

2017 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 7360078 MANHEIM AREA WATER & SEWER AUTHORITY "MAWSA"

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 your Water Operator, Nicole Bushong at 717-665-2737.

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 in Borough Hall, 15 East High Street, Manheim, at 7PM on the second Thursday of each month.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

The source of our drinking water are two wells (#4 and #6) drilled into the Eplea formation aquifer, which lies about 200 feet below the Earth's surface. An aquifer is an underground body of water, which is tapped by drilling wells and pumping the water to the surface for distribution. The 200 feet of earth between surface sources and this aquifer helps to purify the water before it actually reaches the aquifer, making it easier for us to treat before we pump it to your water distribution system.

In 2013 MAWSA partnered with the Northwest Lancaster County Authority (NWLCA) and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program (SWPTAP) to pursue an increasing desire to protect our overlapping source water protection zones.

Both MAWSA and NWLCA wish to preserve and improve the safety of their drinking water supplies for their customers today, and into the future. Potential contaminations from various sources including; agricultural operations, auto related businesses, industrial sites, and former industrial and brownfield sites are of a concern to all involved. The objective of the joint effort is to develop a source water protection plan that delineates the recharge areas for MAWSA and NWLCA water sources, determine the transport times and pathways of potential contaminants, identify potential sources of contamination, educate the public on the importance of source water protection, plan for potential pollution events, and comply with DEP regulations cited in Chapter 109, Section 1.3.

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.

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)

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
Barium (IOC)	2	2	0.043	0.043	mg/L	2015	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine	4	4	0.75	0.34 – 0.75	ppm	2017	N	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Fluoride (IOC)	2*	2	0.84	0.84	ppm	2015	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.								
Gross Alpha	15	0	3.6	3.6	pCi/L	2014	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	2.88	1.00 – 2.88	ppb	2017	N	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Nitrate	10	10	6.24	5.99 – 6.73	ppm	2017	N	Runoff from fertilizer use
TTHM	80	n/a	22	4.2 – 22	ppb	2017	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	0.69	0.69 – 1.38	ppm	2017	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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	2	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.133	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	2	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	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		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		N	Human and animal fecal waste.
The above microbial samples are gathered from raw, untreated water.					

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

Some people who drink water containing tetrachloroethylene in excess of the MCL over many years could have problems with their liver, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

MAWSA also tested for; 1,2-Dibromo, 3-Chloropropane (SOC), 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin), 2,4 – D (SOC), 2,4,5 TP Silvex (SOC), 20 Regulated VOCS, Alachlor (SOC), Atrazine (SOC), Benzo (A) Pyrene (SOC), Carbofuran (SOC), Chlordane (SOC), Chromium (IOC), Dalapon (SOC), Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Adipate (SOC), Di (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (SOC), Dinoseb (SOC), Diquat (SOC), Endothall (SOC), Endrin (SOC), Ethylene Dibromide (SOC), Glyphosate (SOC), Heptachlor (SOC), Heptachlor Epoxide (SOC), Hexachloro-benzene (SOC), Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene (SOC), Lindane (SOC), Methoxychlor (SOC), Nitrite, Toxaphene (SOC), Oxymal (Vydate) (SOC), PCBS (SOC), Pentachlorophenol (SOC), Piclorem (SOC), Simazine (SOC), Tetrachloroethylene, Trihalomethanes, for which all were "non-detect."

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017 we failed to collect 3 of 4 required PCE samples for Tetrachloroethylene and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water at that location during that time. We have since taken, and will continue to take, all samples required. There is no violation due to exceedance.

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. MAWSA 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:

MAWSA discontinued the injection of the chemical known as Fluoride on September 30, 2016. For more information and a list of resources, please visit mawsa.org/Fluoride_Info_.html.