BRADDOCK WATER AUTHORITY
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR 2017

PWSID# 5020007
415 Sixth St – Lower Level, Braddock PA 15104
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The Braddock Water Authority (BWA) is pleased to present our 2017 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). ***Este informe continue informacion muy importante sobre su agua berber. 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 potable water provided by the BWA meets and/or exceeds the water quality standards adopted by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). Our water is tested using advanced technologies at numerous intervals in the treatment process to ensure the quality of our drinking water. This report provides information about our system, the quality of our water, and related health information.

Our staff works hard to ensure Braddock Borough receives quality drinking water. If you would like to learn more about Braddock Water Authority, please contact Lori Y. Rue, Manager or James Satterfield, Technician at 412-351-2272. The BWA Board meets every second Monday each month, except for November 2018, when the meeting will be held the 2nd Wednesday. These meetings start at 5:45 pm, and are held at the office of the Authority located at 415 Sixth Street, the Braddock Municipal Building – Lower Level. These meetings are open to the public.

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY

The BWA obtains its water from the Wilkinsburg Penn Joint Water Authority (WPJWA) which obtains its raw water from the Allegheny River at the Nadine Intake on Allegheny River Boulevard in Verona, PA. We are classified as a "surface water supply".

The Wilkinsburg Penn Joint Water Authority Treatment Plant operates twenty-four hours a day and is staffed by personnel certified by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. WPJWA's staff works hard to provide the highest quality water and are proud of the job they do to keep Braddock residents healthy and safe

Tap water from public water systems in the United States is among the safest in the world, and maintaining that quality is a priority for the BWA. The WPJWA and BWA monitors for and control more than 100 different parameters that may affect water at the tap – from algae in the source water to the finished chlorine and pH in homeowners' faucets. BWA, in conjunction with the WPJWA, consider ourselves to be stewards of public health and safety. In fact, we drink and use the same water that is delivered to our homes and workplaces.

A Source Water Assessment of WPJWA's intake water (located on the Allegheny River) was completed in 2002 by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The Assessment has found that our source water is potentially most susceptible to road deicing materials, accidental spills along railroad tracks and leaks from submerged pipelines and storage tanks. Overall, the Allegheny River Watershed has a moderate risk of significant contamination. Summary reports are available by writing to the PA DEP, 400 Waterfront Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15222 and may be available on the PA DEP website at : www.dep.state.pa.us (keyword: "DEP source water"). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water suppliers, local planning agencies and PA DEP offices. Copies of the complete report may be available for review at the PA DEP Southwestern Regional Office, Records Management Unit at 412-442-4000.

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following 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 contaminant that is allowed in drinking water MCL's are set as close to the MCLG are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goad (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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 Residential Disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) – The level of 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.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – nephelometric tutbidity unit is 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) – one part per million or milligrams per liter corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – one billion or micrograms per liter corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Treatment Technique (TI) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR PEOPLE WITH SEVERLY WEAKENED IMMUNE SYSTEM

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. If you have any of the following medical conditions, care for a person having a medical condition, or are an immuno-compromised individual, you should pay particular attention to the following information.

- Persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy.
- Persons who have undergone organ transplants.
- People with HIV/AIDS or immune system disorders.
- Some elderly and/or infants which are particularly "at risk" from infections.

These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare provider. The US EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control & Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **US EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791 or the US EPA's website:** ***http://www.epa.gov/safewater***

The BWA monitors your drinking water according to PA DEP and US EPA law. The following, "BRADDOCK WATER QUALITY REPORT- 2017," shows the results for the period of January 1st to December 31, 2017.

BRADDOCK WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2017 PWS ID# 5020007

LISTED - Chemicals that were detected in WPJWA drinking water. Even though detected, all are below the allowable levels.

NOT LISTED - More than fifty other chemicals which were tested for and not found to exceed federal or state laws. These analyses were performed to ensure the quality of the water produced.

