WEST VIEW WATER AUTHORITY

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2025 Water Quality Report
Public Water System ID # 5020043

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.)

West View Water Authority is committed to providing residents with a safe and reliable supply of high-quality drinking water. The water produced by the Authority continues to meet strict state and federal standards for both appearance and safety. This annual "Consumer Confidence Report," required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), tells you where your water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other things you should know about drinking water.

Public participation in decisions about our drinking water is encouraged at our Board Meetings held the third Wednesday of each month. Please check your local news media for dates and times, or call (412) 931-3292 for more information. Water Quality Data for water systems in Allegheny County can be found on the Internet at *http://www.drinkingwater.state.pa.us/.*

Our Water Source

West View Water Authority has two water treatment plants. The original plant is located on the tip of Neville Island along the shore of the Ohio River and has a capacity of 40 million gallons per day. The new water treatment plant is located in Baden, PA and has a capacity of 15 million gallons per day. The Beaver County WTP serves Baden, Cranberry, Wexford, Pines, Adams, Economy, Reserve, and sections of Sewickley Heights, Franklin Park and Wexford Pine, Wexford, and Baden areas. The Joseph A. Berkley WTP (Neville Island) serves Kennedy, McKees Rock, Stowe, Bellevue, Avalon, Ben Avon, Ben Avon Heights, Emsworth, Kilbuck, Ohio, Sewickley Hills, Ross, West View, McCandless, Franklin Park, Marshall, Richland, Bradford Woods, the 28th Ward of the City of Pittsburgh and sections of Pine, Wexford, Adams, Cranberry, Economy, Reserve, Robinson, Sewickley Heights, and Shaler.

Both plants' source water is surface water obtained from intake structures in the Ohio River. A *Source Water Assessment* of our source was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our water source is potentially most susceptible to transportation corridors, bridges, boating, marinas, barge traffic, auto repair shops, truck terminals, utility substations, residential developments, combined sewer overflows, road deicing, and salt storage. Overall, our source has high risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment Summary Reports* eLibrary web page at: *https://greenport.pa.gov/elibrary*.

Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP Southwest Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (412) 442-4000.

We are pleased to report that our water system complied with all drinking water standards in 2025.

What Do the Following Tables Mean?

The tables in this report show the results of our water-quality analyses for January 1 to December 31, 2025. Every regulated contaminant that we detected in the water, even in the most minute traces, is listed here. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. Although we ran many tests, only the listed substances were found. They are all below the MCL required. **We are pleased to report that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.**

Important 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 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 that is 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 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 of the distribution system.

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

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

2025 Test Results

Table Key

Mrem/year= millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units (measure of water clarity)
ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l)
ppq= parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
WTP = Water Treatment Plant
pCi/L= picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
N/A = Not Applicable
ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppt= parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**Date Tested**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Detected Level**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation**
Inorganic						-		
Barium (Neville Island WTP)	1/22/25	ppm	2	2	0.034	-	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Barium (Beaver County WTP)	1/22/25	ppm	2	2	0.034	-	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Fluoride[1] (Neville Island WTP)	1/22/25	ppm	2	2	0.424	-	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive for dental health, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Fluoride[1] (Beaver County WTP)	1/22/25	ppm	2	2	0.441	-	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive for dental health, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Nitrate (Neville Island WTP)	1/22/25	ppm	10	10	1.020	-	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrate (Beaver County WTP)	1/22/25	ppm	10	10	0.945	-	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrite (Neville Island WTP)	1/22/25	ppm	1	1	<0.100	-	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrite (Beaver County WTP)	1/22/25	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 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Turbidity									
Contaminant	**Date Tested**	**Unit**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Highest Detect**	**Lowest Per-centage**	**Date**	**Major Sources**	**Violation**
Turbidity (Neville Island WTP)	2025	NTU	TT[2]	0	0.113	100 %	3/25	Soil Runoff	NO
Turbidity (Beaver County WTP)	2025	NTU	TT[2]	0	0.103	100 %	11/25	Soil Runoff	NO

