3930-FM-BSDW0084 Rev. 1/2019

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form

Name of CWS: BOROUGH OF SEVEN FIELDS WATER DEPT. **PWSID Number:** 5100135

The community water system (CWS) named above confirms that its CCR for the period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018 has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). The system also confirms that the information in the CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Please check all items that apply to your CCR delivery.

- ☐ CCR was hand-delivered to customers. Date delivered: _____
- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail. Date mailed: 6-1-2019
- ☐ CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method(s). (check all that apply):
  - ☐ Mail notification that CCR is available on website via a direct uniform resource locator (URL)*
    Direct URL address: www._____ Date mailed: _____
  - ☐ E-mail – direct URL to CCR*
  - ☐ E-mail – CCR sent as an attachment to the e-mail*
  - ☐ E-mail – CCR sent embedded in the e-mail*

  } Date(s) email sent: _____

  * If the CCR was provided electronically, attach a description of how a customer requests a paper copy.

- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers:
  - ☒ posting the CCR on the Internet at www. SEVENFIELDS.ORG
  - ☒ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)
  - ☐ advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)
  - ☐ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy of newspaper announcement)
  - ☐ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
  - ☐ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons
  - ☐ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)
  - ☐ electronic newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
  - ☒ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of outlets utilized)
- ☐ The CCR was posted on a publicly-accessible Internet site because this system serves 100,000 or more.
  Internet site address: www._____
- ☐ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)
- ☒ A copy of the CCR and a completed CCR Certification Form have been sent to the DEP district office (or the Allegheny County Health Department) that provides oversight and support of this water system. (See back of form for addresses.)

Certified by: Signature: Bret Cole Print Name: Bret Cole

Title: PUBLIC WORKS SUPERVISOR Phone: 724-776-3090 Date: 6/1/19

For DEP use only. Checked by: _____ ***Date:*** _____

Zip codes used: 16046 (Borough of Seven Fields only)

Social Media Outlets Used: Facebook & NextDoor

2018 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.

2018 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							
Fluoride	1/02/18	ppm	2	2	0.45	Dental Health, Discharge form Fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Nitrate	7/11/18	ppm	10	10	0.87	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrite	7/11/18	ppm	1	1	< 0.1	Same as above	NO

EPA's MCL for Fluoride is 4ppm. Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detect	Lowest %	Date	Major Sources	Violation
Turbidity	2018	NTU	TT*	0	0.082	100%	6/18	Soil Runoff	No

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	% Removal Required	% Removal Achieved	# of Quarters out of Compliance	Violation
Total Organic Carbon	2018	% Removed	25-35%	41-60%	0	No

Volatile Organic Contaminants 2018	Violation	Quarterly	Levels	Range	MCL	MCLG
Total Trihalo Methanes (by-product of drinking water)	No		PPB	LRAA-Location Run Annual Average	80	N/A
HAA 5	No		PPB	LRAA	60	N/A
701 Distribution HAA	No	Otrs 4	PPB	14-21	60	N/A
702 Distribution TTHM	No	Qtrs 4	PPB	Avg. 42.75 31-54	80	N/A
703 TTHM Entry Point S	No	Qtrs 4	PPB	Avg. 40 26-55	80	N/A
703 Entry Point HAA 5 S	No	All Qtr's Avg.17.5	PPB	13-20	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.

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level/Range	Major Sources	Violation
Synthetic Organic Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2018	ppb	400	400	<1.5	Discharge from chemical factories	NO
Synthetic Organic Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2018	ppb	6	0	<1.5	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories	NO

Microbiological Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Tested	# positive samples per month	Units	Range	MCLG	MCL	Source
Fecal Coliform/ E Coli	N	3 times a month	0	samples	N/A	0	0	Human & animal fecal waste
Total Coliform	N	3 times a month	0	samples	N/A	0	> 5% monthly samples are +	Naturally present in the environment

*In 2019 testing increases to each week at different sites

Inorganics	Violation Y/N	Date Tested	Level Detected	Units	# of sites above AL	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th % Value	Major Sources
Lead	N	8/31/16	0.0028	ppm	0 of 10	15	0	0 of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	8/31/16	.03 to 1.1	ppm	0 of 10	1.3	1.3	0 of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*Next Test 2019-September

Disinfectants	Date Tested	Unit	MinRDL	Lowest Detect	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Chlorine (Dist)	2018	ppm	0.2	0.29	0.75-1.17	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Chloramines (Dist)	2018	ppm	0.2	0.31	0.71-1.29	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 2018	ppm	4	4	1.47	1.23-1.47	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Chloramines (Distribution/Zone B)	2018	ppm	4	4	1.04	0.65-1.04	Water additive used to control microbes	NO

Seven Fields is in Zone B

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 determining 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. The 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 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."

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
Manganese	8/6/18	ppb	0.4	1.62	1.62	Naturally occurring element; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries, and fireworks	NO
HAA6BR	Year 2018	ppb	N/A	11.0	4.1-24.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA9	Year 2018	ppb	N/A	21.8	12.0-42.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO