

THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON



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2017 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 the 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 Tuesday 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 is the Monongahela River in Fayette City, Pa. We also purchase a small portion of water from the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County (PSWID 5260036). We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our source was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to Transportation / Road Deicing, Wildcat Sewer Outfalls, Utility Substations, Marinas, Barges, Shipping, Urban Areas, Power Plants, Strip Mines and Wastewater Treatment. Overall, our source has moderate to high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Web* page at (<http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/Get/Document-59555/RS5260009001%20Washington.pdf>).

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, 2017. 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.

Running Annual Average (RAA) – The average, computed quarterly, of quarterly arithmetic averages of all analytical results for samples taken during the most recent 4 calendar quarter.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)- A measure of water clarity.

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>.

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detection	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (entry point)	0.2	.93	.93 – 2.66	ppm	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfectants and Disinfection by-products								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest RAA Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (distribution)	MRDL= 4	MRDLG= 4	1.68	1.33 -1.68	ppm	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)	.08	NA	.061	.018 - .061	ppm	2017	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5's)	.06	NA	.055	.022 - .055	ppm	2017	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Fluoride	2(a)	2	.34	(b)	ppm	2017	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Cyanide	.2	NA	.005	(b)	ppm	2017	N	Discharges from petroleum & metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Nitrate	10	1	0.51	(b)	ppm	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper (2016)							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	1.5	0	0	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	.034	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

- (a) EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.
 (b) Only one sample required

Turbidity						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	.09	2017	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%	2017	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25-35%	31.8 – 50.9%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

1) The 1st quarter THM's & HA5's were not taken according to PA D.E.P. schedules, however the samples were taken and in compliance.

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 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)