



2019 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 414012 WALKER TOWNSHIP WATER ASSOCIATION, INC.

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 D. Shaffer at (814-383-9955. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held every the second Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at 250 Nittany Valley Drive, Bellefonte PA.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

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

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Hecla Well | Ground Water | 322 Hecla Road, Bellefonte PA. |
| Zion Well | Ground Water | 948 Nilson Road, Bellefonte PA. |
| Snydertown Well | Ground Water | 185 Ponderosa Drive, Howard. PA |

The Walker Township Water Association is pleased to present the 2019 Walker Township Water Association Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform customers about the quality of water and services we deliver to our customers. Our mission is to provide our customers with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want our customers to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the water quality to our water. Our water resources are Sand Ridge Well, Nittany Country Club Golf Course Well and the Snydertown Well which is located in the Northland Development.

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, 2019. 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.

MCL's are set very stringent for health effects. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effects.

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State Requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water meets all Federal and State requirements at these levels.

LISTED: Below are only those contaminants which were detected in the Walker Township Water Association water. All were below allowable levels.

NOT LISTED: Are more than 45 other contaminants for which we tested and nothing was found.

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 |
| Nitrate EP 100 | 3400 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | ppm | 05/15/2019 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate EP 102 | 3800 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | ppm | 05/08/2019 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate EP 103 | 5735 | 5.735 | 5.735 | 5.4-6.14 | ppm | 11/06/2019 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Dichloroacetic Acid | 1.7 | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | 0.0017 | ppb | 07/17/2019 | N | Disinfection Byproduct |
| Chloroform (THM) | 2.6 | 0.0026 | 0.0026 | 0.0026 | ppb | 07/17/2019 | N | Disinfection Byproduct |
| Bromodichloromethane (THM) | 2.2 | 0.0022 | 0.0022 | 0.0022 | ppb | 07/17/2019 | N | Disinfection Byproduct |
| Chlorodibromomethane (THM) | 0.88 | 0.00088 | 0.00088 | 0.0088 | ppb | 07/17/2019 | N | Disinfection Byproduct |
| Trihalomethanes | 5.7 | 0.0057 | 0.0057 | 0.0057 | ppb | 07/17/2019 | N | Disinfection Byproduct. |

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

| Entry Point Disinfectant Residual | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------|--|
| Contaminant | Minimum Disinfectant Residual | Lowest Level Detected | Range of Detections | Units | Sample Date | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination | |
| Chlorine EP 100 | 0.40 | 0.75 | 0.75-2.52 | ppm | 05/06/2019 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. | |
| Chlorine EP 102 | 0.40 | 1.07 | 1.07-1.85 | ppm | 09/06/2019 | N | Water additive used to control microbes. | |
| Chlorine EP 102 | 0.40 | 0.84 | 0.84-1.84 | ppm | 07/02/2019 | 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 | 1.3 | 0 | 0.093 | ppb | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |
| Copper | 0.015 | 0.0016 | 0.0016 | ppm | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing. |

| Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results) | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Contaminants | TT | MCLG | Assessments/ Corrective Actions | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement | N/A | See detailed description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

| Microbial (related to <i>E. coli</i>) | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Positive Sample(s) | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| <i>E. coli</i> | Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> . | 0 | N | N | Human and animal fecal waste. |

| Microbial (related to E. coli) -- CONTINUED | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Contaminants | MCL | MCLG | Positive Sample(s) | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| <i>E. coli</i> | Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement | N/A | See description under "Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions" section | N | Human and animal fecal waste. |

| Raw Source Water Microbial | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Contaminants | MCLG | Total # of Positive Samples | Dates | Violation Y/N | Sources of Contamination |
| <i>E. coli</i> | 0 | 0 | 12/18/2019 | N | Human and animal fecal waste. |

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. When found coliforms indicate the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct a total of 36 water testing (3 per month). No violations were found.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

CCR REPORT: ID-7000; VIOLATION TYPE: 32303; PERIOD BEGIN DATE: 07/01/2019; FISCAL YR 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.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION (continued):

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. Walker Township Water Association 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:

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infants, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man-made. The contaminants can be microbe, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. Drinking water, including bottled water may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence does not necessarily indicate that the 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* at 1-800-426-4791.

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, persons 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 provider. EPA/CDC guidelines are appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (1-800-426-4791).

We at the Walker Township Water Association work around the clock to provide top quality water at every tap. We ask that all customers help us protect our water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please call our office if you have any questions at 814-383-9955.

Walker Township Water Association, Inc.
Board of Directors and Management