

ALEPPO TOWNSHIP AUTHORITY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR OPERATING YEAR 2016

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 Aleppo Township Authority (PWS ID# 5020070) is pleased to present to you this year's Consumer Confidence Report. This Report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

The Aleppo Township Authority is pleased to report that our drinking water meets all Federal and State requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact us at:

Mr. John M. Seifarth, Chairman
Aleppo Township Authority
100 North Drive, Suite 2, Sewickley, PA 15143
Phone: 412-741-7755

The Authority wants its 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 fourth Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Aleppo Township Building.

Our water is purchased from West View Water Authority, which withdraws its raw water from the Ohio River and occasionally from 13 wells located on Davis and Neville Islands in the Ohio River. The Authority also uses the Borough of Sewickley Water Authority as an emergency water source. The Borough of Sewickley Water Authority obtains its raw water from three sources: a crib intake which withdraws groundwater from under the Ohio River, and Well #1 and Well #2 which are both located near Ohio River Boulevard.

The Aleppo Township Authority and its water suppliers routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This report shows the results of the monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016. As you can see by the data table, our system had no violations for water quality.

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 at 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, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before it is treated 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 and residential uses.
- ★ Radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring.
- ★ 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.

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. Our water suppliers treat their water according to EPA's regulations. U.S. Food and Drug Administration 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 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.

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 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>.

Additional information on following page.

WATER QUALITY DATA

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected in our water during the 2016 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State allows our water supplier to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of these data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- ★ **Aleppo Township Authority - ATA**
- ★ **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- ★ **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l)** - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- ★ **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
- ★ **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 benefit of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
- ★ **West View Water Authority - WVWA**
- ★ **Not Applicable (N/A)**

	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Microbiological Contaminants - WVWA Only							
Turbidity (NTU)	TT=1 NTU single measurement		0.078		9/16	No	Soil runoff
	TT=95% of monthly samples <0.3 NTU		100%				
Inorganic Contaminants - WVWA Only							
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.70	N/A	7/20/16	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leeching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	1	1	0	N/A	7/20/16	No	
Nickel (ppb)	100	100	1.7	N/A	2/1/16	No	Manufacturing by-product; runoff from fertilizer use
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.036	N/A	2/1/16	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2	2	0.70	N/A	2/1/16	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfection Byproducts, Byproduct Precursors and Disinfectant Residuals (ATA unless noted)			Highest Annual Average		Range of Detection	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	N/A	16.25		7.8-18.0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	N/A	51.13		32.0-58.5	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon (ppm) - Data from WVWA Only	TT = 25% - 35% Removal Required		Quarters out of Compliance = 0		36%-71% Removal Achieved	No	Naturally present in the environment
Disinfectants (ATA)	MRDL	MRDLG	Highest Monthly Average	Range of Monthly Averages	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.44	0.65-1.44	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper & Lead (ATA)	AL	MCLG	ATA 90th Percentile Level	Number of sites found above the AL	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.72	0 out of 10 sites	2016		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	0	0.001	0 out of 10 sites	2016		