



THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ROBINSON
2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
PWS – ID#5020045

The Municipal Authority of the Township of Robinson (MATR) is pleased to present our annual report concerning the quality of your drinking water. MATR is committed to providing our customers with a safe, dependable, and plentiful supply of high-quality drinking water. The water produced and delivered by MATR continues to meet or exceed State and Federal requirements.

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.)

The Authority has committed to the enhancement of drinking water quality and operational excellence in water treatment. By making this commitment, the member utilities treatment practices will undergo a rigorous review developed by national experts and include a four-phase, self-assessment, and peer review process.

The potential sources of contamination for this surface water source include accidental pollution from industrial treatment plants, combined sewer overflows, and rupture of petroleum and gas pipelines. Non-point sources of potential contamination include discharges from recreational and commercial boating. Also, storm water runoff from transportation corridors and from urban / developed areas may lead to contamination.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

MATR obtains its water supply from the back channel of the Ohio River at a point 12,000 feet downstream of the Emsworth Dam and 200 feet upstream from the confluence of Moon Run and the Ohio River. Intake lines located 12 feet below the river's normal pool of 692 feet deliver raw water to an intake structure where it is pumped to the water treatment plant. In 2022, the average daily withdrawal from the river was 3.33 million gallons per day. MATR's plant is currently capable of treating 6 million gallons of water per day. Treatment consists of three separate processes: (i) clarification, during which silt and clay are removed; (ii) filtration, where sand and gravel filters remove fine particles and microorganisms and (iii) disinfection, when chlorine is added to ensure the removal of any remaining harmful microorganisms. Additionally, during the treatment process, activated carbon is added to enhance the taste of the water.

After the water is treated, it is pumped from the plant into the water distribution system for delivery to our customers. The water that is not consumed on a given day is stored in one of the Authority's three storage tanks, which provide for both peak water demand and fire protection.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTHORITY'S WATER SYSTEM

The existing water distribution system facilities include about 107.4 miles of water lines ranging in size up to thirty inches, and related facilities including two elevated water tanks, which store one million gallons and one and one-half million gallons. The Authority also has a 500,000-gallon standpipe. Additionally, the Authority maintains three metered connections with the system of Pennsylvania-American Water Company, three booster-pumping stations

to pump water from the Pennsylvania-American Water System, two metered connections with Moon Township Municipal Authority, two metered connections with the Western Allegheny Municipal Authority, a connection with the Coraopolis Water and Sewer Authority and an interconnect to provide water to the West View Water Authority. Line sizes are predominantly six-inch, eight-inch and ten-inch diameter.

The water supply system services all the Township of Robinson and provides not less than 85% of Findlay Township Municipal Authority's daily water requirements.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OPTIMIZATION – EPA FIELD STUDY

MATR continues to implement the recommendations from the EPA Distribution Optimization study conducted in September 2008 to reduce the Trihalomethane and Halocetic Acid formation. MATR, in conjunction with the EPA and DEP, engaged in a voluntary field study to improve drinking water quality beyond compliance levels and to enhance public health protection. One of the main objectives of the field event was to help review existing chlorine residual throughout the distribution system to assess meeting current Total Trihalomethane and Halocetic Acid levels and to prevent future exceedances of these levels mandated by the Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

WATER QUALITY CONTAMINANTS AND MONITORING

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. Typical contaminants found in the Ohio River or raw water includes:

- Microbial contaminants, such as disease-causing viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic chemical contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can come from gas stations, storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The EPA established regulations and standards to ensure that public water is safe to drink. MATR tests contaminants in the raw water source to enable adjustments to be made in the treatment process to minimize or eliminate those pollutants. As treatment progresses, additional tests are run to optimize the process, followed by the analyses of finished water from the plant (see attachment) and various locations in the distribution system. Furthermore, the DEP performs filter plant performance evaluations every three (3) years. During this time, their representatives monitor our overall plant operation and maintenance, filter process effectiveness, and personnel. Finished water samples are collected and sent to a certified laboratory for analysis of cryptosporidium and giardia, intestinal parasites common in raw water. These contaminants may be harmful to people with weakened immune systems (see Educational Information, Page 4).

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.

MATR 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>.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water to determine whether future regulation is warranted.

As part of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), the Authority is actively performing monitoring for the unregulated contaminants identified by EPA, for 4-four consecutive calendar quarters. Results will be reported to the EPA and results will be published in 2026.

Cryptosporidium: Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen found in surface water throughout the United States. Although filtration removes Cryptosporidium, the most used filtration methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. Our monitoring indicates the presence of these organisms in our source water (Ohio River). Current test methods do not allow us to determine if the organisms are dead or if they can cause disease. Ingestion of Cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection. Symptoms of infection include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Most healthy individuals can overcome the disease within a few weeks. However, people with a low immune system are at greater risk of developing life-threatening illnesses. We encourage immune-compromised individuals to consult their doctor regarding appropriate precautions to take, to avoid infection. Cryptosporidium must be ingested to cause disease and it may be spread through means other than drinking water. Our last monitoring found no presence of these organisms in our source water.

