



Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Name of CWS: GLUCO LODGE PCH PWSID Number: 2450088

The community water system (CWS) named above confirms that its CCR for the period of January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025 has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). The system also confirms that the information in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Please check at least one of the following required items that apply to your CCR delivery.

- CCR was hand-delivered to customers. Date delivered: _____
- CCR was distributed by mail. Date mailed: _____
- CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method(s). (Check all that apply):
 - Mail notification that CCR is available on website via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)*
Direct URL address: www._____ Date mailed: _____
 - E-mail – direct URL to CCR*
 - E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail*
 - E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail*

} Date(s) email sent: _____

* If the CCR was provided electronically, attach a description of how a customer requests a paper copy.

Please check any of the following additional items that apply to your CCR delivery.

- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers:
 - posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____
 - mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)
 - advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
 - publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
 - posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons
 - delivery to community organizations (attach a list)
 - electronic newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of outlets utilized)
- The CCR was posted on a publicly-accessible Internet site because this system serves 100,000 or more.
Internet site address: www._____
- Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list).
- A copy of the CCR and a completed CCR Certification Form have been sent to the DEP district office (or the Allegheny County Health Department) that provides oversight and support of this water system. (See back of form for addresses.)

Certified by: Signature: _____ Print Name: _____
Title: _____ Phone: _____ Date: _____

For DEP use only. Checked by: _____ Date: _____

PROSSER WATER & WASTEWATER OPERATIONS

P.O. BOX 118
EFFORT, PA 18330-0118
PHONE: (570) 629-2981

PA DEP Reg # 45-06027

Located at 104 Chipperfield Dr.

info@prosser-inc.com

Gluco Lodge
Attention: Mr. Jerome Perry
1127 Kemmertown Rd.
Stroudsburg, PA. 18360

March 27, 2026

RE: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2025

Dear Mr. Jerome Perry,

Please find enclosed the 2025 CCR Report. **This report must be sent to all Residents, Employees, or consumers of water at Gluco Lodge.** Please distribute this report to all concerned parties. Please sign and return the cert. form provided via mail or email to info@prosser-inc.com. We need to send this along with the CCR to DEP so if you could send that back ASAP that would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Prosser Inc.
Water & Wastewater Solutions

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 2450088 NAME: GLUCO LODGE PCH

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 it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

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 **Mr. Jerome Perry** at **570-992-7270**. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water is drawn from one ground water well. The well is located on site. Our water is disinfected with chlorine.

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 microbial 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 following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of **January 1 to December 31, 2025**. 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.

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 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 (MinRDL) - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

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

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

MFL = million fibers per liter

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ng/L = nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Arsenic	10	0	1.6	1.6	ppb	2024	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium	2	2	0.231	0.231	ppm	2024	N	Discharge of drilling waste, metal refineries, natural deposits.
Nitrate	10	10	2.32	2.32	ppm	2025	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	NA	ND	ND	ppb	2025	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	NA	ND	ND	ppb	2025	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Alpha Emitters	15	0	ND	ND	pCi/L	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon Emitters	50	0	ND	ND	pCi/L	2016	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium	5	0	1.52	1.52	pCi/L	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	30	0	ND	ND	pCi/L	2025	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Asbestos	7	7	ND	ND	MFL	2022	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	14	8	ND	ND	ng/L	2025	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities

Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	18	14	ND	ND	Ng/L	2025	N	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities
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*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

IOCs were taken in 2024, required in 2027.

SOCs were taken in 2025, required in 2028.

VOCs were taken in 2025, required in 2028.

Asbestos was taken in 2022 (EP) and 2023 (Dist.) required in 2031.

PFAS were taken quarterly in 2025.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.72	0.73	0.73-3.4	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Contaminant	MRDL in CCR Units	MRDLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Distribution)	4	4	2.10	1.13-3.11	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	<5	ppb	0 out of 5	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.02	ppm	0 out of 5	2025	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)

Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to E. coli)					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	N	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

Total Coliform – Water quality testing for Total Coliform Bacteria was performed during this period and test results indicated the water passed the Total Coliform Standards for Drinking Water. Total Coliform Bacteria are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were not found in other water samples that were collected. Fecal Coliforms and E.Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Fecal Coliform/E.Coli – Fecal Coliforms and E.Coli are bacteria whose presence indicate that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Arsenic – Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Copper – Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Lead – None of the samples exceeded the Action Level Standard, and samples did conform to the 90th Percentile Requirement stated in the Lead and Copper Rule. Infants and children who drink water which contains lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink contaminated water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Corrosive water can leach Lead and/or Copper into the water supply from the plumbing in your houses. We recommend that all consumers flush the water tap for a few minutes prior to drinking the water. This technique is recommended only if the water has been standing still in the pipes for several hours.

Nitrate – Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) – Some people who drink water containing TTHM's in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Alpha Emitters – Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) - Drinking water containing PFOA in excess of the MCL of 14 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including development effects (neurobehavioral and skeletal effects).

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) - Drinking water containing PFOS in excess of the MCL of 18 ng/L may cause adverse health effects, including decreased immune response.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

- No other violations to be noted at this time.

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 from 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 stormwater run-off, 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 ensure 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 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* (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

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. **Gluco Lodge PCH** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and is removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Gluco Lodge. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Gluco Lodge PCH prepared a service line inventory that includes the type of materials contained in each service line in our distribution system. This inventory can be accessed by contacting Jerome at 570-992-7270.