pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4310038 **NAME:** Walker 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 William Leidy or Julie Johns at the Walker Township Municipal Building, 5568 Bouquet Street, P.O. Box 116, McConnellstown, PA 16660. 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 third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the municipal building. The exact meetings dates can be found on the Township website, www.huntingdoncounty.net/walkertownship.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is/are: (Name-Type-Location)

Two artesian ground water wells, well #1 and well #2, located at the water treatment plant off Fairgrounds Rd., on Jill Drive, behind the Victoria Manor development

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, 2018. 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.

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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**
TTHM	80	n/a	12.2	5.65 - 12.2	ppb	08-20-19	n	bi-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium	2	2	.05	n/a	ppm	08-21-18	n	discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	15	3.58	n/a	pCi/L	08-18-15	n	naturally occuring radioactive elements emit alpha particles as they decay**
Radium 228	5	0	3.02	n/a	pCi'L	09-18-18	n	erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	1.27	n/a	ppm	08-20-19	n	runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	.54	.39 - .54	ppm	January 2019	n	water additive used to control microbes
Chromium	100		2.86	n/a	ppm	08-21-18	n	Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	100		2.81	n/a	ppm	08-21-18	n	
Arsenic	10	0	.233	n/a	ppb	08-21-18	n	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	.40	.40	.40 - .81	ppm	10-31-19	n	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	3.29	ppb	0 out of 10	n	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	.646	ppm	0 out of 10	n	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Raw Source Water Microbial					
Contaminants	MCLG	Total # of Positive Samples	Dates	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
E. coli	0	0	n/a	n	Human and animal fecal waste.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

**Alpha radiation exists in the soil, in the air, and als in the water. Bedrock in the earth contains different amounts of radioactive elements, so levels of alpha radiation in water also vary. Gross Alpha testing detects these alpha particles in the water & indicates the preence of radioactive substances. Most drinking water sources have a very low level of alpha radioan and are not considered to be a health concern. Levels at or less then 4 pCi?l do not even require further testing. This level is comparable to having one x-ray.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

There were no violations in regard to reporting or testing results of water samples in 2018.

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. Walker 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 Authority does not add fluoride to the water system.

Walker Township Municipal Authority
5568 Bouquet Street
P.O. Box 116
McConnellstown, PA 16660

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Water Quality Report—2019

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).