INTERCONNECTIONS/SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

MATR has potable interconnections with the following public water systems.

- Pennsylvania American Water Company (PAWC) – Three (3) locations
- Moon Township Municipal Authority (MTMA) – Two (2) locations
- Western Allegheny County Municipal Authority (WACMA) – Two (2) locations
- Coraopolis Water and Sewer Authority (CWSA) – One (1) location
- West View Water Authority (WVWA) – One (1) location

These systems are utilized if enough potable water is not available for our customers. Pertinent information on the quality of these suppliers is available from their Consumer Confidence Reports.

MONITORING COMPLIANCE:

During 2022 the Authority met all safe drinking water standards and performed all the required monitoring events. All samples were collected within the required monitoring periods.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

Please share this information and the Public Notification (PN) with all the other people that 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 information in a public place or distributing copies by hand, mail, or email.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 infection. 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.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may 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).

CONCLUSION

We are grateful for the opportunity to provide you with clean, quality drinking water. To maintain a dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all our customers. These improvements typically require us to increase the rates we charge for service. Thank you for your understanding.

MATR has provided you with significant information about its water quality for the past calendar year. We direct your attention to the attached appendices of contaminants monitored by MATR during that period. We encourage your review of the data and invite inquiries about any part of this report. Should you have any questions concerning the report, you are encouraged to contact Leo Gismondi, Director of Operations at (412) 923-2411.

Public participation in decisions about our drinking water is encouraged at our Board meetings, which are held the second Wednesday of each month at the MATR office located at 4200 Campbells Run Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15205. The office's mailing address is 4200 Campbells Run Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15205-1304. Our most recent CCR is always posted on our website: <http://www.robinsonwater.com>.

The CCR's for all water systems in Allegheny County can be found at the DEP website: <http://www.depgreenport.state.pa.us/elibrary/GetFolder?FolderID=4492>.



2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 5020045 **NAME:** The Municipal Authority of the Township of Robinson

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 Leo Gismondi, Director of Operations at (412)923-2411 x 112. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings held on the 2nd Wednesday of every month.

SOURCE OF WATER:

Our water source is:

Ohio River, Mile Marker 8.6, Coraopolis, PA 15108

A Source Water Assessment of our water source was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP). The Assessment has found that our source is potentially most susceptible to transportation corridors, bridges, boating, barge traffic, auto repair and truck terminals, utility substations, road runoff from non-point sources such as residential developments, farms, and abandoned mines. Overall, our source has a 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 suppliers, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the PA DEP, Southwestern 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 microbial contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for 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 to December 31, 2022. 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)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

<i>Chemical Contaminants</i>								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	4.0	4.0	1.99	1.33-2.66	ppm	2022	N	Water additive to control microbes
Fluoride	2.0*	4.0	0.30	-	ppm	6/6/22	N	Water additive for strong teeth
Nitrate	10.0	10.0	0.68	-	ppm	4/1/22	N	Runoff from fertilizer
Barium	2.0	2.0	0.0328	-	ppm	6/6/22	N	Oil and gas industry
HAA5	60	N/A	15.0	6.7-23.5	ppb	2022	N	By-product of disinfection
TTHM	80	N/A	43.5	7.69-79.4	ppb	2022	N	By-product of disinfection
Dichloro-methane	5.0	5.0	7.27	-	ppb	2022	N	Industrial by-product
1-2, dichloroethane	5.0	5.0	5.34	-	ppb	2022	N	Industrial by-product

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

<i>Entry Point Disinfectant Residual</i>							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	1.33	1.33-2.66	ppm	2022	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

<i>Lead and Copper</i>							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCL G	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	1.19	ppb	0 out of 30 (2022)	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.056	ppm	0 out of 30 (2022)	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial (related to Assessments/Corrective Actions regarding TC positive results)					
Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See detailed description under “Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions” section	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Microbial (related to <i>E. coli</i>)					
Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Positive Sample(s)	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive, and either is <i>E. coli</i> -positive, or system fails to take repeat samples following <i>E. coli</i> -positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for <i>E. coli</i> .	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

Contaminants	TT	MCLG	Assessments/ Corrective Actions	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
<i>E. coli</i>	Any system that has failed to complete all the required assessments or correct all identified sanitary defects, is in violation of the treatment technique requirement	N/A	See description under “Detected Contaminants Health Effects Language and Corrective Actions” section	N	Human and animal fecal waste.

<i>Turbidity</i>						
Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0 NTU	0.140 NTU	11/15 2022	N	Soil runoff
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤ 0.3 NTU		100%	11/2022	N	

<i>Total Organic Carbon (TOC)</i>					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25-35%	37-55%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS HEALTH EFFECTS LANGUAGE AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

No contaminants detected were above the MCL or Action Level

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

None

**The Municipal Authority of the Township of Robinson
4200 Campbells Run Road
Pittsburgh, PA 15205**