

**2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Pleasant Valley Water Authority**  
**PWSID# 5260006**

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo 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.)

**WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:**

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the Pleasant Valley Water Authority at 724-628-2930. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of each month at the Authority office located at 2320 Moyer Road, Connellsville, Pa. 15425.

**SOURCE(S) OF WATER:**

Our primary water sources are the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County (MAWC) and the Indian Creek Valley Water Authority (ICVWA). The MAWC's water source is a surface water source, the Youghiogheny River at Connellsville. The ICVWA's water sources supplying the Pleasant Valley Water Authority are two groundwater springs, the Pritts and the Grimm Springs and the Mill Run Reservoir, surface water. We also have an emergency interconnection with the North Fayette County Municipal Authority (NFCMA) which we did not use in 2022.

Source Water Assessment has been completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) for MAWC, NFCMA and ICVWA water sources. The sources are at risk from varying threats. Summary reports of the Assessment are available by contacting the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County, the Indian Creek Valley Water Authority, the North Fayette Municipal Water Authority or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection website (<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgmt/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 Southwest 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).**

**MONITORING YOUR WATER:**

The Pleasant Valley Water Authority routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose 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 contaminants.

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

**pCi/L** – Picocuries per liter – A measure of radioactivity

**ppm** - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)      **ppb** - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**UCMR4** – Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Part 4

**AM1** – Assessment Monitoring 1 (Chemicals)

**AM2** – Assessment Monitoring 2 (Haloacetic Acids (HAA) and Indicators)

**AM3** – Assessment Monitoring 3 (Cyanotoxins) – No Cyanotoxins detected during 2018 testing

**DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:**

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

Chemical Contaminant	MCL In CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine - Distribution (sampled monthly)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.69 December	0.92 – 1.69	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (sampled quarterly)	80	N/A	42.7	21.1 – 60.0 (b)	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids five (HAA5) (sampled quarterly)	60	N/A	60.0	38.9 – 76.9 (b)	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Nitrate (MAWC) 1/10/22	10	10	1.03	(a)	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks and sewage. Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ICVWA) 5/9/2022	10	10	0.91	0.09 – 0.91	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks and sewage. Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (MAWC) 1/10/2022	2	2	0.033	(a)	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ICVWA) 5/9/2022	2	2	0.0435	0.0258 – 0.0435	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Cyanide (MAWC) 1/10/202	200	200	0.009	(a)	ppb	N	Discharge from steel/metals factories, Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Antimony (ICVWA) 8/21/2018	6	6	2.0	0 – 2.0	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder
Chromium (ICVWA) 8/21/2018	100	100	1.4	0 – 1.4	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (ICVWA) 5/9/2022	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.7 – 2.7	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits, degradation of buried coins

(a) Only one sample required (b) Range determined from Locational Running Annual Average in 2022

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Of TT Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity (MAWC)	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.17 NTU		N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU		100%	Monitored continuously	N	
Turbidity ICVWA – Pritts Spring	TT= 2 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.18 NTU	9/9/2022	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples <1.0 NTU		100%	Monitored continuously	N	
Turbidity ICVWA – Grimm Spring	TT=2 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.33 NTU	9/7/2022	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples <1.0 NTU		100%	Monitored continuously	N	
Turbidity ICVWA – Mill Run Reservoir	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.29 NTU	8/3/2022	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples <0.3 NTU		100%	Monitored continuously	N	

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Contaminant	Sample Date	Range of Percent Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Number of Quarters out of Compliance	Violation	Likely Source
Total Organic Carbon – TOC at Mill Run Res (ICVWA)	Sample set collected monthly	Less than or equal to 4% (2020)	ACC used * 2022	0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon - TOC (MAWC)	Sample set collected quarterly	35%	24.7% - 52.3% **	0	No	Naturally present in the environment

\* ACC was used in 2022 to determine compliance because of minimal samples and TOC was less than 2.0 mg/L

\*\* In months when the percent achieved was below required, there was no exceedance of the TT because MAWC met alternative compliance criteria as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act

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 8/9/2022 (every 3 years PVWA)	15	0	0	ppb	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits
Copper 8/9/2022 (every three years) PVWA	1.3	1.3	0.097	ppm	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing. Erosion of natural deposits

In 2018, the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County also reported Unregulated Substances as part of EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Part 4 (UCMR4). There are no MCL or MCLG established for these contaminants.

Unregulated Substances (MAWC) (2018)			
Metals	Amount Detected	Range	Source
manganese (ppb)	67.6	0.46 – 67.6	By-product of steel production
Alcohols	Amount Detected	Range	Source
1-butanol (ppb)	14	(a)	Used as a solvent, food additive and other chemical
AM2 (HAA)	Amount Detected	Range	Source
HAA5 (ppb)	53.77	2.1 – 78.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAABr (ppb)	3.88	0.0 – 7.42	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA9 (ppb)	57.6	2.1 – 84.8	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TOC (ppb)	2190	1590 - 2190	Naturally occurring organic matter

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 Pleasant Valley 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### **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).