

# THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF THE BOROUGH OF EDGEWORTH

## CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR REPORT YEAR 2022

### APRIL 30, 2023

The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Edgeworth (PWS ID#5020015) is pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This Report, required by the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

***The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Edgeworth is pleased to report that our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.***

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Edgeworth Borough Building, which is located at 301 Beaver Road, Edgeworth, PA 15143. You can also contact Christine Hurni, at 412-741-5100. The Authority office is located at 313 Beaver Road in Edgeworth.

Our water is purchased from the Ambridge Water Authority. The Ambridge Water Authority withdraws its raw water from a Service Creek Reservoir, a spring-fed reservoir. A Source Water Assessment of this source was completed in 2002. A summary report is available at [www.dep.state.pa.us](http://www.dep.state.pa.us) (keyword: "DEP source water"). Complete reports are available for review at the PADEP Southwest Regional Office 412-442-4000.

The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Edgeworth and its water supplier routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2022. As you can see by the data table, our system had no violations for water quality. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those contaminants can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. 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 the 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 Hot Line at 1-800-426-4791.

***Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 Hot Line 1-800-426-4791 or <http://water.epa.gov/drink/hotline>.***

**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 Authority of the Borough of Edgeworth 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.**

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in our water during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State allows our water supplier to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of this data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- \* **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The “Maximum Allowed” (MCL) is 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 “Goal” (MCLG) is 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.
- \* **Treatment Technique (TT)** - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- \* **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- \* **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - parts per million or milligrams per liter.
- \* **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
- \* **Action Level (AL)** - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- \* **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. MRDLG’s do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- \* **MABE** – The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Edgeworth
- \* **AWA** – Ambridge Water Authority                      **N/A** – Not Applicable

| Contaminant                                          | Sample Date | Violation | Amount Detected         | Range Of Detection            | MCL                                           | MCLG | Typical Source of Contaminant                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Turbidity (a)<br>AWA                                 | 2022        | No        | .21                     | .03 -.21                      | TT = 1.0 NTU<br>TT = 100% of samples <0.3 NTU |      | Soil runoff                                                                                                               |
| Total Organic Carbon (b)<br>AWA                      | 2022        | No        | 35% Removal is Required | 7.1% - 50.5% Removal Achieved | TT                                            | N/A  | Naturally present in the environment                                                                                      |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive samples)<br>MABE | 2022        | No        | 0                       | N/A                           | More than 1 positive monthly sample           | 0    | Naturally present in the environment                                                                                      |
| Inorganic Contaminants                               |             |           |                         |                               |                                               |      |                                                                                                                           |
| Barium (ppm)<br>AWA                                  | 2022        | No        | .026                    | N/A                           | 2                                             | 2    | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| Fluoride (ppm)<br>MABE                               | 2022        | No        | .76                     | N/A                           | 2                                             | 2    | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |

| Disinfectant By-products<br>MABE Data |           |    | Highest Annual Average | Range of Detection | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Contaminant             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|----|------------------------|--------------------|-----|------|-------------------------------------------|
| Sample Date                           | Violation |    |                        |                    |     |      |                                           |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)         | 2022      | No | 42.7                   | 15 - 72.4          | 60  | N/A  | By-Product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (ppb)   | 2022      | No | 67.78                  | 36.3 - 87.4        | 80  | N/A  | By-Product of drinking water chlorination |

| Disinfectant Residuals (MABE) | Sample Date | Violation | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detection | MRDL | MRDLG | Typical Source of Contaminant           |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|------|-------|-----------------------------------------|
| Chlorine (ppm)                | 2022        | No        | 1.43                   | .23 - 1.43         | 4    | 4     | Water additive used to control microbes |

| Copper and Lead (MABE Data) (c) | Sample Date | # of sites above AL | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile Results | AL  | MCGL | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|------|-------------------------------|
| Copper (ppm)                    | 2022        | 0 out of 22         | 0.20                                | 1.3 | 1.3  | Home water pipes              |
| Lead (ppb)                      | 2022        | 0 out of 22         | 0                                   | 15  | 0    | Home water pipes              |

- 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.
- Specific Ultraviolet Absorbance (SUVA) was used as alternative compliance criteria for TOC.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Our water supplier treats its water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 human activity. Substances 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 and residential uses.

**Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring.

**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.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

We at Municipal Authority of the Borough of Edgeworth 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 children's future. Please call our office if you have questions.

A copy of this form will be available on our website at [www.edgeworthwater.com](http://www.edgeworthwater.com).