

JUNE 2010



2009 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 back up source. It's 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. 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 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.

2009 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 ($\mu\text{g/l}$)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

AL = Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant, 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.

Lead and Copper -The Borough is testing for lead and copper in year 2010. (September)

Turbidity -A measure of water clarity.

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Detected Level/Range	Major Sources	Violation
Nitrate	7/7/09	ppm	10	10	0.7	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	Ok

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detect	Lowest %	Date	Major Sources	Violation
Turbidity	2009	NTU	TT**	0	0.09	100%	07/09	Soil Runoff	No

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	% Removal Required	% Removal Achieved	# of Quarters out of Compliance	Violation
Total Organic Carbon***	2009	% Removed	35%	31-55%	0****	No

* Compliance with MCL may be assumed without further analysis if the average annual concentration of Gross Beta Particle Activity is less than 50pCi/L. The MCL for Beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

** 100% of monthly samples <0.3 NTU.

****Although the % Removal is less than 35%, West View Water Authority meets alternative compliance criteria for Total Organic Carbon.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Date Tested	Levels Detected	Units	Range	MCLG	MCL
* Total Trihalo-methanes (By-product of drinking water chlorination)	N	Quarterly Avg. 42.7	21-66	ppb	N/A	0	80
***Total Haloacetic Acids (Byproduct of drinking water disinfection)	N	Avg. 10.2	7-19.8	ppb	N/A	N/A	60

* 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.

** An exceedence of TTHMs can occur without violation via a running average.

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

Additional Testing:

Last year West View Water Authority incurred a late reporting violation for not submitting the results of arsenic monitoring within the required time period. Arsenic was not detected in the sample and therefore did not exceed drinking water standards.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Only one VOC (Vinyl Chloride) was detected. Vinyl Chloride can leach from PVC piping or result from discharges from plastics factories. The MCL for Vinyl Chloride is 2 ppb and the detected level in our system was 0.3 ppb.

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	9/11/07	0 to 4	ppb	0 of 10	15	0	0 of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	9/11/07	.02 to .15	ppm	0 of 10	1.3	1.3	0 of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*Next Test September 2010

Disinfectants	Date Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Lowest Detect	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Chlorine (Entry Point)	Year 2009	ppm	4	4	0.73	0.73-1.41	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Chloramines (Entry Point)	July 2009- January 2010	ppm	4	4	1.01	1.01-2.01	Water additive used to control microbes.	No

Disinfectants	Date Tested	Unit	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Monthly Average	Range of Monthly Average	Major Sources	Violation
Chlorine (Distribution)	Year 2009	ppm	4	4	0.69	0.37-0.69	Water additive used to control microbes	No
Chloramines (Distribution)	July 2009- January 2010	ppm	4	4	1.42	1.07-1.42	Water additive used to control microbes.	No

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UMCR): Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. In addition to 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 Mr. George Kraynick, West View Water Authority Assistant Treatment Plant Manager at (412) 931-3292.

N-nitroso-dimethylamine (NDMA) was detected in our plant at an average of 0.0009 µg/L and a range of <0.0020-0.0035 µg/L, and in our distribution system at an average of 0.0049 µg/L and a range of <0.0020-0.0110 µg/L.