



Municipal Authority of the Borough of Oakmont

2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM I.D. #5020036

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

This Water Quality Report includes monitoring data results from 2016 detailing the quality of water we furnished to you, our customers.

If you have any questions concerning this report, please contact our Laboratory Manager at 412-828-3388. Our regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Governors are held on the third Monday of each month, 7:00 pm, at 721 Allegheny Avenue, Oakmont.

Source(s) of Water

Our water source is surface water from the Allegheny River with an intake upstream of the Hulton Bridge. The water is treated at our treatment plant.

We currently have an approved Source Water Protection Program with neighboring water systems. The report contains information of potential sources of contamination which include waste water treatment plants, storm water run off, accidental industrial discharges, and transportation spills related to railroad, highway and barge traffic. The most serious source of contamination would be a release from a ruptured petro-

leum pipeline. A detailed report of the Assessment is available for review at the ACHD office 412-578-8047.

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 regarding appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Monitoring Your Water

The task of the Authority is to remove these contaminants or reduce them to levels that meet or are better than all health standards established by Federal and State regulators.

The Authority routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

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 contamination.

N/A - Not applicable. ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - A measure of the clarity of water and indicator of filter performance. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

Minimum Reporting Level (MRL)

2016 TEST RESULTS

Microbial Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Typical Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: • 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥40 samples/month: • 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity*	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	.05	10/17/16	N	Soil runoff
	TT=at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%		N	

Lead and Copper Rule 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*	15	0	2	ppb	1 out of 33	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper*	1.3	1.3	.08	ppm	0 out of 33	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Inorganic Chemical Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Fluoride*	2*	4	.67	N/A	ppm	1/8/16	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate	10	10	.57	N/A	ppm	11/9/16	N	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic sewage; erosion of natural deposits tanks

Disinfection By-Products Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA)	60	N/A	25	14-37	ppb	N/A	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	80	N/A	45	26-63	ppb	N/A	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residuals Contaminant	MCL in CCR units	MCLG	Entry Point Lowest Level	Entry Point Range	Distribution Highest Units Monthly Avg.	Distribution Avg. Range	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4	4	.58	.58-3.22	2.95	.73-2.95	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Chloramines	4	4	1.01	1.01-3.18	2.78	2.5-2.78	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

By-Product Precursor/Total Organic Carbon

Range Removal Required	Range Removal Achieved	Quarters Out of Compliance	Violation Y/N	
35%	37.3-47.2	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Footnote: *EPA's MCL for Fluoride is 4 ppm, however, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL of 2ppm to better protect human health. Fluoride tests are performed daily. *Lead & Copper sample period 6/2016 - 9/2016. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor turbidity because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING (UCMR) 2014

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those for which 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. A resource for this information can be found at EPA's website (<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html>)

Violations

During this report period we had no violations.

Educational Information

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 runoff, 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 byproducts 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

For more information regarding contaminants and potential health effects, contact the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791 or the EPA website www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.htm).

Information About Lead

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Oakmont Water Authority 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface waters throughout the United States. Although treatment plant filtration removes cryptosporidium, the most commonly used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100% removal. Ingestion of cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, and abdominal infection. Symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks.

However, Immuno-compromised people are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illness. We encourage Immuno-compromised individuals to consult a doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease, and it may be spread through means other than drinking water.

In May 2004, we took an extra step in protecting the health of our customers by adding an Ultraviolet Disinfection System to our treatment process.

UV Disinfection is used for inactivating chlorine-resistant pathogens: such as cryptosporidium and giardia.



Oakmont Water Authority

721 Allegheny Ave
PO Box 73
Oakmont, PA 15139

Water Authority Information

Since 2002, the Authority has maintained the prestigious Director's Award status under the Partnership for Safe Water Program. The award honors water utilities for achieving operational excellence by voluntarily optimizing treatment plant performance and adopting more stringent performance goals than what is required by federal and state drinking water standards.

In 2003, the Authority introduced Chloramines to the treatment process as a primary disinfectant to reduce the formation of Trihalomethanes. Chloramine disinfection is utilized in the late spring and summer months. Chloramines must be removed from water prior to dialysis treatment and from water used in aquariums and fish ponds. Chloramines are removed by use of a high-quality granular-activated carbon filter or dechlorinating agent.