pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 5020019 NAME: Hampton Shaler Water Authority (HSWA)

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, 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 Jane Flohr, Water Quality Manager, at 412-486-4867. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 7 PM on the fourth Monday of each month at the HSWA Office 3101 McCully Road, Allison Park, PA 15101, unless otherwise noted on our website at https://www.hswa-pa.org/.

SOURCES OF WATER:

Our water sources are primarily twelve (12) ground water wells from a large glacial outwash aquifer beneath the Allegheny River and surrounding area. The wells provide water to the water treatment plant which is rated for up to nine million gallons of water per day. The well sources are very high quality, requiring only a minimum of treatment techniques. The water treatment processes are monitored at the plant throughout all shifts. The HSWA water treatment plant supplies approximately 97.8% of the water required by our customers. The remaining 2.2% of the supply is purchased from West View Water Authority (WVWA). WVWA obtains its supply from the Ohio River and processes it through their plant on Neville Island. The interconnection with WVWA is in the southwest corner of Hampton Township / northwest corner of Shaler Township. HSWA also has emergency interconnections with Pittsburgh Water Sewer Authority; West View Water Authority; and Fox Chapel Water Authority. These emergency connections can fully supply the distribution system, if needed.

A Source Water Assessment of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that our sources are potentially most susceptible to accidents and spills of various types from major roadways, rail corridor, and barge traffic; former scrap yard; spills, accidents or storm water runoff from the industrial park; spills and runoff from local auto repair shops, truck terminals, metalworking, and machine shops. Overall, our sources have moderate risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the Source Water Assessment Summary Reports eLibrary web page: www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/View/Collection-10045. Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies, and PA DEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP Southwest District Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (412) 442-4000. Subsequent to the DEP source water assessment, HSWA has completed a Wellhead Protection Program and updates the program annually.

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).

HSWA Customers Served with Water from West View Water Authority (WVWA)

The areas generally served with WVWA water, while the Sample Road Interconnect is intermittently in operation, include: the northwest sections of Shaler Township, the northern portion of Hampton Township, and the southern portion of West Deer Township within the Hampton Shaler Water Authority service area.

Customers residing at even numbered addresses 3818 – 3890 Dolphin Drive, addresses 2100 and 2101 Coventry Drive, and 4131, 1999, and 2001 Wallace Road are Hampton Township addresses but are connected to WVWA main water lines, but metered and billed by HSWA. These customers should refer to WVWA CCR.

Customers residing at addresses 2907 – 2922 Angeline Drive are Shaler Township addresses are connected to WVWA main water lines, but metered and billed by HSWA. These customers should refer to WVWA CCR.

The full West View Water Authority Consumer Confidence Report can be found at
http://westviewwater.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/2024-Consumer-Confidence-Report.pdf

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor 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, 2024 to December 31, 2024. The State allows us to monitor 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.

DEFINITIONS:

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

Level 1 Assessment – A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment – A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 (µg/L)

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

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants Hampton Shaler Water Authority								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene	70	70	0	0.00	ppb	2024	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
TTHMs	80	NA	30.1	14.2–53.3	ppb	2024	No	By- product of drinking water chlorination
HAAs	60	NA	6.59	0 – 17.3	ppb	2024	No	By- product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (Distribution)	4	4	0.65	0.43 – 0.65	ppm	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Chemical Contaminants West View Water Authority								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Barium (Neville WTP)	2	2	0.032	-	ppm	1/12/24	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (Baden WTP)	2	2	0.029	-	ppm	1/09/24	No	
Fluoride *(Neville WTP)	2	2	0.376	-	ppm	1/12/24	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Fluoride *(Baden WTP)	2	2	0.461	-	ppm	1/09/24	No	
Nitrate (Neville WTP)	10	10	0.717	-	ppm	1/12/24	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (Baden WTP)	10	10	0.888	-	ppm	1/09/24	No	
Nitrite (Neville WTP)	1	1	<0.100	-	ppm	1/12/24	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (Baden WTP)	1	1	<0.100	-	ppm	1/09/24	No	
TTHMs	80	NA	54.0	17 - 90	ppb	2024	No	By- product of drinking water chlorination

