



ONTELAUNEE TOWNSHIP

Annual Water Quality Report 2023

PWSID: 3060098

What Are Drinking Water Standards?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), EPA sets standards for approximately 90 contaminants in drinking water. For each of these contaminants, EPA sets a legal limit, called a maximum contaminant level, or requires a certain treatment. Water suppliers may not provide water that does not meet these standards. Water that meets these standards is safe to drink.

The SDWA is the main federal law that ensures the quality of America's drinking water. Under SDWA, EPA sets standards for drinking water quality and oversees the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. The SDWA covers all public water systems with piped water for human consumption with at least 15 service connections or a system that regularly serves at least 25 individuals.

Why Do I Need to Read This?

A survey conducted by the American Water Works Research Foundation in 1993 found that nearly two-thirds of water customers surveyed said they received "very little" or "no" information on the quality of their water. The water quality reports will increase the availability of information. Informed and involved citizens can be strong allies of water systems, large and small, as they take action on pressing problems. Also, an increase in public awareness can give sensitive sub-populations the information that they need to protect themselves.

Important Health Information

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report of Ontelaunee Township

We are pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report.

The Reading Water Authority (RAWA) and Ontelaunee Township routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table shows the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023. 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 Water Drinking Act.

The date has been noted on the sampling results table. Our water source comes from RAWA.

Lake Ontelaunee is the RAWA water source.

The water is collected by RAWA and is tested by both RAWA and Ontelaunee Township.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at 610-926-4240.

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality.

If you want to learn more, please attend our regularly scheduled monthly meetings.

They are held on the first Thursday of every month at 7:00 P.M. at the

Ontelaunee Township Municipal Building, 35 Ontelaunee Drive, Reading, PA 19605. The day and time of meetings is subject to change due to holidays and other scheduling conflicts, but any changes to the meeting day and time will be publicly advertised and posted on the Township's website (www.ontelauneetwp.net).

Chemical Contaminant (unit of measurement)	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm) (Monthly Average of Distribution System)	MRDL 4.0	MRDL G 4.0	1.02	2.17	2023	Y	Water additive used to control microbes.
Haloacetic Acids * (HAA5) (ppb)	60	60	42.2	36 - 47.6	2023	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb) **	80	80	42.7	21.5 – 59.1	2023	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

** Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	# of Sites above AL of Total Sites	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm) *	1.3	1.3	0.091	0	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb) *	15	15	0	0	2022	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits

Microbial Contaminants	Highest # OR % of Positive Samples	MCLG/MRDLG	Number of Level 2 Assessments triggered by an E. coli MCL	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	For systems that collect >40 samples/month: 5% of monthly samples are positive.	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	5	0	0.56	2019	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations: Please see attached.

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 constituents have been detected; however, the DEP has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

The PA Department of Environmental Protection allows the Township to test for some contaminants less often than annually because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, is not from 2023. Copper and lead were tested in 2022. Radium was tested in 2019.

What's In My Water?

The Reading Water Authority (RAWA) and Ontelaunee Township routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State Laws. The table above shows the results of this monitoring for the period of January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms and abbreviations we have provided you with the following definitions:

Action Level – the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Non-Detects (ND) – laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or micrograms per liter – one part per billion corresponds to one second in 33 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/l) – picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity in water.

Maximum Contaminant Level – the “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 Containment Level Goal (MCLG) – the “goal” is the level of contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT) – a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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 constituents have been detected; however, the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or manmade. These constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain a small amount of some constituents. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 may be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, 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 byproducts or industrial processes and petroleum production and mining activities.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4971, or explore the Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water's web site.

PUBLIC NOTICE

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
 FAILURE TO MONITOR**

**ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE
 ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.**

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Ontelaunee Township

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

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 March 2023 we failed to monitor for the following contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, the required sampling frequency, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which corrective action samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
HAA5	Second week of March 2023	1	Second week of March along with TTHM	Third Week of March 2023

What happened? What was done? When will it be resolved?

There is a 7 day window to grab lab samples for Total Trihalomethanes&Haloacetic Acids(TTHM/HAA5s.) The RTCR&DRR Sample Siting Plan states that labs will be drawn on the Second week of March. TTHM were completed on time; HAA5 were sampled late.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information regarding this notice, please contact Daryl Faust at 610.926.4240.

Certified by:

Signature:  Date: 11/15/23
 Print Name and Title: DARYL L. FAUST Public Works Foreman

As a representative of the Public Water system indicated above, I certify that public notification addressing the above violation was distributed to all customers in accordance with the delivery requirements outlined in Chapter 25 PA Code 109 Subchapter D of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP's) regulations. The following methods of distribution were used: _____