

2025 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 5260004

NAME: Municipal Authority of the Borough of Belle Vernon

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:

The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Belle Vernon is pleased to present this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2025. This content and distribution of this report is in accordance with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This report is meant to inform you about the quality of water and services provided to you. We have maintained high standards to continue delivering the best quality drinking water possible, and our goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water.

The Municipal Authority of the Borough of Belle Vernon is proud to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements.

We encourage you to share your thoughts with us on the information contained in this report. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 6 p.m. at Belle Vernon Municipal Building, 10 Main Street, Belle Vernon, PA. Should you ever have any questions, we are always available to assist you. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Operations Manager, at (724) 929-8138.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

The Belle Vernon Municipal Authority's source provider is the Municipal Authority of Westmoreland County. The sources of this water are the Youghiogheny and Monongahela River, produced by the Indian Creek Water Treatment Plant. We purchase water from them to deliver clean and safe water for consumption. As mandated by the PADEP, as of August 1, 2017, the Belle Vernon Municipal Authority de-commissioned their Water Treatment Plant.

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 <i>Cryptosporidium</i> and other microbial contaminants are available from the <i>Safe Drinking Water Hotline</i> (800-426-4791).
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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, 2025. 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 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 (ng/L)

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Level Detected (average)	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	60	N/A	46.46	31.2 - 56.8	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Trihalomethanes (TTHMS)	80	N/A	61.99	36.8 – 110	ppb	2025	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Distribution Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	Minimum Disinfectant Residual	Lowest Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine	0.2	0.20	0.20 – 0.83	ppm	2025	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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	1.75	ppb	1 out of 23	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.044	ppm	0 out of 23	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

VIOLATIONS: The Municipal Authority of Belle Vernon is pleased to report that none of the regulated contaminants we monitored in 2025 exceeded the maximum contaminant level allowed by the Pennsylvania DEP and U.S. EPA

and we did not have any MCL violations in 2025. The Municipal Authority of Belle Vernon recorded one other PA DEP violation in the calendar year 2025. This violation was due to the failure to issue a Tier 2 Public Notification.

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. The Municipal Authority of Belle Vernon is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in private homes and businesses. 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, cooking, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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 are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

WATER CONSERVATION:

Water is not an unlimited resource. Please do what you can to help with conservation efforts. Here are a few suggestions:

- Keep track of your usage. The average person in Pennsylvania uses 62 gallons per day. If you are using more, you might have a leak!
- Use water-saving plumbing fixtures and appliances. Low flow toilets, showerheads, and faucets are readily available. Consider replacing older appliances with water efficient units that use less energy.
- Fix dripping faucets and leaking toilets, as even a small leak can waste hundreds of gallons per day.
- Change water use habits. Turn off the faucet while brushing teeth or shaving. Take short showers. Do not use the toilet as a trash can. Rinse food in pans rather than under a faucet.
- Use brooms rather than hoses for cleaning driveways, steps, and sidewalks.
- Irrigate only when necessary, and only during the coolest part of the day.

Please be conservative with your use of our most valuable resource...water.