

WATER QUALITY REPORT
BADEN BOROUGH WATER DEPARTMENT
PWSID 5040080

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.)

We're pleased to present to you this year's Water Quality Report for the period **January 1st to December 31st, 2013**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. We purchase our water from the Ambridge Water Authority. Their water source is the Ambridge Reservoir located in Raccoon and Independence Townships, Beaver County.

The source water assessment report is available at the Ambridge Water Authority office and provides more detailed information such as potential sources of contamination. The assessment is completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection. An assessment summary report is also available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection* Web page at:

<http://www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/Get/Document-59388/RS5040008001%20Ambridge.pdf>

Baden Borough Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contaminants that are naturally occurring or man made. 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline.**

The following tables show which contaminants were detected as a result of the last sampling required by regulation. In these tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- AL** *Action Level* – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MCL** *Maximum Contaminant Level* - 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.
- MCLG** *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* – 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.
- MRDL** *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level* - 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.
- MRDLG** *Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal* - 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.
- pCi/l** *Picocuries per liter* - a measure of radioactivity
- ppm** *parts per million or milligrams per liter* –one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single Penny in \$10,000.

ppb *parts per billion or micrograms per liter* – one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

NTU *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit* –nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

RAA *Running Annual Average*-Mathematical average of analytical data in which four quarterly results are continuously averaged

N/A Not Applicable

DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest RAA Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Chlorine (distribution)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.51	0.19-0.81	ppm	2013	N	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM (total trihalomethanes)	80	N/A	47.4	37-83	ppb	2013	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic acids	60	N/A	34.4	25-47	ppb	2013	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper							
Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90 th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	0	ppb	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.125	ppb	0 of 20	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

DETECTIONS BELOW ARE FROM SAMPLES TAKEN BY AMBRIDGE WATER AUTHORITY

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Barium	2	2	0.03	(b)	ppm	2013	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	10	10	0	(b)	ppm	2013	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	15	0	0.4	0-0.4	pCi/L	3/9/2005	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	5	0	1.57	0-1.57	pCi/L	4/6/2005	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCL in CCR Units	MCLG	Highest Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Fluoride	2	2	0.11	(a)	ppm	1/2013	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Additive to promote strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

(a) Only one sample required. The results shown are from the latest samples required by regulation

Turbidity -Ambridge Water Authority						
Contaminant	MCL	MCL G	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.17	2013	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples ≤0.3 NTU	100%	100%	2013	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)-Ambridge Water Authority					
Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	35-50%	-37.1-81.6%	0 (b)	N	Naturally present in the environment.

(b) Specific Ultraviolet Absorbance (SUVA) was used as alternative compliance criteria for TOC

Unregulated Contaminants

In 2013, Ambridge Water Authority sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help the EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that this data is available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Mary Hrotic at the AWA Business Office at (724) 266-4847.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring-Ambridge Water Authority (5040008)				
Contaminant	Average Level Detected	Range of Detections	Units	Sample Date
Chlorate (entry point)	16.25	Not Detected-22.5	ppb	Quarterly in 2013
Chlorate (distribution)	14.93	Not Detected -31	ppb	Quarterly in 2013
Chromium, total (entry point)	0.05	Not Detected -0.2	ppb	Quarterly in 2013
Chromium, total (distribution)	0.12	Not Detected -0.24	ppb	Quarterly in 2013
Hexavalent chromium (entry point)	0.04	Not Detected -0.07	ppb	Quarterly in 2013
Hexavalent chromium (distribution)	0.05	Not Detected -0.09	ppb	Quarterly in 2013
Strontium (entry point)	84.25	80.9-90.8	ppb	Quarterly in 2013
Strontium (distribution)	84.63	83.3-86.3	ppb	Quarterly in 2013

Other Violations

As you can see by the table, our system had no MCL violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected.

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. We are 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Do I need to take special precautions?

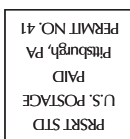
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants 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 microbiological contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Elaine K. Rakovan, Baden Borough Secretary at 724-869-3700**. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Wednesday of every month and the preceding Monday in the Council Chambers of the Baden Borough Municipal Building located at 149 State Street, Baden, Pennsylvania.

We at Baden Borough Water Department work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



Borough of Baden
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