THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WASHINGTON
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2020 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 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, 2020. 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 liter

CCR 2020

INDIAN CREEK SYSTEM

PARAMETER	UNIT	MCL	MCLG	Year Sampled	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detection	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
Total Chlorine Residual								
Entry Point	ppm	0.2	MinRDL	2020		0.7-2.6	Added by the Water Treatment Plant	NO
Distribution (RAA)	ppm	4.0	MRDL	2020		0.15-3.02	for disinfection	NO
ORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	0	2020	48.2	16.6-65.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Halo Acetic Acids 5	ppb	60	0	2020	52.1	14.7-60.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)					range required	range achieved		
	ppm	TT		2020	35%	2.8-52.1%	Natural decaying matter	NO
TREATMENT TECHNIQUE (TT)								
Turbidity	NTU	0.3	0	2020	0.33	(f)	Soil runoff	NO
Bacteria	>5.0%			2020	A	0.6%		NO
LT2 (Cryptosporidium oocysts/L)	Source water			2018	ND		Animal feces	NO
INORGANIC CHEMICALS								
Nitrate	ppm	10	10	2020	0.97	(a)	Runoff from fertilizer use;	NO
Nitrite	ppm	1	0	2020	ND		Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Errosion of natural deposits.	
Barium	ppm	2	2	2020	0.032		Mine discharge; drilling waste; copper smelting	NO
Cyanide	ppm	0.2	0	2020	0.008		Metal extraction, some plant decomposition	NO
Fluoride	ppm	4	4	2020	ND		Naturally occuring; aluminum and fertilizer factory discharge	NO
Mercury	ppm	2		2020	ND		Erosion, runoff from landfill/crop lands.	NO
Other inorganics (see list below)				2020	ND			NO
Other VOCs/SOCs## (see list below)				2020	ND			NO
RADIOACTIVE								
Gross Alpha particles ##	pCi/L	15		2020	0.0		Decay of natural and man-made deposits	NO
Radium -226 ##	pCi/L	5		2020	0.0			NO
Radium -228 ##	pCi/L	5		2020	0.0			NO
Total Uranium ##	ug/l	30		2020	0.0			NO
DBP / Organics								
NDMA	ppm	NA	NA	2020	ND		Chloramine by-product	NO
UCMR4								
AM1 (Metals, Pesticides, Alcohols, Semi volatiles)								
Metals								
germanium	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		By-product of zinc ore production	NO
manganese	ppb	NE	NE	2018	67.6	0.46-67.6	By-product of steel production	NO
Pesticides								
alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as an insecticide	NO
chlorpyrifos	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as an insecticide, miticide & acaracide	NO
dimethipin	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as a herbicide and plant regulator	NO
ethoprop	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as an insecticide	NO
oxyfluorfen	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as an herbicide	NO
profenofos	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as an insecticide and acaricide	NO
tebuconazole	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as a fungicide	NO
total permethrin (cis- & trans-)	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as an insecticide	NO
tribufos	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as an insecticide defoliant	NO
Alcohols								
1-butanol	ppb	NE	NE	2018	14		used as solvent, food additive & other chem.	NO
2-methoxyethanol	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as sconsumer products & synthetics	NO

2-propen-1-ol	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used in flavorings, perfumes & other chem.	NO
Semi-volatiles								
butylated hydroxyanisole	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used as a food additive	NO
o-toluidine	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used in prod of dyes, rubber, pesticides	NO
quinoline	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		used in pharmaceuticals, flavoring etc.	NO
AM2 (HAA)								
HAA5	ppb	NE	NE	2018	53.77	2.1-78.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAABr	ppb	NE	NE	2018	3.88	0.0-7.42	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA9	ppb	NE	NE	2018	57.6	2.1-84.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
TOC	ppb	NE	NE	2018	2190	1590-2190	Naturally occuring organic matter	NO
Bromide	ppm	NE	NE	2018	ND		Naturally occuring	NO
AM3 (Cyanotoxins)								
Total Microcystins	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		found in algal cyano bacterial blooms. May	NO
cylindrospermopsin	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND		be composed of single or a variety of species.	NO
anatoxin-a	ppb	NE	NE	2018	ND			NO

LEAD AND COPPER							
	EPA Action level	Ideal Goal (EPA's MCLG)	No. of samples over the Action Level	Year Sampled	Highest Level Detected	MAJOR SOURCES	VIOLATION
Lead**	90% of homes must be lesss than 15 ppb	0 ppb	0	2019	14.0	Corrosion of household plumbing ;Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper**	90% of homes must be lesss than 1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	2019	0.4	Corrosion of household plumbing ;Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching fromwood preservatives.	NO

Water-Quality Table Footnotes

(a) Only one sample was required per monitoring period.(b) No samples were detected above action level.(c) 100% of samples in compliance.(d) Samples met 90th percentile compliance.

