



2014 Water Report for Seven Fields Borough Water Department

PWSID #5100135

The Borough purchases water from West View Water Authority. West View's source is surface water obtained from an intake structure in the Ohio River. The Borough re-distributes the water starting at the Franklin Road water pit, which then proceeds South across Route 228 East and West along Mars-Crider Road into a large loop that encompasses Northridge Manor and Northridge Estates. The Borough also has a secondary pit located on South-ridge Drive which serves as a backup source. Its water source is from West View's supply also.

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 EPA 's Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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/Centers for Disease Control (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.

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 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water 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 prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Please contact Bret Cole, Public Works Dept., Borough of Seven Fields, at 724-776-3090 for additional information or questions.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

2014 WATER ANALYSIS

KEY TO TABLE

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.

N/A - Not Applicable

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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)

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

MIN RDL: minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Inorganic Substances – Of mineral origin

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety

AL = Action Level - the concentration of a contaminate, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TT = Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MRDLG -Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Turbidity -A measure of water clarity.

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level/Range	Major Sources	Violation
Inorganic							
Barium	1/28/14	ppm	2	2	0.04	Discharge from Drilling Waste; Discharge from Metal Refineries; Erosion from Natural Deposits	NO
Fluoride	1/28/14	ppm	2	2	0.7	Dental Health, Discharge form Fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Nitrate	9/4/14	ppm	10	10	0.9	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrite	9/4/14	ppm	1	1	<0.01	Same as above	NO

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detect	Lowest %	Date	Major Sources	Violation
Turbidity	2014	NTU	TT*	0	0.059	100%	2/14	Soil Runoff	No

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	% Removal Required	% Removal Achieved	# of Quarters out of Compliance	Violation
Total Organic Carbon	2014	% Removed	35%	34-53%	0	No

*Although the % removal is less than 35%, WVWA meets the alternative.

Volatile Organic Contaminants 2013	Violation	Quarterly	Levels	Range	MCL	MCLG
Total Trihalo Methanes (by product of drinking water)	No		PPB	LRAA-Location Run Annual Average	80	N/A
701 Distribution	No	Otrs 4	PPB	28 -53.6	80	N/A
702 Distribution	No	Qtr's 4	PPB	28.8-54	80	N/A
703 Entry Point	No	Otr's 4	PPB	28.4-53.9	80	N/A
Haloacetics All Sites 701-702-703	No	All Qtr's Avg. 4.37	PPB	1.3-15.4	60	N/A

Reporting for TTHM's has been changed by the DEP and EPA. All sites going forward will now be site specific and listed as such.

Microbiological Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Tested	# positive samples per month	Units	Range	MCLG	MCL	Source
Fecal Coliform/ E Coli	N	Twice a month	0	samples	N/A	0	0	Human & animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	N	Twice a month	0	samples	N/A	0	> 5% monthly samples are +	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganics	Violation Y/N	Date Tested	Level Detected	Units	# of sites above AL	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th % Value	Major Sources
Lead	N	8/13/13	0	ppm	0 of 10	15	0	0 of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	8/13/13	.06 to .66	ppm	0 of 10	1.3	1.3	0 of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*Next Test 2016

Disinfectants	Date Tested	Unit	MinRDL	Lowest Detect	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Chlorine (Entry Point)	2014	ppm	0.2	1.04	1.04 to 1.96	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Disinfectants	Date Tested	Unit	MRDL	Lowest detect	Range	Major Source	Violation
Chloramines Distribution May through October Zone B	May-Sept. 2014	ppm	4	0.74	0.74 to 1.04	Water additive used to control microbes	NO

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): No VOCs were detected during the 2014 reporting year.

Radiological Analysis: Radiological Analysis was conducted during the 2011 reporting year resulting in non-detects for all parameters, including Alpha Emitters and Beta /Photon Emitters.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR): Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determine the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In addition to the testing we are required to perform, our water system voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report or have any questions about The Municipal Authority of the Borough of West View and our water quality contact Ms. Brandy Braun, Chemist, at 412-931-3292.

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

“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. Seven Fields Water Department 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 care concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have you 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>.”

Unregulated Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	Detection Limit	Average	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Chromium	Year 2014	ppb	0.2	0.1	0 - 0.2	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys.	NO
Molybedenum	Year 2014	ppb	1.0	0.6	0 - 1.2	Naturally-occurring element found in ores and present in plants, animal and bacteria.	NO
Strontium	Year 2014	ppb	0.3	150	110 – 190	Naturally-occurring element; used in making CRT televisions.	NO
Chromium, Hexavalent	Year 2014	ppb	0.0	0.08	0.05 – 0.1	Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys.	NO
Bromochlormethane	Year 2014	ppb	0.1	0.03	0 – 0.06	Used as a fire-extinguishing fluid and as a solvent in the manufacturing of pesticides.	NO

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER
ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACION IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUE POTABLE. HAGA QUE
ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA**

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) By West View Water Authority

West View Water Authority water system violated one drinking water standard over the past year. Even though this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

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 May 2014 we did not monitor for SOCs 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.

We have since taken the required samples, as described in the table below.

The results showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

The table below lists the contaminants within the SOCs that we did not properly test for and the sampling requirements.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When all Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were Taken
*SOCs (individual contaminants listed below)	2 nd & 3 rd Quarter	2 nd Quarter 0, 3 rd Quarter 1, 4 th Quarter 1	May 2014 & August 2014	August 2014 & December 2014

*Endrin+, Toxaphene, Dalapon+, Diquat+, Glyphosate, Dinoseb+, Atrazine, 2, 3, 7, 8, TCDD Dioxin Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, 2, 4 D, 2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex), hexachlorobenzene, PCBs, Di(2-ethylhexyl) Adipate Lindane, methoxychlor, Endothall, oxamyl (vydate), Simazine, Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, Picloram Chexachlorocyclopentadiene, Carbonfuran, Alachlor, Benzo(a)Pyrene, Pentachlorophenol, DBCP, EDB, Chlordane

For more information, please contact **WVWA at 412-931-3292.**

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.

The above information is from WVWA Consumer Confidence Report.

The Borough of Seven Fields Water Department did not have “Any Violations” for 2014.