



2012 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 7280026 NAME: Washington Township Municipal Authority

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. Rodney Eberly, Water Superintendent at (717) 762-5090. 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 first and third Tuesday each month at 7:15 pm at the WTMA office at 11102 Buchannan Trail East Waynesboro, PA. 17268.

SOURCES OF WATER:

Our water sources are:

1. Bubbling Spring, Buena Vista Spring & Sulpher Spring (ground water) are near Blue Ridge Summit, south of Rt. 16.
2. Hoover Spring (ground water) is on the west side of Rouzerville, south of Rt.16.
3. Well #5 & #6 (ground water) are near Blue Ridge Summit north of Rt. 16.
4. Well # 10 (ground water) is near Blue Ridge Summit, south of Rt. 16.
5. Brookdale Well (ground water) is north of Rouzerville, to the west of Old Forge Road.
6. Hess Well (ground water) is north of Rouzerville, to the west of Old Forge Road.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our sources was completed in 2003 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). This Assessment was expanded upon by a consultant in 2005. Summary reports of the Assessment for potential contamination to the WTMA's sources are identified in these reports. They include: gas stations and land use. To view a copy call (717)762-5090. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection 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 are available for review at the Pa. DEP South-Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717)705-4700.

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, 2012. 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.

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)

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

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

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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

ppt = parts per trillion, or 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
Chlorine	4	4	0.70	0.70-1.40	ppm	5/27/12	N	Water additives to control microbes
Arsenic	10	0	ND	ND	ppb	5/21/09	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	2.50	ND-2.50	ppm	9/12/12	N	Fertilizer runoff
Haloacetic Acids	60	60	ND	ND	ppb	9/24/12	N	Chlorination by-product
Trihalomethanes	80	80	0.57	ND-0.57	ppb	9/24/12	N	Chlorination by-product

Barium	2	2	0.058	ND-0.058	ppm	12/5/12	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2	2	0.20	ND-0.20	ppm	12/5/12	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Combined Radium 226 Radium 228	5	0	0.777	ND-0.777	pCi/l	2/7/06	N	Erosion of natural deposits
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE	6	0	.0016	ND-.0016	ppm	6/14/11	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	7.1	ppb	2 out of 40	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.844	ppm	4 out of 40	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% of monthly samples are positive 	0	1	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or <i>E. coli</i>	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

Lead (ppb): Infants and children who drink water containing 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 this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper (ppm): 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.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

The WTMA received one non-monitoring violation for failing to sample Entry point 102 for Di-ethyl phthalate. This parameter was tested as soon as it was brought to our attention, with a result of Non-Detect.

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

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 Washington Township Municipal Authority 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>.

OTHER INFORMATION:

The WTMA serves approximately 5,600 Washington Township residents. Additionally, the WTMA treats and distributes over 520,000 gallons of water every day, through 5 water treatment facilities and approximately 37 miles of water pipe lines.