under 2.00	0.67 to 1.85	0	No	Naturally present in the environment			

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that 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 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.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MinRDL) - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ND = Non-detect