HAAs	60	NA	21.0	7 – 27	ppb	2024	No	By- product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine – Distribution (WVWA – Neville)	4	4	1.63	0.96 – 1.63	ppm	2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Chlorine – Distribution (WVWA – Baden)	4	4	1.81	1.16 – 1.81	ppm	2024	No	

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

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (HSWA)	0.60	0.75	0.75 - 1.25	ppm	07/13/2024	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine (WVWA, Neville WTP)	0.20	1.45	1.45 – 2.78	ppm	2024	No	
Chlorine (WVWA, Baden WTP)	0.20	1.29	1.29 – 2.26	ppm	2024	No	

Lead and Copper Hampton Shaler Water Authority							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	1.63	ppb	0 of 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.152	ppm	0 of 30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead and Copper West View Water Authority							
Contaminant	**Action Level (AL)**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Units**	**# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Lead	15	0	4.3	ppb	0 of 53	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.19	ppm	0 of 53	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Microbial Hampton Shaler Water Authority					
Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Results**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Coliform Bacteria	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	<1% 1 positive sample (1 in June out of 844 samples for year 2024)	No	Naturally present in the environment.
E. coli Bacteria	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	No positive samples	No	Human or animal fecal waste.

PFAS Hampton Shaler Water Authority					
Contaminants	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Results**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
PFOA	14	8	<0.842 - <1.700	No	Discharge from manufacturing facilities and runoff from land use activities.
PFOS	18	14	<0.789 – 2.680	No	

Turbidity NTU – West View Water Authority					
Contaminant	**MCL / Unit**	**Highest Detect**	**Lowest %**	**Violation Y/N**	**Major Sources**
Turbidity (Neville WTP)	TT = 1 NTU for a single measurement and TT = 95% of monthly samples <0.3 NTU	0.136	100% 07/2024	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity (Baden WTP)		0.096	100% 06/2024 and 07/2024	No	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) – West View Water Authority							
Contaminant	***Unit***	***% Removal Required***	**% Removal Achieved**	**# Quarters out of Compliance**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Total Organic Carbon (Neville WTP)	% Removed	25-35%	43 - 74%	0	2024	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon (Baden WTP)	% Removed	25-35%	51 - 63%	0	2024	No	

Unregulated Contaminants Hampton Shaler Water Authority							
Contaminant	***Detect Limit***	***Average* Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
HAA5	NA	7.23	0 – 17.7	ppb	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA6Br	NA	8.15	4.89-12.05	ppb	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA9	NA	13.6	9.24-20.95	ppb	2020	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Calcium		91.73	72 – 112	ppm	2024	No	Naturally occurring element
Orthophosphate		1.49	0.73 – 2.33	ppm	2024	No	Water additive for corrosion control

Unregulated Contaminants West View Water Authority							
Contaminant	**Detect Limit**	**Average Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Bromide	1	0.72	0-2.3	ppm	2019	No	Naturally occurring element; used in hydraulic fracturing to extract natural gas from shale
Manganese	0.4	1.62	1.62	ppb	08/2018	No	Naturally occurring element; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks
HAA6BR	NA	11.0	4.1-24.3	ppb	2018	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA9	NA	21.8	12.0-42.0	ppb	2018	No	

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb) Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer**.**

OTHER VIOLATIONS: Nothing to note for 2024

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).

Information about 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. Hampton Shaler 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. For a nominal cost, HSWA will test your water for lead content – contact David Christy, HSWA Plant Manager/Water Quality Supervisor, at 412-486-4867 for further information on testing. 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.*

OTHER INFORMATION:

Hampton Shaler Water Authority has had no detections of Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs), Inorganic Chemicals (IOCs), Radiologicals, nor Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS); collectively known as PFAS. Additionally, Hampton Shaler Water Authority has met the requirements for corrosion control treatment techniques as required in the issued permit in 2020 from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.