

# 2019 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 Laura Ahlborn, 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. A small amount of PAWC'S water was purchased from the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County (MAWC). Their information from 2019 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/watermgt/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, 2019. 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)

**ppq** = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

**ppm** = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppt** = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS**

<b>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual - Chlorine*</b>							
<b>Minimum Disinfectant Residual</b>	<b>Minimum Disinfectant Residual</b>	<b>Lowest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
(Hays Station) - PAWC	0.20	1.40	1.40-3.35	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
(Aldrich Station) -PAWC	0.20	0.75	0.75-3.80	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
MAWC	0.20	1.00	1.00-2.00	ppm	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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

<b>Chemical Contaminant</b>	<b>MCL in CCR units</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Detections</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Date</b>	<b>Violation Y/N</b>	<b>Sources of Contamination</b>
<b>Barium</b> MAWC	2	2	0.04	N/A	(ppm)	2019	N	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Nitrate</b> PAWC (Hays) PAWC (Aldrich) MAWC	10	10	0.95 0.57 0	N/A N/A N/A	(ppm)	2019 2019 2019	N N N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Fluoride</b> PAWC (Hays) PAWC (Aldrich) MAWC	2	2	0.65(Average) 0.67(Average) 0.06	0.35-1.18 0.48-1.01 N/A	(ppm)	2019 2019 2019	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	1.66(a) (February 2019)	0.62-1.66	(ppm)	2019	N	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) Oakdale	80	N/A	61.625 3rd Qtr. (b)	36.80-85.30	(ppb)	2019	N	By-product of water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) Oakdale	60	N/A	20.0725 3rd Qtr. (b)	7.76-31.70	(ppb)	2019	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon PAWC – Hayes PAWC – Aldrich MAWC	TT	N/A	25-35% Removal Required	% Rem Ach 18-28 (c) 16-37(c) 23-36 (c)	% Removed	2019 2019 2019	N N 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 and MAWC met alternative compliance criteria as required by the PA Safe Drinking Water Act.

**NOTE:** Adequate removal of TOC may be necessary to control the unwanted formation of chlorinated by-products. Naturally occurring organic matter present in the source water can react with the disinfectants used at the treatment facility to form these by-products. There are several compliance criteria that can be used to meet this requirement.

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Turbidity PAWC 2019	TT= 1 NTU for a Single measurement	0	(Hay's Mine St) 0.12 (Aldrich St) 0.10 (MAWC) 0.08	Soil Runoff
	TT+ at least 95% of Monthly samples $\leq$ 0.3 NTU	0	100% (All Sites)	Soil Runoff

Turbidity readings were below the treatment technique requirement of 0.3 NTU in 95% of all samples taken for compliance on a monthly basis. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the efficacy of our clarification and filtration processes.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead – 2019 Oakdale	15	0	0.51	(ppb)	0 out of 15	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper – 2019 Oakdale	1.3	1.3	0.155	(ppm)	0 out of 15	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>."

**2019 Oakdale Violations:** In the months of May, June, and October of 2019 we monitored for Distribution Chlorine but failed to report the results to the PA Department of Environmental Protect by the required due dates.

### Notice of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring (UCMR4)

PAWC completed monitoring for several unregulated contaminants in 2019. Unregulated contaminants are those that do not yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of the monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should be regulated. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact the WQ Supervisor, Ryan Hardgrove, at 412-690-5436. The table below details the unregulated contaminants that were detected in the water system. For more information concerning Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring, visit this website: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>

#### Unregulated Compounds - Measured on the Water Leaving the Treatment Facility and in the Distribution System

Substance	Year Sample	Average	MCL/MCLG	Range Low – High	Typical Source
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.03	Not regulated	ND – 0.31	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	5.01	Not regulated	1.6 – 6.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	5.33	Not regulated	3.0 – 6.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	2.51	Not regulated	1.2 – 3.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	0.79	Not regulated	0.56 – 1.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	4.33	Not regulated	3.7 – 5.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2019	2.18	Not regulated	1.3 – 3.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Manganese (ppb)	2019	3.28	300 (ppb) *	0.55 – 6.9	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient

\*EPA has set a lifetime health advisory limit for Manganese of 300 ppb.

### 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 children's future.**

If you haven't supplied us with an emergency number for our Reverse 911 Call System yet, please do so. If you would like, it can be done on our website at [www.oakdaleborough.com](http://www.oakdaleborough.com) or call us at 724-693-9740. In an emergency this system will call each customer with important information about what you should do, without an emergency number you will not receive this information.

**OTHER INFORMATION:**

Listed below is a table of leak statistics. Over time even a small leak will begin to add up as you can see below:

<b>GALLONS PER MINUTE</b>	<b>HOUR</b>	<b>DAY</b>	<b>MONTH</b>
<b>0.25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>10,800</b>
<b>0.50</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>21,600</b>
<b>0.75</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>32,400</b>
<b>1.00</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>43,200</b>
<b>5.00</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>216,000</b>
<b>10.00</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>14,400</b>	<b>432,000</b>

***FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS***

**Is there fluoride in the water?**

0.7 ppm is added to assist in the prevention of dental cavities.

**How much sodium is in the water?**

The sodium level is approximately 39 ppm.

**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.