



## 2015 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 Southridge 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.

# 2015 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.

**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

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)

**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.

**MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

The highest level of disinfectant allowed 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.

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

**Inorganic Substances** – Of mineral origin

**Turbidity** -A measure of water clarity.

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level/Range | Major Sources   | Violation |
|-------------|-------------|------|-----|------|----------------------|---|-----------|
| Inorganic   |             |      |     |      |                      |   |           |
| Barium      | 1/13/15     | ppm  | 2   | 2    | 0.03                 | Discharge from Drilling Waste;<br>Discharge from Metal Refineries;<br>Erosion from Natural Deposits | NO        |
| Fluoride    | 1/13/15     | ppm  | 2   | 2    | 0.6                  | Dental Health, Discharge form<br>Fertilizer and aluminum factories                                  | NO        |
| Nitrate     | 7/23/15     | ppm  | 10  | 10   | 0.6                  | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching<br>from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion<br>of natural deposits   | NO        |
| Nitrite     | 7/23/15     | ppm  | 1   | 1    | <0.01                | Same as above   | NO        |
| Nickle      | 1/13/15     | ppm  | 100 | 100  | 1.2                  | Manufacturing by product runoff<br>from fertilizer  | NO        |

| Contaminant | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Highest Detect | Lowest % | Date | Major Sources | Violation |
|-------------|-------------|------|-----|------|----------------|----------|------|---------------|-----------|
| Turbidity   | 2015        | NTU  | TT* | 0    | 0.090          | 100%     | 4/15 | Soil Runoff   | No        |

| Contaminant          | Date Tested | Unit      | % Removal Required | % Removal Achieved | # of Quarters out of Compliance | Violation |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Total Organic Carbon | 2015        | % Removed | 35%                | 38-56%             | 0                               | No        |

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

| Volatile Organic Contaminants 2015                    | 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    | 22-58                            | 80  | N/A  |
| 702 Distribution                                      | No        | Qtrs 4              | PPB    | 22-58                            | 80  | N/A  |
| 703 Entry Point                                       | No        | Otrs 4              | PPB    | 24-57                            | 80  | N/A  |
| Haloacetics All Sites 701-702-703                     | No        | All Qtr's Avg. 4.37 | PPB    | 6-44                             | 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/<br>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 |

\*In 2016 testing increases to 3x per month for coliforms.

| 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-September

| Disinfectants                     | Date Tested  | Unit | MinRDL | Lowest Detect | Range                   | Major Sources                           | Violation                               |           |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------|--------|---------------|-------------------------|---|---|-----------|
| Chlorine (Entry Point)            | 2015         | ppm  | 0.2    | 0.95          | 0.95 to 2.18            | Water additive used to control microbes | NO                                      |           |
| Chlorine (Dist)                   | 2015         | ppm  | 0.2    | 0.52          | 0.52 to 1.76            | Water additive used to control microbes | NO                                      |           |
| Disinfectants                     | Date Tested  | Unit | MRDL   | MRDLG         | Highest Monthly Average | Range of Monthly Average                | Major Source                            | Violation |
| Chlorine (Distribution/Zone A)    | Year 2015    | ppm  | 4      | 4             | 1.56                    | 0.69-1.56                               | Water additive used to control microbes | NO        |
| Chloramines (Distribution/Zone B) | Apr-Nov 2015 | ppm  | 4      | 4             | 1.13                    | 0.73-1.13                               | Water additive used to control microbes | NO        |

**Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs):** No VOCs were detected during the 2015 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 THMs 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 are 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 |
|-------------------------|-------------|------|-----------------|---------|-----------|--|-----------|
| Strontium               | Year 2015   | ppb  | 0.3             | 110     | 110       | Naturally-occurring element; used in making CRT televisions.                                 | NO        |
| Chromium Hexavalent     | Year 2015   | ppb  | 0.03            | 0.05    | 0.04-0.06 | Naturally-occurring element; used in making steel and other alloys.                          | NO        |
| Bromide                 | 3/27/2012   | ppb  | 10              | 18      | 18        | Naturally-occurring element; used in hydraulic fracturing to extract natural gas from shale. | NO        |

| Contaminant                                  | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Detected Level/Range | Major Sources                                | Violation |
|--|-------------|------|-----|------|----------------------|--|-----------|
| Synthetic Organic Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 8/11/15     | ppb  | 6   | 0    | 0.8                  | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories | 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 were not met for VOC's by Seven Fields Borough Water Department.

Seven Fields Water System violated one standard twice in 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 the situation.

For 2015 the first quarter sampling was not within the one (1) week time frame allotted for samples per the DEP.

For the second quarter the lab invalidated the samples. Retesting was necessary. Subsequent samples that were taken all met existing regulations.