July 2024

PWS ID #5020018

2023 Calendar Year Data

# *RICHLAND TOWNSHIP MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY*

# *2023 Water Quality Report*

www.RichlandWaterAuthority.com

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua potable. Tradúcelo o habla con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

*The Authority is pleased to provide you with its annual Water Quality Report based on 2023 calendar year data, as required by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). We would like our customers to be informed about the water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. The DEP has assessed our system and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the attached tables. Your water meets or exceeds the federal standards set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).*

## Our Water Source

Our drinking water is purchased from West View Water Authority (WVWA). WVWA's source water is surface water obtained from intake structures in the Ohio River. WVWA treats the water and adds chlorine to kill bacteria, uses UV disinfection to inactivate harmful pathogens, adds fluoride to aid in prevention of tooth decay, and uses sodium hydroxide to pH stabilize the water. More information on how WVWA treats their water can be found in their Water Quality Report at www.westviewwater.org or by calling (412) 931-3500.

## Health 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatments plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or results from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticide and herbicides*, which may come from a variety of sources sch as agriculture, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes, mining activities and petroleum production, 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, the EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limits 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.

## 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. Richland Township Municipal 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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 https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## Water Quality Data

The tables in this report show the results of our water-quality analysis for January 1 to December 31, 2023. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old. Richland Township Municipal Authority samples for bacteria, chlorine, copper, haloacetic acids, lead and trihalomethanes. Other sampling is performed by West View Water Authority. Definitions are included to help you understand the terms and abbreviations used in the table.

**We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.**

### Abbreviations and Definitions:

*Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* – The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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 Level Goal (MRDLG)* – The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

*MinRDL (MinRDL)* – The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system

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

*Action Level (AL*) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Nephelometric Turbidity (NTU)* – Measure of water clarity

*ppm* – parts per million

*ppb* – parts per billion

*N/A* – Not applicable

*WTP* – Water Treatment Plant

| Chemical Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Date Tested** | **Unit** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Detected Level** | **Range** | **Major Sources** | **Violation** |
| **Inorganic** | | | | | | | | |
| Barium (Neville WTP) | 1/24/23 | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.028 | - | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Barium (Baden WTP) | 1/24/23 | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.025 | - | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Fluoride[1] (Neville WTP) | 1/24/23 | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.425 | - | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive for dental health; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | NO |
| Fluoride[1] (Baden WTP) | 1/24/23 | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.445 | - | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive for dental health; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories | NO |
| Nitrate (Neville WTP) | 1/24/23 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.759 | - | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Nitrate (Baden WTP) | 1/24/23 | ppm | 10 | 10 | 0.910 | - | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Nitrite (Neville WTP) | 1/24/23 | ppm | 1 | 1 | <0.100 | - | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Nitrite (Baden WTP) | 1/24/23 | ppm | 1 | 1 | <0.100 | - | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits | NO |

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

| Turbidity | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Date Tested** | **Unit** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Highest Detect** | **Lowest Percentage** | **Date** | **Major Sources** | **Violation** |
| Turbidity (Neville WTP) | 2023 | NTU | TT[2] | 0 | 0.303 | 100% | 12/23 | Soil Runoff | NO |
| Turbidity (Baden WTP) | 2023 | NTU | TT[2] | 0 | 0.079 | 100% | 09/23 | Soil Runoff | NO |

[2] 1 NTU for a single measurement and TT = 95% of monthly samples <0.3 NTU

| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Date Tested** | **Unit** | **% Removal Required** | **% Removal Achieved** | **# of Quarters out of Compliance** | **Major Sources** | **Violation** |
| Total Organic Carbon (Neville WTP) | 2023 | % Removed | 25 – 35 % | 57 – 61 % | 0 | Naturally present in the environment | NO |
| Total Organic Carbon (Baden WTP) | 2023 | % Removed | 25 – 35 % | 44 – 58 % | 0 | Naturally present in the environment | NO |

Violation: The Authority incurred a system violation in September 2023 where the Emergency Interconnect meter pits contained standing water or evidence of seasonal flooding. Corrective actions were taken, and the violation was closed.

| Contaminant | Date Tested | MCL | MCLG | Highest % of positive samples | Major Source | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | Year 2023 | 5 % of monthly samples positive | 0 % | 0 % | Naturally present in the environment | NO |

| Disinfectants | Date Tested | Unit | MRDL | Highest Monthly Average | Range | Major Sources | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Chlorine | Year 2023 | ppm | 4 | 1.89 | 0.25 – 1.89 | Water additive used to control microbes | NO |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Date Tested** | **Unit** | **AL** | **MCLG** | **90th percentile value** | **Sites Above AL** | **Major Source** | **Violation** |
| Copper | 06/22 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.082 | 0 of 30 | Corrosion of house plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | NO |
| Lead | 06/22 | ppb | 15 | 0 | 2.6 | 0 of 30 | Corrosion of house plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits | NO |

| Disinfection Byproducts | Date Tested | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Highest Running Average | Range | Major Source | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] | Year 2023 | ppb | 60 | N/A | 47.85 | 32.72 – 47.85 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | NO |
| HAAs [Total Haloacetic Acids] | Year 2023 | ppb | 80 | N/A | 18.75 | 12.88 – 18.75 | By-product of drinking water disinfection | NO |

If you have any questions about this report or about Richland Township Municipal Authority, please contact April Shepard at (724) 443-9100 or email office@richlandwaterauthority.com.

Board meetings are held on the third Wednesday of the month at 6:00 p.m. at the Authority office located at 2012 Kramer Road, Gibsonia, PA 15044. Customers are encouraged to attend and participate in these meetings.

Current Board Members:

Chairman –

Vice Chairman – Nicholas Baldauf

Secretary – George Anderson

Treasurer – Carlton Fogliani

Assistant Secretary / Treasurer – Benjamin Dorsch

**Update Your Contact Information**

It is imperative that the Authority has current and up to date contact information for each household in the case of a water emergency. If you need to update your information, please call the Authority office at (724) 443-9100 or email office@richlandwaterauthority.com.

**Water Leaks**

If you suspect a water leak in your area, please call the Authority at (724) 443-9100.

Richland Twp Water Authority encourages our customers to obtain service line insurance for their homes. We have partnered with Service Line Warranties of America (SLWA) to offer this optional insurance to our customers. If interested, please visit their website at www.slwofa.com or call 866-922-9006.

**Water Break Liability**

Check your homeowner's policy to verify if your plan provides coverage if a main water line break causes damage to your property. Letters were sent to all customers regarding liability when main water lines break; please contact the office if you need a duplicate copy.