

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Oakdale Borough

PWSID # 5020067

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. (This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kelly Rohbeck, Borough Secretary at 724-693-9740. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Thursday of the month at the Community Center located at 104 Seminary Avenue, Oakdale, PA 15071.

SOURCE OF WATER:

Our water source is Pennsylvania American Water Company (PAWC) and Western Allegheny County Municipal Authority (WACMA) who obtains their water from Pennsylvania American Water Company.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT – PA AMERICAN WATER

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and PAWC completed an assessment for the drinking water sources for the Pittsburgh, McMurray, and Mon-Valley system in May 2002. No man-made contaminants have been detected in the surface water supplies. The water sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities (although not associated with any detected chemicals): transportation corridors, boating, barge traffic, salt storage, auto repair, utility substations, power plants, combined sewer outfalls, and runoff from non-point sources such as residential developments, farms and abandoned mines.

A copy of the completed Source Water assessment may be viewed by calling the local office of the PA DEP at 412-442-4000 or at the following website

<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm>

PAW encourages you to take an active part in protecting your water supply by participating in local activities as they occur in your local area.

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/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 (800-426-4791).

MONITORING YOUR WATER

Oakdale Borough routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010. 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 Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table. Since we obtain our water from different sources, it is indicated in the table which source it is from.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

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 technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

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

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium PAWC	2	2	0.052	.044-.052	(ppm)	2010	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate PAWC	10	10	0.80	0.59-0.80	(ppm)	2010	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic PAWC	10	0	2	1-2	(ppb)	2009	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Selenium PAWC	50	50	7	4-7	(ppb)	2009	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Fluoride PAWC	2	2	1.58	0.61-1.58	(ppm)	2010	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - Chlorine						
Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
0.2	0.5	0.5-1.5	ppm	2010	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine Oakdale(Distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.30(a) (Feb)	0.18-1.30	(ppm)	2010	N	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) Oakdale	80	n/a	61.11 (b)	33.8-94.9	(ppb)	2010	Y	By-product of water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) Oakdale	60	n/a	9.71 (b)	6.55-12.3	(ppb)	2010	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total organic carbon PAWC	TT	n/a	25-35% Removal Required	31 to 56(c) %Removal Achieved	% Remov ed	2010	N	Naturally present in the environment

(a) Highest monthly average for individual sample points.

(b) Highest annual running average for individual sample points.

(c) In months that the percent achieved was below required, there was no exceedance of the MCL because PAWC met alternative compliance criteria as required by the PA Safe Drinking Water Act.

(d) Monitored continuously at treatment plant and the lowest daily reading reported to regulatory agency each month.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination	
Turbidity PAWC	TT= 1 NTU for a Single measurement	0	0.52	12/01/10	N	Soil runoff	
	TT+ at least 95% of Monthly samples < 0.3 NTU	0	99.5%	12/10	N	Soil Runoff	
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead – 2010 Oakdale	15	0	0	(ppb)	0 out of 11	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – 2010 Oakdale	1.3	1.3	.265	(ppm)	0 out of 11	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

"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. Oakdale Borough is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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>."

VIOLATIONS

In April of 2010 we monitored for Coliform, however, the results were reported later than the required due date to the DEP by our lab testing facility. There is nothing that you need to do. The quality of your drinking water was not compromised at any time.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

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 run-off, 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 by-products 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 and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

We at Oakdale Borough work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our childrens future.