

MUNICIPAL WATER AUTHORITY OF ALIQUIPPA
2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
PWSID #: 5040006

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, 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 the Municipal Water Authority of Aliquippa at 724-375-5525. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the 4TH Wednesday of each month.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source is a groundwater well field located along the Ohio River consisting of collector wells and several vertical wells.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our source was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to accidental spills from traffic along the railways, roads, and river. Overall, our source has high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection web page* at

www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm).

Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PaDEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PaDEP Pittsburgh Regional Office, Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 412-442-4000.

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:

We routinely monitor 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, 2014. 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.

DEFINITIONS:

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 (MinRDL) - 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.

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

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DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.0196	N/A – single sample	ppm	8/8/12	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	0.506	N/A – single sample	ppm	7/22/14	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	60	N/A	10.9 (a)	0 – 16.0	ppb	10/9/14	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80	N/A	39.5 (a)	6.2 – 56.0	ppb	10/9/14	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (15 samples each month)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.3	0.538 – 1.3	ppm	Monthly	N	Water additive used to control microbes

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

(a) Maximum Locational Running Annual Average

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.4	0.4	0.4 – 1.3	ppm	3/10/2014	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	7.8	ppb	1 of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.252	ppm	0 of 30	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

HEALTH EFFECTS and OTHER VIOLATIONS:

The Authority under an emergency situation purchased water from the Creswell Heights Joint Authority to supplement the water supply during a large waterline leak/break. This was a violation as the Authority had not obtained an emergency permit for this because the Authority was unaware of this requirement. We will obtain emergency permits on an as-needed basis for future events.

The Authority also had an elevated unaccounted for water loss in 2014 of approximately 58%. The Authority is actively working on reducing this loss of water via extensive meter replacement programs and also by proactively looking for and repairing water main leaks in the distribution system.

In January and February 2015, the Authority was late in submission of chlorine results to the DEP. These results were sent to the DEP after the required submission date. The results of these tests were in compliance with safe drinking water standards and did not affect the quality of your water.

The Authority obtains raw water from multiple sources, including two radial type collector wells and 5 vertical wells. The radial type collector wells are used to provide a daily source of water and the vertical wells are provided as a backup to these wells. The vertical wells were not sampled in 2014 and also were not used in 2014. The lack of sampling is a violation but did not affect the quality of your water as no water from these wells was used.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

ESTE INFORME CONTIENE INFORMACIÓN IMPORTANTE ACERCA DE SU AGUA POTABLE. HAGA QUE ALGUIEN LO TRADUZCA PARA USTED, O HABLE CON ALGUIEN QUE LO ENTIENDA.

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Municipal Water Authority of Aliquippa

Our water system violated several drinking water standards over the past year. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the 2nd quarter (April - June) 2014 we did not sample for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOCs) and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table on the next page lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the 2nd Quarter of last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Synthetic Organic Chemicals (SOC's) and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken. We have since taken some of the required samples, as described in the last column of the table below. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

What happened? What was done?

Samples should be collected during 2 consecutive quarters every 3 years – 2nd & 3rd quarters of 2014.

Samples were collected in the 3rd quarter of 2014, and will be collected in the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 2015.

For more information, please contact the Authority's General Manager, Terrence McConnell at 724-375-5525.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you from the Municipal Water Authority of Aliquippa.

PWS ID#: 5040006

Date distributed: June 2015

Contaminants	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When all samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
ENDRIN (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
LINDANE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
METHOXYCHLOR (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
TOXAPHENE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
DALAPON (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
DIQUAT (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ENDOTHALL (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
GLYPHOSATE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
OXYMAL (VYDATE) (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SIMAZINE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
DI (2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PICLOREM (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
DINOSEB (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CARBORURAN (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ATRAZINE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ALACHLOR (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2, 3, 7, 8 – TCDD (DIOXIN) (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
HEPTACHLOR (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2, 4 – D (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2, 4, 5 – TP SILVEX (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
HEXACHLOROBENZENE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
BENZO (A) PYRENE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PENTACHLOROPHENOL (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
PCBS (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1, 2 – DIBROMO, 3 – CHLOROPROP (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE (EDB) (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
CHLORDANE (SOC)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

(1) 1 sample in 2nd and 3rd Quarter every 3 years (2014)

(2) 1 sample in 3rd Quarter (2014)

(3) 2nd and 3rd Quarters (2014)

(4) 3rd Quarter (2014) and 2nd and 3rd Quarters (2015)

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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* (800-426-4791).

Information about Lead

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 Municipal Water Authority of Aliquippa 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>.