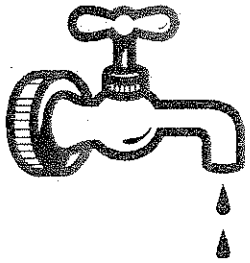

THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON

1390 Fayette Avenue
Belle Vernon, PA 15012
(724) 929-3370 - Fax (724) 929-2680
www.mawt.net
"MAWT is an equal opportunity provider and employer."

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 5260009 NAME: Municipal Authority of Washington Township

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 Customer Service Department at (724) 929-3370.

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 the last Monday of the month at 7:00 PM at the Washington Township Community Building, located at 1392 Fayette Avenue, Belle Vernon, Pa.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source for our Harmony Church, Rathway, and Perryopolis Road customers is the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County's Indian Creek Plant on the Youghiogheny River in Connellsville, PA. (PSWID 5260036)

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to [Transportation, Wildcat Sewers utility Substations, Marinas, Power Plants, Strip Mines, and Wastewater Treatment as potential Sources of Contamination. Overall, our source has moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Web* page at (http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm).

Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report may be obtained by calling The Washington Township Municipal Authority at (724) 929-3370.

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, 2015. 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)

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 li

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Westmoreland County, Indian Creek Water Plant

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	**Date Tested**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected Level**	**Range**	**Likely source of contamination**	**Violation**
Inorganic Contaminants								
Fluoride	2015	ppm	4	4	ND		Naturally occurring aluminum and fertilizer factory discharge	no
Copper	2013	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.12	(b)(d)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	no
# of samples over action level					0			
Lead	2013	ppb	15	0	ND	(d)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	no
# of samples over action level				0				
Nitrate	2015	ppm	10	10	0.08	(a)	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	no
Nickel	2015	ppm	7	7	ND		Manufacturing by-product,Runoff from fertilizer use.	no
Total Chlorine Residual								
Entry Point	2015	ppm	0.2	MinRDL	0.78	0.78-2.8		no
Distribution	2015	ppm	4	MRDL	2.66	0.02-2.66		no
NDMA	2009	ppm	NA	NA	0.0022	0.0-.0022	Chloromine byproduct	no
Total Organic Carbon					Range Required	Range Achieved		
(TOC)	2015	ppm	TT		35%	31.5-39.0%	Natural decaying matter	no

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)	2015	ppb	80	0	47.4	17.3-54.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	no
HAA 5	2015	ppb	60	0	34.4	6.0-55.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	no
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium 226	2012	pCi/L	5		0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits	no
Radiu228	2012	pCi/L						no
Gross Alpha Particles	2012	pCiL	15		0			no
Combined Uranium	2012	pCi/L			0			no
Chromium (Max D)	Jan-14	ppb	NE	NE	ND		Naturally occurring from steel & pulp mills	no
Hexavalent Chromium(Max D)	Jan-14	ppb	NE	NE	0.088			no
Strontium (Max D)	Jan-14	ppb	NE	NE	32		Naturally occurring in bedrock	no
Chlorate	Jan-15	ppb	NE	NE	39		Disenfection Byproduct	no
Chromium (EP)	Apr-14	ppb	NE	NE	ND		Naturally occurring from steel & pulp mills	no

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Westmoreland County, Indian Creek Water Plant

Hexavalent Chromium(EP)	Apr-14	ppb	NE	NE	0.034			no
Strontium (EP)	Apr-14	ppb	NE	NE	40		Naturally occurring in bedrock	no
Chlorate	Apr-14	ppb	NE	NE	ND		Disenfection Byproduct	no
Chromium (Max D)	Apr-14	ppb	NE	NE	ND		Naturally occurring from steel & pulp mills	no
Hexavalent Chromium(Max D)	Apr-14	ppb	NE	NE	0.054			no
Strontium (Max D)	Apr-14	ppb	NE	NE	40		Naturally occurring in bedrock	no
Chlorate	Apr-14	ppb	NE	NE	ND		Disenfection Byproduct	no

Microbiological

Turbidity	2014	NTU	0.3	0	0.3	TT	Soil Runoff	no
Bacteria	2014		>5.0%		A	0.76%	Soil Runoff	no

Footnotes:

(a) Only one sample was required for monitoring period.
(b) No samples were detected above the action level.
(c) 100% of samples in compliance.
(d) Samples met 90th percentile compliance.
2009**= Reduced Monitoring Sampling

TT=Treatment Technique
ND=None Detected
A=Bacteria Absence
NE=Not Established

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 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 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

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. The Municipal Authority of Washington Township 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 is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.