CONTAMINANT (Units)	VIOLATION? Y/N	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED IN WPJWA WATER	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	>1 positive sample monthly	0	0	0.00%	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm) - distribution	N	Minimum 0.02 MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.42 Avg.	0.10 - 0.88	Water additive used to control pathogens
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N	80 (LRAA)	N/A	76.94 (LRAA) annual	42.10-100.00	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N	60 (LRAA)	N/A	31.79 (LRAA) annual	8.00-54.90	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Lead (ppb)		AL = 15	0	90th percentile	Sites above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
1st Round 01/01/18-06/30/18	N			5.96 (a)	1 out of 25 Range (0.0 - 27.3)	
2nd Round 06/01/18-12/31/18	N			6.37 (a)	0 out of 20 Range (0.37 - 12.1)	
Copper (ppm)		AL = 1.3	1.3	90th percentile	Sites above AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
1st Round 01/01/18-06/30/18	N			0.05 (a)	0 out of 25 Range (0.0 - 0.0695)	
2nd Round 06/01/18-12/31/18	N			0.039 (a)	0 out of 20 Range (0.00 - 0.474)	

(a) All samples were taken from a targeted sample pool, focused on those sites with the greatest risk of lead and/or copper leaching.

WPJWA WATER QUALITY REPORT - 2017

PWS ID# 5020056

LISTED - Chemicals that were detected in WPJWA drinking water. Even though detected, all are below the allowable levels.
NOT LISTED - More than fifty other chemicals which were tested for and not found to exceed federal or state laws. These analyses were performed to ensure the quality of the water produced.

CONTAMINANT (Units)	VIOLATION? Y/N	MCL	MCLG	LEVEL DETECTED IN WPJWA WATER	RANGE OF DETECTIONS	MAJOR SOURCES OF CONTAMINANT
Turbidity (NTU)	N	TT=95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	0	0.038 (a) 100%	0.027 - 0.158 (a)	Soil Runoff
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0.00% highest % of positive samples / mo	0.00%	Naturally present in the environment
Chlorine (ppm) - entry point	N	Minimum = 0.20 <0.20 for no more than 4 consecutive hours	MRDLG = 4	0.72 Avg.	0.21 - 0.98	Water additive used to control pathogens
- distribution	N	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	0.43 Avg.	0.04-1.79	
Fluoride (ppm)	N	2	2	0.7	0.70	Water additive for strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	0.64	0.64	Fertilizer runoff; sewage, naturally occuring
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N	80 (LRAA)	N/A	54.48 (LRAA) annual	27.10-95.70	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N	60 (LRAA)	N/A	19.54 (LRAA) annual	0.00-47.90	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	N	TT	N/A	1.50	1.4 - 1.8	Naturally present in the environment.
Running Annual Average Performance Ratio		>1.00		1.27	1.08-1.51	
Nitrite (ppm) 2016	N	1.0	1.0	0.12	0.12	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (ppm) 2016	N	0.002	0.002	0.00015	0.0000-0.0003	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills
Lead (ppb) 2016				90th percentile	Sites above AL	
	N	AL = 15	0	11.26 (b)	1 out of 51 Range (0 - 27.3)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm) 2016	N	AL = 1.3	1.3	0.083 (b)	0 out of 51 Range (0 - 0.188)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
UCMR 3 (ppb) 2015-2016						
Entry point to Disribution system						
Chromium	NA	MRL= 0.2		0.2	0.2-0.3	Naturally occuring element; used for making steel and other alloys.
Chromium-6	NA	MRL= 0.03		0.06	0.05-0.06	See Chromium above
Cobalt	NA	MRL = 1.0		ND	ND	Naturally occuring element; used in medicine
Strontium	NA	MRL= 0.3		97.0	70.6-123.3	Naturally occuring element; used for making face plate glass in CRT telelvisions
Molybdenum	NA	MRL= 1.0		ND	ND	Naturally occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria
Vanadium	NA	MRL= 0.2		ND	ND	Naturally occuring element; used as a catalyst
Chlorate	NA	MRL= 20		ND	ND	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant
1,4-dioxane	NA	MRL = 0.07		ND	ND	Used as a solvent or solvent stabilizer
Volatile Organic Compounds	NA	MRL+ 0.03-0.2		ND	ND	Used for making other substances and solvents
Perfluorinated Compounds	NA	MRL = 0.01-0.09		ND	ND	Manmade chemicals used other products to make then stain, grease or water resistant
Hormones	NA	MRL= 0.0001-0.002		ND	ND	Hormones used in specific pharmaceuticals
Distribution system maximum residence time sample location						
Chromium	NA	MRL= 0.2		0.1	0.0-0.2	Naturally occuring element; used for making steel and other alloys.
Chromium-6	NA	MRL= 0.03		0.04	0.04-0.05	See Chromium above
Cobalt	NA	MRL = 1.0		ND	ND	
Strontium	NA	MRL= 0.3		82.8	77.8-87.9	Naturally occuring element, used for making face plate glass in CRT telelvisions
Molybdenum	NA	MRL= 1.0		ND	ND	Naturally occuring element found in ores and present in plants, animals and bacteria
Vanadium	NA	MRL= 0.2		ND	ND	Naturally occuring element; used as a catalyst
Chlorate	NA	MRL= 20		ND	ND	Agricultural defoliant or desiccant

