

2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Oakdale Borough

PWSID # 5020067

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

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 Vickie Kaine, 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 7:00 PM 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. A small amount of PAWC'S water was purchased from the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County (MAWC). Their information from 2020 is enclosed also.

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. Based on the source water assessment, the water shed is at High Risk of contamination. 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. The source of the water assessment is Surface Water from the Monongahela River. 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/watermgmt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm> PAWC 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, 2020. 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.

Level 1 Assessment - A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment - A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

(mg/L) **ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - Chlorine*							
Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Lowest Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
(Hays Station) - PAWC 2020	0.20	1.07	1.07 - 2.76	ppm	7/17/20	N	Water additive used to control micro
(Aldrich Station) - PAWC 2020	0.20	0.87	0.87 - 3.37	ppm	3/12/20	N	Water additive used to control micro
MAWC 2020	0.20	0.90	0.90 - 1.60	ppm	8/29/20	N	Water additive used to control micro

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

Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium MAWC	2	2	0.04	N/A	(ppm)	2/5/20	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate PAWC (Hays) PAWC (Aldrich)	10	10	0.95 0.49 0	N/A N/A N/A	(ppm)	8/11/20 8/4/20	N N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride PAWC (Hays) PAWC (Aldrich) MAWC	2	2	0.59 0.67 0.06	N/A N/A N/A	(ppm)	1/7/20 1/7/20 2/5/20	N N N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
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	1.54 (a) (May 2020)	0.85 - 1.54	(ppm)	2020	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Why the chemical smell?

This is due to adjusted levels of chlorine depending upon the weather and river conditions.

Why does the water look milky?

This is due to air in the lines, which is normal after a water main break, and will clear within 24 hours.

How hard is the water?

Hardness levels range from 68 ppm to 186 ppm, or 4 to 11 grains per gallon of water.