(e) MCL for <40 samples = >1 pos. (f) 95% of the measurements were less than 0.5 NTU, 95% of the measurements were <0.3 NTU

(g) In months that the percent achieved was below required, there was no exceedance of the TT because MAWC met alternative compliance criteria as required by the PA Safe Drinking Water Act

ND = None Detected A = Bacteria absence. IDSE = Initial Distribution System. UCMR4 = Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Regulations pt.4. MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level ,

NE = No MCL or MCLG established, pCi/L = picoCurie per liter, ug/l = micrograms per liter, ppm = parts per million, ppb = parts per billion, MFL = microfibers per liter,

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, E.P. = Entry Point, Max D = Maximum Distribution, RAA = Running Annual Average, MinRDL = Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level

LT2 = (Long Term Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule) addresses the health effects associated with Cryptosporidium in surface water

Annual regulated norganc analytes	Antimony	Fluoride
	Arsenic	Mercury
	Barium	Nickel
	Beryllium	Selenium
	Cadmium	Thallium
	Chromium	Asbestos
	Cyanide	

Annual regulated Organic analytes	Benzene	Ethylbenzene
	Carbon tetrachloride	Monochlorobenzene
	Dichloroethane (1,2-)	Styrene
	Dichlorobenzene o-, m-	tetrachloroethylene
	Dichlorobenzene p-	toluene
	Dichloroethylene (1,1-)	Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)
	cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	Trichloethane (1,1,1-)
	dichloroethylene trans-1,2-	Trichloethane (1,1,2-)
	Dichloromethane	trichloroethylene
	Dichloropropane (1,2-)	vinyl chloride
		xylene

Tri-ennial SOC analytes	Lindane	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
	Methoxychlor	Carbofuran
	Endothall	Alachlor
	Di-2-Ethylhexyl Adipate	Benzo Pyrene
	Oxymal	Pentachlorophenol
	Simazine	1,2 Dibromo-3-Chloropropanol
	Di-2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate	Ethylene Dibromide
	Piclorem	Chlordane
	Endrin	2,3,7,8-TCCD (Dioxin)
	Toxaphene	Heptachlor
	Dalapon	Heptachlor Epoxide
	Diquat	2,4,-D
	Glyphosphate	2,4,5-TP Silvex
	Dinoseb	Hexachlorobenzene
	Atrazine	PCBS

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.*

HELPFUL HINTS

Washington Township Municipal Authority

LEAD

- The Municipal Authority of Washington Township cares about your health and has been acting for many years to help limit exposure to lead in drinking water. As a customer, there are some steps you can take to further help limit your exposure.
- Lead does not come from the treatment plant or water main; it comes from lead service lines running between the water main in the street and the home, and from plumbing inside the home.
- If you have lead in the water pipe leading to your home or in your home plumbing, you should take precautions to protect your family and consider removing the sources of lead.
- You can reduce your risk of consuming lead in water by:
    - Flushing out the lines after a period of stagnation to get fresh water that is coming from the main.
    - Avoiding consuming water from the hot water tap, where lead is more likely to be present.
    - Purchasing a point-of-use treatment device certified to remove lead.
    - Using an alternative supply or bottled water until sources of exposure are removed.
    - If you test for lead in your tap water, have the sample analyzed by a certified laboratory.

UNDETECTED WATER LEAKS

A continuous leak from a hole just 1/16th" in size at 60 psi water pressure would result in approximately 74,000 gallons wasted in a 3-month period! 1/8th" size hole would waste 296,000 gallons, 3/16th" hole would waste 666,000 gallons, and a 1/4" hole would waste 1,181,500 gallons of water in a 3 month period! It adds up fast and is very costly, especially if you are paying both water and sewer charges. So please check for leaks periodically.

DISCOLORED WATER

Water quality is affected whenever there is a disturbance to the water distribution system.

CAUSES OF DISCOLORED WATER

- Disturbances can be caused by various reasons such as water main breaks, authorized emergency use of a public fire hydrant, and electrical outages, to name a few. Iron build up is dislodged from inside the water lines creating the discoloration in the water. Time generally allows the system to settle and run clear. If you have any questions, please contact our customer service department.

- Flushing hydrants is a necessary step to assuring clear sparkling water to your home. It can cause a rust-look to the water for a short-time. The condition will clear-up—just let the cold water run for a short time. You will be notified by our telephone notification system when hydrants will be flushed in your area. Please make sure we have your correct phone number on file.

CHECKING FOR LEAKS

The best method for determining whether a leak exists is to take actual meter readings.

LOCATE YOUR WATER METER

The meter may be in your basement or mechanical room where the water service enters the building. Meter pits are out near the street or curb. If you have any questions as to the location of your meter, please contact our customer service department and a representative will answer any questions you may have.

LEAK DETECTION INDICATOR

First look on the face of the meter and observe the small red or black triangle. This triangle is considered a low flow or leak detection indicator. Check and see if the triangle is turning. Make sure all faucets are off. If the triangle is turning and no water is being used including appliances such as an ice-maker, a humidifier, a water softener, etc., water is being used somewhere within your plumbing system. Check outside hoses, washing machine hoses, toilets (especially downstairs ones), pools.

READ THE METER TWICE

Read the meter first at night, after the day's usage has ended and again in the morning before any water is used. Find the difference by subtracting the first reading from the second reading to calculate the consumption used overnight.

LOOK FOR LEAKS

The most common invisible leak is your toilet. Check for leaks by adding a small amount of food coloring in the tank. Wait for 15 minutes and see if the color appears in the bowl of your commode.

VERIFY REPAIRS

After making repairs, repeat the above mentioned procedures to verify that the leak has been repaired.

ALERT:

UNDETECTED WATER LOSS IS GENERALLY FOUND IN ONE OR ALL OF THESE THREE AREAS

1. Most leaks are reflected through your commode
2. Leaky faucets
3. Service line leaks when meters are located outside in a ground box

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Washington Township Municipal Authority

WATER COSTS MONEY, DON'T WASTE IT!

A continuous leak from a hole this size at an average household water pressure of 60 psi would, over a three month period, result in the waste listed.

diameter of stream in:			waste per quarter at 60 psi water pressure in:
inches		mm	gallons
1/4	◯	6.5	1,181,500
1/8	○	3.2	296,000
1/16	∘	1.6	74,000
1/32	•	.8	18,500