

2008 Water Quality Report (published June 2009)

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We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. The table that follows shows the results of our monitoring for the period January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets all federal and state requirements.

We, at the Washington Twp. MUA work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Matt Mallon, Supt. or Chuck Chew, Asst. Supt at 227-0880. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our [regularly scheduled meetings](#). They are held on the second and last Monday of every month, at 7:30pm, at the WTMUA office on Whitman Drive.

Click [here](#) for an important message about the health risks of lead in drinking water.

SUBSTANCE	VIOLATION Y/N	LD EE VT EE LC TE D	RANGE OF DETEC- TED LEVELS	U N I T S	M C L G	MCL	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	HEALTH EFFECTS
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RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Alpha	N	14.97 RAA	0 - 7.7	pCi/L	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
RA 226	N	4.7	1.5 - 4.7	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting

									cancer.
RA 228	N	4.2	0 - 4.2	pCi/L					
u	N	10.8	0 - 10.8	ug/l	0	30			

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Barium	N	0.142	0 - 0.142	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Fluoride	N	2.32	0.11 - 2.32	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.
Nitrate	N	5.56	<0.10 - 5.56	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.	Nitrate in drinking water 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 infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Sodium	N	90.8	7.68 - 90.08	ppm	50	RUL 50	Naturally occurring in underground aquifers.	For healthy individuals, the sodium intake from water is not important because a much greater intake of sodium takes place in the diet. However, sodium levels above the Recommended Upper Limit may of concern to individuals on sodium restricted diet.
Chlorides	N	39.6	2.14 - 39.6	ppm	-	-		
Sulfate	N	39.6	0 - 39.6	ppm	250	RUL 250	Occurs naturally in waters as a result of leaching from gypsum and other common materials. Can also be a result of many different types of industrial waste.	The Recommended Upper Limit for sulfate is based on salty taste and possible laxative effects to the drinking water.

