

2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Neville Township

PWSID #5020029

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 Mark Stewart at (412) 264-8235. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd. Thursday of each month at 7:00 pm at the Township Building located at 5050 Grand Avenue.

SOURCE OF WATER:

Our water is purchased from West View Water Authority, which means our water source is classified as surface water.

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

Neville Township 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, 2018. 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. Some of our data is from West View Water Authority sample data and some are Neville Township sample data. It is noted in the table.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS

Inorganic Chemical Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Nitrate (West View)	10	10	0.87	0-0.87	(ppm)	2018	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride* (West View)	2*	2*	0.45	N/A	(ppm)	1/2/18	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland

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

Disinfectant Residuals, Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs), and Byproduct Precursors

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual

Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (West View-Entry Point)	0.2	0.77 4/5/18	0.77-2.10	ppm	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chloramines (West View-Entry Point)	0.2	0.70	0.70-1.77	ppm	June -November 2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (Neville Twp.-Distribution)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	1.59 (February)	0.73 - 1.59	(ppm)	2018	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (Neville Twp.)	80	n/a	63.725(a) 3rd Quarter	29.0-94.50	(ppb)	2018	N	By-product of water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (Neville Twp.)	60	n/a	20.1625 (a) 4th Quarter	16.0-24.60	(ppb)	2018	N	By-product of water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (West View)	TT	n/a	25%-35% Removal Required	41% -60% % Removal Achieved	% Removed	2018	N	Naturally present in the environment

(a) These are the highest running annual average calculated during 2018.

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation of TT Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead (Neville Twp. - 2016)	15	0	1.96	(ppb)	0 out of 22	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Neville Twp. - 2016)	1.3	1.3	0.078	(ppm)	0 out of 22	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity (c) (West View)	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.082NTU	6/18	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100% (c)	2018	N	

(c) 100% of monthly samples <0.3 NTU

Violations: In July and December of 2018 we monitored for Distribution Chlorine by the required due date but we failed to report the results to the PA Department of Environmental Protection by the required due date.

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 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 West View Water Authority and our water quality, contact Kelly Hays, West View Water Authority Environmental Compliance Coordinator/Laboratory Supervisor at (412) 931-3292.

Unregulated Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	Detection Limit	Average	Range	Violation	Major Sources
Strontium	Year 2015	ppb	0.3	110	110	no	Naturally occurring element used in making CRT televisions.
Chromium, Hexavalent	Year 2015	ppb	0.03	0.05	0.04-0.06	no	Naturally occurring element used in making steel and other alloys.
Unregulated Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	Detection Limit	Average	Range	Violation	Major Sources
Bromide	Year 2017	ppb	10	40	0-120	no	Naturally occurring element; used in hydraulic fracturing to extract natural gas from shale.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

"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. Neville Township Water Department 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>."

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 (800-426-4791).

We at Neville Township 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.