(a) 100% of Turbidity samples met the Turbidity limits specified in the PA Safe Drinking Water Act.
(b) All samples were taken from a targeted sample pool, focused on those sites with the greatest risk of lead and/or copper leaching.

LEAD & COPPER

Contaminants in drinking water is usually the result of plumbing materials within both household and distribution system, these samples are collected from household taps that meet the specific criteria, These criteria are:

- homes with lead solder installed after 1982 and before 1989 (Allegheny County banned lead solder on January 1, 1989
- homes with lead pipe
- homes with lead service lines

In 2017, the BWA successfully conducted two rounds of enhanced lead copper samplings. Since there were no ALE during the "special monitoring" round, our system is deemed to have optimized corrosion control, and can discontinue compliance activities and proceed directly to "reduced" monitoring (every 3 years) for lead and copper.

ADDITIONAL 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 form materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Braddock 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 the water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want 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.

If you suspect you have a LEAD service line you would like to tested, please contact the BWA Technician James Satterfield by calling 412-351-2272 (Monday through Friday 9:00 am to 4:00 pm) or email braddockwa@comcast.net

BACKFLOW/CROSS-CONNECTION PROGRAM

The BWA continues monitoring locations posing the greatest degree of hazard to our water system by enforcing a rigorous *"Backflow/Cross Connection Program"*. These locations are classified as newly constructed, major renovated, commercial and industrial consumers or consumers classified as potential polluters. Consumers must have their backflow systems inspected annually by a certified plumber and

submit a certified report to the Authority. All new installation backflow reports are kept on file at the BWA. **If you desire additional information about the Backflow/Cross Connection Program, please contact the BWA Technician and Backflow/Cross Connection program contact, James Satterfield, at 412-351-2272.**

WATER SYSTEM SECURITY

The BWA has upgraded our security system to guard against acts of terrorism. We have established protocols to respond to any emergency situations. We ask that our customers help us protect our water source by being aware and reporting anything suspicious as it regards our fire hydrants and tank. Please report anything suspicious to the BWA at 412-351-2272 or call the Braddock Police at 911.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. The quality of the Allegheny River is affected by mine acid drainage, livestock runoff, sanitary sewage runoff, industrial plant discharges, underground and river pipelines, chemical storage tanks, river barges, railroad car chemicals and combined sewer overflows. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up bacteria and other organism from animal and/or human waste products.

Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. All drinking water, including Bottled Water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbiological 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 and farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, petroleum

products and can also, come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activity.

In order to ensure that your tap water is safe to drink, the US EPA and the PA DEP have established regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Information about contaminants and potential health effects of chemicals detected in our drinking water are listed in this pamphlet. Further information can be obtained by calling the **US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or on the US EPA's website at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater.***

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

BWA has entered into an agreement with SwiftReach Network, Inc. to manage our Public Notification Rule, as required. This will enable BWA to get in contact with our customers in a quick and efficient way to rapid public notification situations. **Please keep us informed of your current phone number by calling 412-351-2272 or emailing us: braddockwa@comcast.net**