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

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	**Date Tested**	**Unit**	**AL**	**MCLG**	**90th Percentile Value**	**Sites Above AL**	**Major Sources**	**Violation**
Lead	06/25	ppb	15	0	0	1 of 55	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper	06/25	ppm	1.3	1.3	0.087	0 of 55	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	NO

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)							
Contaminant	**Date Tested**	**Unit**	**% Removal Required**	**% Removal Achieved**	**# of Quarters out of Compliance**	**Major Sources**	**Violation**
Total Organic Carbon (Neville Island WTP)	2025	% Removed	25 - 35 %	11 - 57 %	0	Naturally present in the environment	NO
Total Organic Carbon (Beaver County WTP)	2025	% Removed	25 - 35 %	30 - 61 %	0	Naturally present in the environment	NO

Disinfection Byproducts	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Running Average	Range	Major Sources	Violation
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	Year 2025	ppb	80	N/A	53.0	13 - 70	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAAs [Total Haloacetic Acids]	Year 2025	ppb	60	N/A	16.0	5 - 21	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Disinfectants	**Date Tested**	**Unit**	**MinRDL**	**Lowest Detect**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation**
Total Chlorine (Entry Point at Neville Island WTP)	Year 2025	ppm	0.2	1.43	1.43 - 2.54	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Total Chlorine (Entry Point at Beaver Couty WTP)	Year 2025	ppm	0.2	1.20	1.20 - 2.68	Water additive used to control microbes	NO

Distribution Disinfectant Residual							
Disinfectants	**Date Tested**	**Unit**	**MRDL**	**Highest Monthly Average**	**Range**	**Major Sources**	**Violation**
Total Chlorine (Neville Island WTP)	Year 2025	ppm	4	2.10	1.33 - 2.10	Water additive used to control microbes	NO
Total Chlorine (Beaver County WTP)	Year 2025	ppm	4	1.81	1.24 - 2.07	Water additive used to control microbes	NO

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UMCR):

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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. In addition to the testing we are required to perform, our water system voluntarily tests for hundreds of additional substances and microscopic organisms to make certain our water is safe and of high quality. If you are interested in a more detailed report or have any questions about the West View Water Authority and our water quality, contact John Balewski at (412) 438-0355.

Unregulated Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	Detection Limit	Average	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Bromide	Year 2019	ppm	1	0.72	0 – 2.3	Naturally-occurring element; used in hydraulic fracturing to extract natural gas from shale.	NO
Manganese	8/6/18	ppb	0.4	1.62	1.62	Naturally-occurring element; used in hydraulic fracturing to extract natural gas from shale.	NO
HAA6BR	Year 2018	ppb	N/A	11.0	4.1 – 24.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO
HAA9	Year 2018	ppb	N/A	21.8	12.0 – 42.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination	NO

Additional Testing:

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): No VOCs were detected during the 2025 reporting year at either WTP.

Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs): No SOCs were detected during the 2025 reporting year at either WTP.

Radiological Analysis: Radiological Analysis was conducted during the 2020 reporting year at both WTPs, resulting in non-detects for all parameters.

We are pleased to report that our water system complied with all drinking water standards in 2025. We had 3 violations which were just paperwork reporting errors to DEP. These did not affect the water quality in any way and were promptly rectified.

Health Information

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes limits on the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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 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).**

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 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 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, stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organics, which are byproducts of industrial processes, mining activities 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 prescribe 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.

Nitrates: As a precaution, we always notify physicians and health care providers in this area if there is ever a higher than normal level of nitrates in the water supply.

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. The West View 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.**

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).

For more information, please contact John Balewski at **(412) 438-0355.**

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This report as well as archived reports can be found on the West View Water Authority website:

https://westviewwater.org/confidence-report/.