

# Brodhead Creek Regional Authority (PWSID 2450034)

## 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (Page 1 of 2)

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 water quality data for 2019. If you have any questions about this report, or concerning your water service, please contact Mr. David Horton, BCRA Manager at (570) 421-3232 or Mr. Dean Johnson, Lead Operator at (570) 421-0998. We want you to be informed about your drinking water. If you want to learn more please attend any of our regular scheduled meetings. Meetings are held on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday of each month at 12:00 pm (noon) at our office located at 410 Mill Creek Road. Customers may visit our website [www.BCRAwater.com](http://www.BCRAwater.com) for additional information.

**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 and well #2). A third GUDI groundwater well has been constructed along the McMichael Creek and is currently finishing up PA DEP operation permit requirements. BCRA's water filtration plant is located at 410 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 100 miles of water lines serving the Borough of Stroudsburg, Stroud Township, Pocono Township, Hamilton Township, Smithfield Township, and Tobyhanna 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 protection program.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 at (800) 426-4791.

**Monitoring Your Water** – We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table on the backside of this page shows the results of our monitoring for the period of 1/1/2019 to 12/31/2019. 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 dates have 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 to 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>.

**Information regarding Nitrates** – 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 advice from your health care provider.

**Information Regarding Fluoridation**- BCRA does not fluoridate the water.

**Microbial Contaminates**- In 2019 all distribution microbial samples were non-detects.

**2019 Violations**- BCRA failed to take a disinfectant residual measurement the week of 7/28/19-8/3/19 in the distribution system. This regulation falls under the Disinfectant Requirements Rule.

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Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range if applicable	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium (IOC) DEP 1010	2	2	0.016	N/A	ppm	06/05/19	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharges from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (Distribution Residual monthly average) DEP 0999	4	4	0.83	0.67 – 0.83	ppm	1/1/19 to 12/31/19	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Trihalomethanes DEP 2950	80	n/a	34.3	7.6 - 34.3	ppb	2/14/19 5/13/19 8/14/19 11/13/19	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids DEP 2456	60	n/a	25.4	5.5 – 25.4	ppb	2/14/19 5/13/19 8/14/19 11/13/19	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Xylenes	10	n/a	0	n/a	ppm	4/10/19	No	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories
Manganese	0.05	n/a	0.0384	n/a	ppm	6/12/2019	No	Discharge from metal processing facilities. Releases may also occur from other industrial facilities producing or using compounds of Manganese.
Ethylbenzene	700	n/a	0.0	n/a	ppb	4/10/19	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Disinfection Residual	Minimum Disinfectant Residual		Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Units	Sample Date	Violation	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Entry Point)	0.20 (plant) 0.40 (wells)		0.70 0.37	0.70 – 1.52 0.37 – 1.16	ppm	1/1/19 to 12/31/19	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead & Copper	Action Level	MCL G	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile value	Units	No. of sites above action level	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contamination
Lead DEP 1030	15	0	4.3	ppb	0	6/1/19 - 9/30/19	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper DEP 1022	1.3	1.3	0.177	ppm	0	6/1/19 - 9/30/19	No	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Contaminant	MCL		MCLG	Level Detected and Date	Violation? Y/N	Possible source(s) of contamination		
Turbidity DEP0100	TT= 1 NTU for single measurement. TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		0	99.96% for November 2019	No	Soil Runoff		
Contaminant	Required removal %		Range of Removal Achieved %	No. of Quarters out of compliance	Violation? Y/N	Possible source(s) of contamination		
TOC (Total Organic Carbon) DEP 2920	35%		30.3%-57.1%	None	No	Naturally present in the environment.		

Glossary: PPM-Parts Per Million, PPB- Parts Per Billion, MCL- Maximum Contaminant Level, MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Units, TT- Treatment Technique