

WALLENPAUPACK LAKE ESTATES

2007 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

WALLENPAUPACK LAKE ESTATES
114 WALLENPAUPACK LAKE ESTATES
LAKE ARIEL PA 18436

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

1 / WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION

We are committed to providing our customers with a high level of quality water service. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. Therefore, we are pleased to provide you with our 2007 Annual Drinking Water Report. If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Brian Schan at 570 / 689 - 4721.

During the last year, we conducted many tests for several drinking water contaminants including Total Coliform Bacteria, Residual Chlorine Disinfectant, Nitrate, Arsenic, Lead, Copper, Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids.

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provide. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to EPA and state standards.

2 / SOURCES OF WATER

The source of our water is ground water. The water for the community system is supplied by five on site wells.

3 / MONITORING YOUR WATER

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007. 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 the data is from previous years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. Table 1 lists all the contaminants that we detected during previous calendar years. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by sporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

4 / DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

In the following Water Quality Table you will find terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the following definitions:

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 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 (ug/L)

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

5 / WATER QUALITY DATA

* Please refer to Table 1.

This table includes only samples for which there was a detection.

6 / WATER QUALITY DATA

* Please refer to Table 2.

This table includes only sample results for Lead and Copper.

7 / HEALTH EFFECTS

None of the MCL's or Treatment Techniques for which there may be health effects were exceeded.

8 / OTHER VIOLATIONS

None

9 / EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally

occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- * Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- * Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil & 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 uses.
- * 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 systems.
- * Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

10 / OTHER INFORMATION

* Please refer to Table 3.

The results for all of these samples were NON DETECTABLE.

WATER QUALITY TABLE 1 / 2007 TEST RESULTS								
CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE PERIOD	MCL IN CCR UNITS	MCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
BARIUM /IOC	07/13/06	2	2	0.159	0.103 - 0.159	PPM	NO	DISCHARGE OF DRILLING WASTES; DISCHARGE FROM METAL REFINERIES EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS
CHLORINE	MONTHLY 2007	4.0	4.0	0.8	0.14 - 0.80	PPM	NO	WATER ADDITIVE USED TO CONTROL MICROBES
ARSENIC / IOC	2007	10	0	0.00380	0 - 0.00380	PPB	NO	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; RUNOFF FROM ORCHARDS; RUNOFF FROM GLASS AND ELECTRONICS PRODUCTION WASTES.
NITRATE	2007	10	10	1.57	0.20 - 1.57	PPM	NO	RUNOFF FROM FERTILIZER USE; LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS, SEWAGE; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS

WATER QUALITY TABLE 2 / LEAD & COPPER TEST RESULTS								
CONTAMINANT	SAMPLE PERIOD	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	90TH PERCENTILE RESULT	UNITS	# OF SITES ABOVE AL OF TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION OF TT	SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
COPPER	2007	1.3	1.3	0.07200	ppm	0	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING
LEAD	2007	15	0	0.00270	ppb	0	NO	CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING

WATER QUALITY TABLE 3 / 2007 NON DETECTED TEST RESULTS								
CONTAMINANTS	SAMPLE PERIOD	MCL IN CCR UNITS	MCLG	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION
TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA	MONTHLY 2007	0	0	0	0	mgL	NO	COLIFORMS ARE BACTERIA THAT ARE NATURALLY PRESENT IN THE ENVIRONMENT AND ARE USED AS AN INDICATOR THAT OTHER, POTENTIALLY HARMFUL, BACTERIA MAY BE PRESENT.
TRIHALOMETHANES	09/13/07	80	NA	0	0	PPB	NO	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION.
HALOACETIC ACIDS / 5	09/13/07	60	NA	0	0	PPB	NO	BY PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION.